208 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
JAckson 5-1763

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*
Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Director*

James R. Wood, *Public Relations Director*
Ralph D. Abernathy, *Treasurer*

OCTOBER 2, 1961

MR. LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR LESLIE:

AT LAST I HAVE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO REALLY DIGEST YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 13TH. DR. KING AND I HAVE COMPARED NOTES AND WE BOTH AGREE THAT THE ROLE OF THE SRC AS DESCRIBED IS PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY TO US.

WE HAVE NO NEW PROSPECTUS TO SUBMIT. OUR PROGRAM WILL REMAIN ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS THAT SUBMITTED TO THE TACONIC FOUNDATION. IT IS OUR INTENTION TO BEGIN WORK IMMEDIATELY TO EFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM ALREADY OUTLINED.

I HOPE THIS LETTER WILL ALLAY ANY FURTHER PASSAGE OF TIME BEFORE WE GET STARTED, FOR IT IS OUR STUDIED OPINION THAT WE MUST GET THIS PROGRAM GOING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

SINCERELY,

Wyatt Tee Walker

WYATT TEE WALKER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

WTW:ES

CC: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
MR. STEPHEN CURRIER

Addressed to
Harold Fleming
at SRC

Martin Luther King, Jr.
407 Auburn N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

November 11, 1961

Dear Friend,

Abraham Lincoln said a nation cannot exist half slave and half free. In today's turbulent world a democracy cannot survive with civil rights for some and civil wrongs for others. The struggle to make democracy a reality in the south today, is therefore a battle for our preservation. We in the south committed to this task are laboring on many fronts -- sit-ins, freedom rides, legal defense, educational opportunities etc.

The central front, however, we feel is that of suffrage. If we in the south can win the right to vote it will place in our hands more than an abstract right. It will give us the concrete tool with which we ourselves, can correct injustice.

Significant progress has already been made which is insufficiently reported in the press because it lacks the drama and fascination of bloody conflict. You will, I know, appreciate its profound implications.

In the past months the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which I have the privilege of leading, in concert with other organizations, conducted a drive in Atlanta to increase Negro registration. A substantial gain resulted. In the run-off Mayoralty elections which followed, a rabid segregationist confronted a candidate committed firmly to carrying out laws concerning desegregation. The segregationist won a majority of the white vote, but his opponent took some 40% of the white vote and over 90% of the Negro vote winning by a landslide because the Negro vote was now a substantial figure. Thus in Atlanta, the major city of the South, containing 25% of the population of Georgia, it is now firmly established as a political fact that a segregationist cannot become Mayor.

This is the pattern for changing the old South, and with it the nation as a whole. The New South, with widespread Negro suffrage, will eliminate the political Neanderthal men who have obstructed America's progress in all areas of our nation's life. All liberal goals will be easier to attain as a new force from the south unites with enlightened elements of the North and West.

This metamorphosis will take long, patient work against strong obstacles. Already in Mississippi election workers have been killed. On the other hand, even where terror and brutality are a local tradition, planning and determination have brought success. In Montgomery, Alabama, we developed a two week drive in which applications were filed doubling the registration of Negroes. Here, a significant by-product was the fight for civil liberties because issues of freedom of speech and assembly, the right to security of home and person were all involved.

We have the courage in our ranks, we have the skill and capacity. We lack most desperately funds to organize and educate. From our own relatively meager resources we have sustained many projects. To do a major job we need your help in this struggle for citizenship. Our common desire for Constitutional rights can be realized now if contributions reach us now.

Your investment in Negro suffrage will yield dividends in a vibrant democratic life for both Negro and white, Jew and Gentile. I hopefully await your supporting hand to launch the next great surge forward.

With sincerest, warm, good wishes, I am

Cordially,

Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Pres. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN VIRGINIA*

	NEGRO REGISTERED VOTERS	POTENTIAL NEGRO REGISTERED VOTERS
AMELIA	638	1,924
APPOMATTOX	165	1,142
BRUNSWICK	765	4,734
BUCKINGHAM	465	2,208
CUMBERLAND	360	1,647
DINWIDDIE	879	8,587
GREENSVILLE	949	3,885
WIGHT	1,063	4,317
LUNENBURG	460	2,534
MECKLENBURG	529	6,624
NANSEMOND	1,737	9,806
NOTTOWAY	515	3,458
POWATAN	505	1,563
PRINCE EDWARD	1,100	2,896
PRINCE GEORGE	478	2,420
SOUTH-HAMPTON	875	7,435
SUSSEX	690	3,706
SURREY	450	1,842
TOTAL	12,983	70,728

SUMMARY

NO. OF COUNTIES	NO. OF COUNTIES OF NEGRO MAJORITY POP.	NO. OF NEGRO VOTERS	NO. OF POTENTIAL NEGRO VOTERS
18	9	12,983	70,728

* **Source: Civil Rights Commission Report 1961**

LWD
PR
ML
JM

NEWS RELEASE FROM

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia • Telephone: 524-1378

February 6, 1962
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Information Call:
Gould Maynard
Public Relations Director

DR. KING AND STAFF HEAD FOR DELTA COUNTRY OF MISSISSIPPI

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. left Atlanta today for the heart of the hard-core Mississippi countryside, accompanied by his chief of staff, Reverend Wyatt Tee Walker, Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, Director of S.C.L.C.'s Citizenship Schools. They have been preceded by Reverend James M. Lawson, Special Project Director, who has been conducting workshops throughout Mississippi. Mr. Lawson began his tour in Cleveland,(Miss.) Monday, moved to Laurel, Tuesday, is spending today in Tougaloo, and will join Dr. King in Jackson, on Friday.

A spokesman in S.C.L.C's Atlanta office stated that this is the first of several recruiting trips for his "Freedom Corps" which Dr. King will make. The Mississippi junket initiates an expanded "people-to-people" program launched at S.C.L.C's annual convention held in Nashville, Tennessee. It was announced then, that Dr. King and Mr. Lawson would personally do a large part of the recruiting for the nonviolent army volunteers. These volunteers will undergo specialized training and be ready on a stand-by basis for any specific attack on segregation.

The three-day tour will provide Dr. King with the opportunity to meet face-to-face with an urban and rural cross-section of the Negro residents of Mississippi. Special emphasis will be placed on "fireside chats" in an effort to determine the most pressing problems affecting the Negro people of the Deep South.

Using Clarksdale, the county seat, as a base of operations, the integration leader and his staff will visit Jonestown, Coahoma, Sherard, and Mound Bayou, the all-Negro town.

Dr. King was quoted as saying, "we are going to Mississippi first, because it has become the symbol of hard-core resistance to desegregation. Our program this year calls for an intensification of our efforts in South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia • Telephone: 524-1378

For Information Call:
Gould Maynard
Public Relations Director

February 6, 1962

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

POLICE BRUTALITY IN EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Golden Frinks, a community leader of Edenton, North Carolina, was severely beaten and kicked by local policemen while participating in a demonstration by S. C. L. C. supporters, protesting the segregated seating in the Kaylor Theatre in Edenton.

The occasion was a twist contest between Negroes and Whites. When Southern Christian Leadership Conference supporters formed a picket line in front of the theatre, a white mob gathered. The whites kicked, spat upon and threw lighted cigarettes on the pickets.

Fred H. LaGarde, S. C. L. C. Regional Representative, stated that the demonstrators were approached by Acting Chief of Police, Leo Lavoie, who insisted that there were too many pickets on the line. Edenton Police regulations permit a maximum of 15 persons on a picket line. There were 10 pickets in front of the theatre.

When Mr. Frinks, the demonstration supervisor, protested that he had 5 less than the allowable number of pickets, Chief Lavoie punched him in the mouth repeatedly, and another unidentified policeman kneed the Negro leader in the back.

Frinks was arrested and charged with assault, resisting arrest and illegal picketing. His bail was set at $250.00. He was released on bond supplied by SCLC supporters and his hearing set for February 12th.

Earlier, Mr. LaGarde had attempted to avert an incident by asking Chief Lavoie for more police protection. Lavoie insisted that he was providing all of the protection "available."

Following the arrest of Mr. Frinks, S. C. L. C. supporters staged a mass meeting at which wholehearted support of continued demonstrations was voiced. A meeting was scheduled for eleven o'clock on Monday, February 5th, with the Kaylor Theatre management. If their request for immediate desegregation of the theatre was denied, the demonstrators planned to resume picketing on Wednesday.

Whites are sold tickets at the Kaylor Theatre box office, while Negroes are shunted up an alley to a door and thence to the segregated balcony.

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NEWS RELEASE FROM

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3,Georgia Telephone: 524-1378

For Information Call:
Gould Maynard
Public Relations Director

January 31, 1962

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS VOLUNTEER TO FILL REVEREND SHUTTLESWORTH"S PULPIT

Religious leaders from Atlanta to Tallahassee have come forward to offer their service in standing-in for the Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been serving a ninety day jail sentence as a result of challenging a bus segregation law in Birmingham, Alabama in 1958.

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., in announcing that his SCLC is underwriting the travel expenses of the Ministers, stated, "All of the clergymen feel that this is the least we can do."

The Minister's schedule as it stands at present, follows:

First Sunday in February

Reverend C. K. Steele, Tallahassee

Second Sunday in February

Reverend Kelly Miller Smith

Third Sunday in February

Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy

Fourth Sunday in February

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

Reverend Wyatt Tee Walker, Executive Director of SCLC, led off the schedule, filling Reverend Shuttlesworth's pulpit on the fourth Sunday in January.

#

LWD
PRV
ML
PR
JM

NEWS RELEASE FROM

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia Telephone: 524-1378

For Information Call:
Gould Maynard
Public Relations Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), announced today, the beginning of a South-wide tour that will carry him into every state below the Mason-Dixon line. This tour will be directed toward the implementation of S.C.L.C.'s "people to people" program.

Initially, he will make a three-day, seventy-mile recruitment trip through Mississippi, for the purpose of enlisting volunteers for his "Freedom Corps."

According to Dr. King, the corps will be composed of two units:

1. Volunteers for canvassing in the South-wide Voter Registration Project.
2. Volunteers for the Nonviolent Army.

The S.C.L.C. leader will make five major stops and thirteen personal appearances to kick off the recruitment drive.

"This," said Dr. King, speaking from Atlanta, "is a full scale assault on segregation. I am going into the communities, to talk to people on a person-to-person basis and get them out to register and vote.

"This is just the beginning of a determined movement to get local people in motion and involved in direct action.

"I am going to initiate and continue this drive as long as I have strength to do so."

#

WB for filing

February 8, 1962

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Martin:

I believe you will find the enclosed* letter from Max Hahn self-explanatory (though for my part I cannot understand the last sentence of the first paragraph).

It would seem to me that all this could be smoothly worked out. If you are going to be in town I wonder if you would like for the three of us to get together sometime on the 15th or 16th when Max is here. Please let me know.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

LWD:bp
enc.

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

Max Hahn's letter of Feb 6, '62
Field Foundation folder

SCLC

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

SCLC Newsletter

Volume 1 FEBRUARY, 1962 No. 4

Citizenship Training Progresses

Mrs. Ruth J. Walker (front row, fourth from right) of Dinwiddie, Virginia, "graduate" of Dorchester, with the class she formed on her return to her Virginia home.

Leadership Training

Our organizational brochure declares that the Conference works on two fronts: "On the one hand, it resists continually the system which is the basic cause of lagging standards; on the other hand, it works constructively to improve the standards themselves. There *MUST* be balance between attacking the causes and healing the effects of segregation."

Thusly, through our Leadership Training Program and the Citizenship Schools, we address ourselves specifically to improving the standards of the "grass roots" community. When we encourage our people across the South to register and vote, we are telling them to run when they can hardly crawl. Many, many people cannot register to vote because they cannot read and write. In Atlanta alone, there are 30,000 Negroes who are illiterate.

The heart of the Leadership Training Program is geared to drawing the second-line leadership of individual communities to our chief training center at McIntosh, Georgia, and other training centers where they are intensively trained in the basic skills of Adult Education. Aided by travel scholarships and through the participation of their local community organizations, they return to the local scene and in turn set up Citizenship Schools where people are taught the fundamentals of reading and writing. Thus, the grass roots community has an opportunity to lift itself, coupled with the motivation for learning—securing the right of the franchise. The whole area of good citizenship is explored to equip every person that he might move with confidence and assurance in the coming integrated society we seek. Ignorance of welfare benefits and Social Security laws are but two of the great mill stones around the neck of much of the Negro community in rural and urban areas.

The nearly $40,000.00 grant from the Field Foundation subsidizes the present program operative at McIntosh. The great need of the moment is the interest and cooperation of our affiliates to provide us with the raw teacher personnel who can be trained to return to their respective communities. Further detailed information on this total program is readily available through Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, our Educational Director.

Dorchester Community Center, McIntosh, Georgia.

SCLC *Newsletter*

Publisher, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Phone: 524-1378

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., *President*
F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH, *Secretary*
RALPH D. ABERNATHY, *Treasurer*
WYATT TEE WALKER, *Executive Director*
GOULD MAYNARD, *Editor*

Citizenship training is not all hard work. Here, Guy Carawan, entertains students with voice and guitar.

SCLC'S PRESIDENT

The image of Martin Luther King continues to brighten larger areas of life in America and in other parts of the world. His recent trip to England enabled him to speak to the British people through the facilities of BBC. Right-wing elements, of course, objected.

Back in America, Dr. King was given special protection when he appeared in Indianapolis, where threats had been made on his life. This was not a new experience for him. While in Philadelphia, he had his old stab wound re-checked and found that it was in good order. For the remainder of his life, no doubt, Reverend King will have to give some attention to the spot where Izola Ware Curry plunged a Japanese letter-opener into his chest on September 20, 1958. She is still confined to an institution for the "criminally insane."

At the AFL-CIO convention in Miami, on December 11, Dr. King declared that "organized labor has done much in civil rights . . . but not enough." He defended A. Philip Randolph against attacks by those who felt the sting of Randolph's criticism of the AFL-CIO for failing to expel unions that practiced jim-crow against fellow Negro workers. "Labor and the Negro need each other," declared "The American Gandhi."

SUGGESTED READING

The Civil War Centennial and the Negro, a 55 page pamphlet may be obtained from the Vanguard Society of America, 1160½ N. Westmoreland, Los Angeles 29, California. Price $1.00.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION

1. We commend the Federal administration on the steps it has taken to secure fair employment in some Federal government agencies and in those establishments which hold contracts with the Federal government. At the same time, we urge that this policy be extended to the U.S. diplomatic and foreign service and to decision-making and managerial positions in all areas, including the South.

2. We commend those institutions of higher learning that have permitted or encouraged participation on the part of their faculties and student bodies in the civil rights struggle and we condemn those institutions that do not practice what they teach and would thus punish their teachers or students for exercising their God-given and Constitutional rights.

3. We urge that the proposal made at this conference by the Rev. James Lawson for a trained and disciplined army for nonviolent social action be given immediate and full consideration as a possible project of SCLC and sister organizations.

4. We call upon the American people to demand the abolition of so-called Un-American Activities Committees of Congress and the various State Legislatures that have a disgraceful record of assassinating the character and reputation of champions of democracy and for blocking the forward march of the American people to real equality and justice.

5. We affirm our pledge of full support to Student Non-Violent Direct Action and call upon both adults and youth to counsel together on plans and projects, on the raising and distribution of funds, and on strategy and tactics, in order that there shall be a high degree of understanding, cooperation and effectiveness.

6. We re-affirm our full endorsement and support of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as a peerless leader in the struggle for a good society. He is, we know, completely committed to non-violence in practice as well as theory, in his personal conduct as well as in his public acts. We, therefore call upon all men of good will to join in the cause which Dr. King represents, and we call upon all of our responsible leaders to work together toward common goals.

7. We view with some degree of satisfaction the progress that has been made toward token desegregation in cities like Atlanta, Georgia and Dallas, Texas; however, we urge the American people and their national, state and local governments to move forward from tokenism to the total abolition of segregation and discrimination throughout the nation, and including South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

8. We commend the President of the United States for his Executive Orders prohibiting segregation and discrimination in certain areas of American life. At the same time we call upon him to issue a general order with nationwide application, banning all segregation and discrimination.

9. We express our heartfelt thanks and appreciation to NCLC, the planning committee, the First Baptist Church, the Clark Memorial Methodist Church and the people of the City of Nashville, Tennessee, for their gracious hospitality and friendliness during the stay of our Convention in this city, well named, the "Athens of the South."

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING AT DORCHESTER, GEORGIA

Thirty-five persons from four states attend the SCLC Citizenship Training Session at the Dorchester, Ga. Center this month—January 15-20. Nineteen former students of Albany State College, recently expelled for their participation in protest activity, attended this session. They felt their time could be well used in an adult education and voter-registration program. A special session was set up during which Jack O'Dell, voter registration expert of SCLC's New York office, worked with the group in structuring a plan for Albany. Time was alloted later for special talks with the non-student members of the workshop.

Mr. Hosea Williams, President of the Southeast Georgia Crusade For Voters came in as guest speaker on Wednesday evening. He gave a most challenging and enlightening talk on the workings of politics in America—and especially the South. He clearly pointed up the strategic use of the ballot and the dollar in the Negro's fight for freedom. Jack O'Dell spoke the following evening on the importance of organization for voter registration. He emphasized the fact that enthusiasm was not enough to get the job done; plans, down to the last detail, must be well thought out and carefully executed. Mr. O'Dell handed to the group statistics on the Negro population showing the number of Negroes of voting age, the number participating, and an election schedule. The group was also given for study and comparison, the Atlanta plan for a voter registration campaign. Mr. O'Dell made a most useful contribution to the workshop both in his address on Thursday evening and in his informal discussion with individual participants.

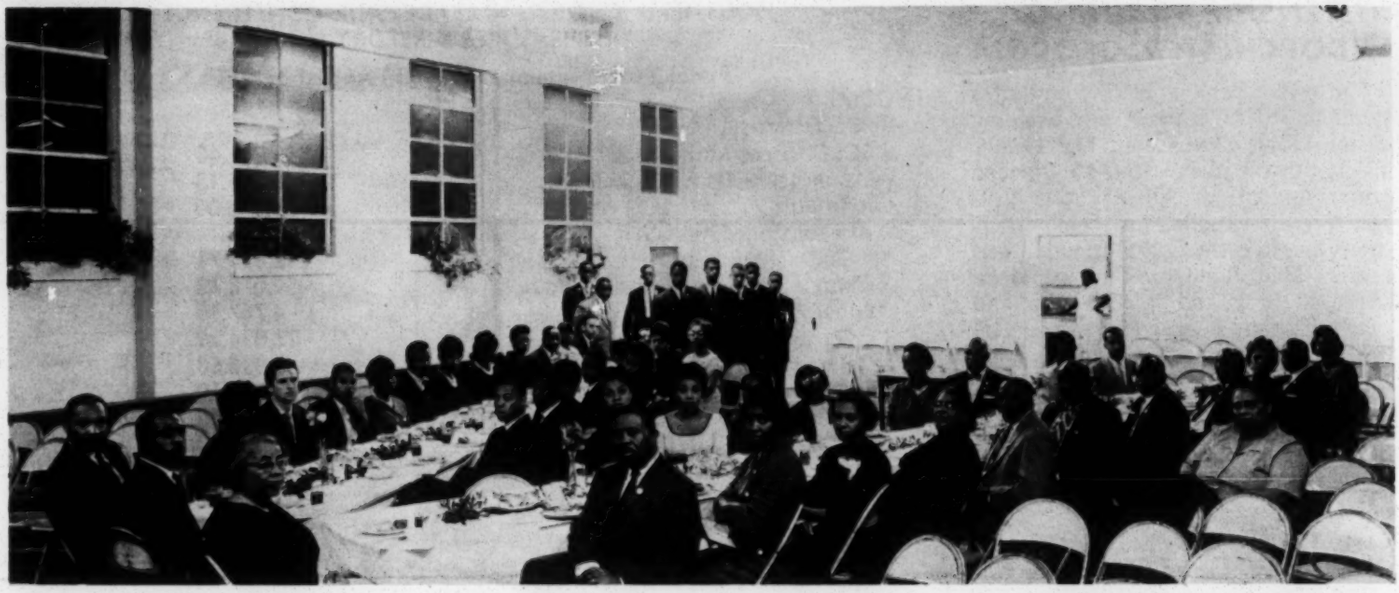
This was an excellent workshop where we studied together beginning at 9:00 A. M. each morning until 10:00 each night. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of SCLC and Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, Treasurer of SCLC joined us on the last day of the training session, to share with us and fellowship with the people. They were able to see during our closing banquet, skits created by all the participants which recapitulated some of the areas covered during the week. Among the skits was one showing how adults are recruited for Citizenship Schools; a demonstration lesson in the teaching of writing; a Citizenship Class inviting a guest speaker and one showing the first night in a Citizenship School.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
TREASURER'S REPORT

Fiscal Year: September 1, 1960 - August 31, 1961

INCOME			
Home Office			
SCLC Direct Mail Appeal		$59,941.40	
Voluntary Gifts & Refunds		6,315.15	
Affiliates		3,875.00	
Annual Convention & Board Meetings		2,914.71	
Church Sponsored Freedom Rallies		59,078.70	
Labor Unions		4,747.38	
Emergency Defense Fund*		12,094.29	
Colleges and Universities		5,836.68	
Special Projects		1,616.10	
Recordings, Books, Etc.		744.50	
Special Gifts-Voter Registration		2,000.00	
TOTAL			$159,163.91
New York Office			
Carnegie Hall Benefit ($53,110.78 less $30,533.31 expense)		22,577.47	
Fund-Raising Dinner et al		11,586.99	
TOTAL			34,164.46
GRAND TOTAL			193,328.37
EXPENDITURES			
Home Office			
Salaries		33,952.52	
Payroll Taxes		2,011.57	
Travel		18,560.92	
Aid to Affiliates-Voter Registration		8,951.44	
Fund Raising		14,706.28	
Student Movement			
Scholarship Aid	$ 3,688.39		
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	2,000.00		
Voter-Registration Project	1,000.00	6,688.39	
Freedom Ride			
Appeal Bonds	8,545.22		
Legal Defense	6,835.83		
Travel & Aid to Freedom Riders	14,318.46	29,699.51	
Legal Defense & Aid to Libel Suit Victims		9,915.26	
Rent		2,005.00	
Telephone & Telegraph		10,957.09	
Postage and Supplies		8,436.82	
Equipment		1,852.82	
Miscellaneous		894.54	
TOTAL			148,632.16
New York Office			
Salaries, Rent et al		3,839.40	
Legal Defense (Libel Cases)		26,974.32	
TOTAL			30,813.72
GRAND TOTAL			179,445.88
BANK BALANCES			
Home Office as of September 1, 1960			
Citizens Trust Bank		$14,021.72	
General Fund			
Scholarship Fund		3,000.00	
TOTAL			$ 17,021.72
Home Office as of August 31, 1961			
Citizens Trust Bank			
General Fund	$ 9,620.31		
Scholarship Fund	250.09		
Crusade for Citizenship	994.80		
Emergency Defense Fund	71.24		
TOTAL		10,936.74	
Mutual Federal (Reserve)		15,000.00	

(Continued on Page 4)



January Citizenship Session joins Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (left), Mrs. Septima Clark (left, foreground) and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy (center, foreground) at lunch.

CONTRIBUTIONS

I wish to contribute to the work of SCLC and the social struggle in the South.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....
(street)

.....
(city & state)

Amount of Contribution .....

Send to: SCLC
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(Continued from Page 3)

Citizens & Southern Bank	1,116.73	
Western Union	500.00	
TOTAL		27,553.47
New York Office		3,350.74
GRAND TOTAL		30,904.21
INCREASE IN BALANCE		13,882.49

*Special Fund for Defense and Restoration of Losses—Alabama Libel Suits.

Respectfully Submitted,
Ralph D. Abernathy, Treasurer

Support The New March of Dimes In Your Community

SCLC *Newsletter*
41 Exchange Pl., S. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

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Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

RETURN REQUESTED

41 Exchange Pl., S. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
Telephone 524-1378

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*

Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Director*

~~APR 5 REC'D~~
APR 6 REC'D

April 6, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
Director Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street

Dear Mr. Branton:

Several weeks ago, The SCLC submitted to your office its Voter Registration Prospectus for 1962. If you will note, this Prospectus outlined our annual budget for Voter Registration to the amount of $100,000. We began implementing our program for Voter Registration the first of this year, and in the state of Georgia alone, we are currently supporting Voter Registration Drives in half a dozen urban centers and in ten rural communities. In addition, our Voter Registration programs are in full swing in Virginia, the First and Second Congressional District in South, Carolina and in the Mississippi Delta.

We have now entered the rapid-expansion phase of this 1962 program, as many communities are calling upon SCLC for financial and personnel assistance for their respective programs.

We are respectfully requesting that the Voter Education Project underwrite 60 per cent of our annual budget for Voter Registration. In dollar appropriation this amounts to $60,000. In lieu of the fulfillment of this request, we will appreciate a financial arrangement to cover current operational expenses for the next 30 days.

We would appreciate an advance of about $7,000 to this urgent need. We are in agreement that this will be charged as an "advance" against our request for $60,000. We sincerely appreciate your cooperation in this matter and anxiously await your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr., President

Wyatt Tee Walker

Wyatt Tee Walker, Executive Director

M

APR 19 1962

41 Exchange Pl., S. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
Telephone 524-1378

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*

Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Director*

SCLC

April 18, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
Director of Voter Education Project
c/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Enclosed please find summary chart of SCLC Voter Registration activities in the state of Georgia to date. Our Voter Education work in the various counties is represented in the column entitled "Represented at Clinics." SCLC held Voter Education clinics in each of the Congressional Districts of Georgia this year. The column entitled "Organized" represents those counties in which SCLC is currently conducting Voter Registration drives in cooperation with local groups. The "Organization in Process" column represents counties in which Voter Registration activities are in the first stage of being organized.

In addition to the above picture of activities in Georgia, our Voter Education-Registration work is proceeding in the following areas:

Eastern North Carolina

the Fourth Congressional District in Virginia
(Petersburg, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Prince Edward County, etc.)

The first and second Congressional Districts in South Carolina, with emphasis on Charleston, Orangeburg, Denmark, Richland County (Columbia)

Mississippi, the third Congressional District where drives are currently going on in Cleveland and Holly Springs. There are some fifteen counties in this area where our Voter Education work is proceeded.

In Alabama, we are assisting an organized student and community group in Voter Registration efforts in Talladega.

In Louisiana, our Voter Education work is concentrated in Shreveport and Greater Caddo Parish, as well as in Marshall and Eastern Texas.

This is the summary to date of the areas in which SCLC is currently working in Voter Education Registration.

Very truly yours,

J. H. O'Dell
(Acting) Director Voter Registration SCLC

O/t

Enc.

cc: Mr. W. T. Walker
Dr. M. L. King, Jr.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Counties in which Voter Registration activities have been initiated in cooperation with the Statewide Registration Committee of Georgia - 1962. March 1 - Apr. 15

C.D.	County and County Seat	Organized	Organization in process	Represented at Clinics	Status
I	Burke - Waynesboro			X	
	Liberty - Hinesville	X		X	Good
	Screven - Sylvania	X		X	Fair
	Tatnall - Reidsville	X		X	Fair
	Bullock - Statesboro	X		X	Good
	Emmanuel - Swainsboro	X		X	Good
	Chatham - Savannah - NAACP	X		X	Excellent
	Long - Ludowici			X	
	Treutlen - Soperton			X	
	Bryan - Rembroke (partly)	X			Fair
II	Early - Blakely			X	
	Daugherty - Albany - (churches only)		X	X	contact
	Worth - Sylvester			X	
	Tift - Tifton			X	
	Mitchell - Camilla - Calhoun plans to go here. Can get something there.	X		X	Excellent
	Decatur - Bainbridge			X	
III	Macon - Oglethorpe w NAACP		X	X	Started

all

all

C.D.	County and County Seat	Organized	Organization in process	Represented at Clinics	Status
	Randolph - Cuthbert (Warren case)			X	
	Sumpter - Americus	X		X	Fair
	Peach - Fort Valley SNCC		X		Started
	Terrell - Dawson	X		X	Poor
	Muskogee - Columbus NAACP	X X		X	Excellent
	Dodge - Eastman (News had attention)			X	
	Houston - Perry		X		Started
IV	Henry - McDonough			X	Contact
	Lamar - Barnesville			X	
	Pike - Zebulon			X	
	Troup - LaGrange			X	
	Spalding - Griffin	X			Fair
	Upson - Thomaston			X	Fair
V	DeKalb - Decatur (NAACP)	X			Good
	Fulton - Atlanta (churches only)		X	X	Contact
	Rockdale - Conyers	X		X	Fair
VI	Crawford - Roberta		X	X	Started
	Jones - Gray			X	
	Jasper - Monticello			X	
	Jefferson - Louisville			X	Contact only
	Hancock - Sparta			X	Contact only

C. D.	County and County Seat	Organized	Organization in Process	Represented at Clinics	Status
	Baldwin - Milledgeville			X	
	Bibb - Macon	X		X	Excellent
	Laurens - Dublin		X	X	Contact
VI	Wilkinson - Irwinton			X	
VII	Whitfield - Dalton			X	
	Gordon - Calhoun			X	
	Floyd - Rome			X	
	Bartow - Cartersville			X	
VIII	Glynn - Brunswick			X	
	Ware - Waycross NAACP (5)	X		X	Fair
	Cook - Adel			X	
	Appling - Baxley			X	
	Berrien - Nashville			X	
	Clinch - Homerville			X	
	Telfair - McRae (Jacksonville)	X		X	Partly Org.
IX	Hall - Gainesville	X		X	Good
X	Greene - Greensboro	X		X	Good
	Morgan - Madison	X		X	Fair
	Wilkes - Washington	X		X	Good
	Richmond - Augusta NAACP	X		X	Good

Kennedy Library Collection

C.D.	County and County Seat	Organized	Organization in process	Representated at Clinics	Status
X	Clarke - Athens			X	
VII	Cobb - Marietta			X	Contact only
	Polk - Cedartown			X	

SUMMARY

No. of counties organized	22
In Process of organizing	7
Represented at Clinics	59
Total contacted by Field Workers	33

Georgia Department of Archives and History

April 5, 1962

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Wiley Branton

FROM: Mr. J. H. O'Dell, Director of Voter Registration
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

SUBJECT: Current Drives which SCLC is supporting

The following is an outline of the Georgia area supported by SCLC. Other areas are being covered and more are anticipated. This outline is used as an example of the work we are doing in Voter Registration.

URBAN	RURAL
Atlanta	Tatnall County
Augusta	Mitchell County
Albany	Greene County
Columbus	Morgan County
Macon	Hall County
Rome	

The following organizations SCLC are working with:

Bibb County Citizens Negotiating Committee - Macon

Morgan County Civic League

Committee On Appeal for Human Rights - Atlanta

Augusta Crusade for Freedom

Muscogee Citizens Registration Organization - Columbus

Youth Division of Albany Movement

April 26, 1962

PERSONAL

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. King:

During the past couple of days I have heard some most unfavorable comments from members of the press regarding the content of the enclosed news release which came from the office of your Public Relations Director.

I am sure you are aware of the fact that this is not the type of news release that will create a favorable image in the national press, and is more likely to be completely ignored and not carried at all. Some of our race publications would probably carry the story in its entirety, primarily due to the fact that they are not set up to rewrite articles.

Perhaps it is presumptuous of me to bring this to your attention, but I cannot resist the strong urge to pass it on to you for whatever you think it is worth.

With sincere personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosure - SCLC news release of April 19, 1962

WAB/mr

APR 27 1962

ML - when are you going to Dorchester?

WB - for your file?

MY CITIZENSHIP BOOKLET

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

OCCUPATION _____

ADULT SCHOOL _____

1961 - 1962

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The Purpose of the Citizenship School

The Citizenship Schools are for adults. Their immediate program is literacy. They enable students to pass literacy tests for voting. But there is involved in the mechanics of learning to read and write an all-round education in community development which includes housing, recreation, health, and improved home life. Specific subjects are emphasized such as safe driving, social security, cooperatives, the income tax, and an understanding of tax-supported resources such as water testing for wells and aid for handicapped children.

The Citizenship Schools provide a service to the people which is not available through any other private or public program at the present time.

They are open to all people of a community who face problems related to first-class citizenship and want to do something about them.

History and Philosophy of S. C. L. C.

On January 10, 1957, more than 100 Southern leaders gathered in Atlanta, Georgia, to share and discuss problems of the Southern struggle. This group voted to form a permanent organization that would serve as an agency for groups using the technique and philosophy of non-violence in creative protest. In March 1957 in New Orleand, Louisiana, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference came into being. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was elected president.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is made up of organizations all across the South. The formation of its basic policy is the responsibility of an Executive Board. The Board has representatives from the entire South.

A large number of ministers have come to the front as leaders in the organization because the Negro ministers in the South have been the community leaders and champions of the Negro's civil liberties.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference believes in Christian non-violence. Its activities revolve around two points: the use of non-violent philosophy as a means of creative protest, and securing the right of the ballot for every citizen. It has for its aim the achievement of full citizenship rights, equality, and the integration of the Negro in all aspects of American life.

Our America

Our United States of America is the home of a great American nation. We are a part of that great nation. All people who live in North America and in South America are Americans. We are Americans, too.

We love this great land. It has given us our living for many years. It holds opportunities for our children and grandchildren.

Day by day we silently pour the concrete of love into the furious, violent ocean of hate. Some day that concrete will build a foundation that will support a bridge to span the channel and open lines of communication to all peoples.

Our hearts are filled with the spirit of brotherhood, and our hands move forward, defying all acts of violence.

The Supreme Court building, where the Justices decide legal disagreements, is the symbol of law. The Capitol, where our Senators and Representatives make the laws, is the symbol of free, representative government. The White House, where the President lives and his Cabinet meets, is the symbol of our country in world affairs. We accept the results of elections and abide by the rulings of the courts.

We in America know that voting is important for good citizenship, but we know that educating our children so they will vote wisely is a part of good citizenship, too. They have to know how to stand up for their rights.

In America we want law and justice.

We love our land--America!

Georgia Election Laws

One who Cannot Read and Write must Answer 20 of these Questions to Register.

1. What is a republican form of government? A GOVERNMENT OF, BY, AND FOR PEOPLE.

2. What are the names of the 3 branches of the United States Government? LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL.

3. In what State Senatorial District do you live, and what are the names of the counties in such District? (THERE ARE 54 STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS; SEE SUMMARY, PAGE 5, AND MAP.)

4. What is the name of the State Judicial Circuit in which you live, and what are the names of the county or counties in such circuit? THERE ARE 38 STATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS; SEE SUMMARY, PAGE 5, AND MAP.)

5. What is the definition of a felony in Georgia? ANY CRIME PUNISHABLE BY DEATH OR IMPRISONMENT IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

6. How many Representatives are there in the Georgia House of Representatives, and how does the Constitution of Georgia provide that they be apportioned among the several counties? 205. LARGEST 8 COUNTIES - 3; NEXT LARGEST 30UCOUNTIES - 2; REMAINING COUNTIES - 1 REPRESENTATIVE EACH.

7. What are the qualifications of the Representatives in thedGeorgia House of Representatives? CITIZEN OF UNITED STATES, 21 YEARS OF AGE, CITIZEN OF GEORGIA FOR AT LEAST 2 YEARS, RESIDENT OF COUNTY FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR.

8. How does the Constitution of the United States provide that it may be amended? ARTICLE V. STATES: THE CONGRESS, WHENEVER TWO-THIRDS OF BOTH HOUSES SHALL DEEM IT NECESSARY SHALL PROPOSE AMENDMENTS TO THIS CONSTITUTION OR ON THE APPLICATION OF THE LEGISLATURES OF TWO-THIRDS OF THE SEVERAL STATES SHALL CALL A CONVENTION FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENTS, WHICH IN EITHER CASE SHALL BE VALID TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES, AS PART OF THIS CONSTITUTION, WHEN RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THREE-FOURTHS OF THE SEVERAL STATES OR BY CONVENTIONS IN THREE-FOURTHS THEREOF AS THE ONE OR THE OTHER MODE OF RATIFICATION MAY BE PROPOSED BY THE CONGRESS.

9. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and who is the Presiding Judge of that Court? CHIEF JUSTICE IS W.H.DUCKWORTH; PRESIDING JUDGE IS LEE B. WYATT.

10. Who may grant pardons and paroles in Georgia? THE STATE PARDON AND PAROLE BOARD.

11. Who is the Solicitor General of your State Judicial Circuit, and who is the Presiding Judge (or Judges if more than one?) (SECURE ANSWER FOR YOUR OWN CIRCUIT.)

12. If the Governor of Georgia dies, who succeeds him, and if both the Governor and the person who succeeds him die, who exercises the executive power? THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

13. a. What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus?
    b. What does the Georgia Constitution provide?
    A. UNDER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IT CANNOT BE DONE "UNLESS WHEN IN CASE OF REBELLION OR INVASION THE PUBLIC SAFETY MAY REQUIRE IT."
    B UNDER THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION IT CANNOT BE DONE.

14. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following state offices in Georgia? (1) Governor (2) Lieutenant Governor (3) Secretary of State (4) Attorney General (5) Comptroller General (6) State Treasurer (7) Commissioner of Agrilculture (8) State School Superintendent (9) Commissioner of Labor? (1) ERNEST VANDIVER (2) GARLAND BYRD (3) BEN FORTSON (4) EUGENE COOK (5) ZACK CRAVEY (6) GEORGE HAMILTON (7) PHIL CAMPBELL (8) CLAUDE PURCELL (9) BEN T. HUIET.

15. How many Congressional Districts are there in Georgia and in which one do you live? THERE ARE TEN. FULTON DEKALB, AND ROCKDALE COUNTIES ARE THE 5TH (SECURE ANSWER FOR YOUR OWN COUNTY).

16. What is the term of office of the United States Senator? SIX YEARS.

17. What is the term of office of a State Senator? TWO YEARS.

18. What is the county site of your county? IN FULTON IT'S ATLANTA: THERE ARE 159 COUNTIES (SECURE ANSWER FOR YOUR OWN COUNTY).

19. How may the county site be changed under the constitution of Georgia? BY A 2/3 VOTE OF THE PEOPLE PLUS 2/3 VOTE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

20. What are the qualificationf for jury service in Georgia? NAME MUST BE ON THE BOOKS OF THE COUNTY TAX RECEIVER, AND UPRIGHT, INTELLIGENT CITIZEN.

21. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following offices in your county? IN FULTON COUNTY: (1) CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (2) ORDINARY (3) SHERIFF (1) JAMES W. SIMMONS (2) EUGENE GUNBY (3) T. RALPH GRIMES (SECURE ANSWER FOR YOUR COUNTY).

22. How may a new state be admitted to the Union? BY ACT OF CONGRESS

23. On what day and how often is the general election hold in Georgia at which members of the General Assembly of Georgia are elected. THE TUESDAY AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER. EVERY TWO YEARS.

24. What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the right of citizens to vote? RIGHT CAN NOT BE ABRIDGED BECAUSE OF "RACE, COLOR OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE."

25. In what Federal Court District do you live? FULTON COUNTY IS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA. 2. OTHER DISTRICTS ARE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA (SECURE ANSWER FOR YOUR OWN COUNTY).

26. What are the names of the Federal District judges of Georgia? FRANK A. H. COOPER; WILLIAM BOYD; T. HOYT DAVIS (CHIEF JUDGE, RETIRED); WILLIAM A. BOTTLE; FRANK A. SCARLETT; LOUIS R. MORGAN.

27. Who are citizens of Georgia? ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WHO LIVE IN GEORGIA.

28. What is treason against the State of Georgia? THE STATE CONSTITUTION STATES THAT TREASON AGAINST GEORGIA SHALL CONSIST IN LEVYING WAR AGAINST HER, ADHERING TO HER ENEMIES, GIVING THEM AID AND COMFORT.

29. In what body does the Constitution of the United States declare that the legislative powers granted in such a Constitution shall be vested? CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

30. How many electoral votes does Georgia have in the Electoral College? TWELVE.

1. WHAT IS YOUR NAME _____

2. MILITIA DISTRICT _____ PRECINCT _____ WARD _____

3. MAILING ADDRESS _____

4. AGE _____ PLACE OF BRITH _____

5. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH-DAY-YEAR) SEX _____

6. COLOR OF EYES _____ COLOR OF HAIR _____

7. WEIGHT _____ HEIGHT _____ RACE _____

8. OCCUPATION _____

9. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME _____

10. FATHER'S NAME _____

11. WILL ASSISTANCE BE REQUIRED IN MARKING OR VOTING BALLOT _____

12. HOW LONG IN THE STATE? _____

13. HOW LONG IN THE COUNTY _____

14. REGISTERED ANYWHERE ELSE? _____

15. EVER CONVICTED OF CRIME INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE? _____

16. CAN YOU READ AND WRITE? _____

A. GO TO THE REGISTRATION OFFICE IN THE COUNTY COURTEHOUSE.

B. YOU WILL BE ASKED THESE STANDARD REGISTRATION QUESTIONS LISTED ABOVE.

C. YOU WILL THEN BE REQUIRED TO SHOW THAT YOU CAN READ AND WRITE. IF YOU HAVE TO. COME BACK FOR THE TEST, FIND OUT THE EXTACT TIME AND PLACE - THEN GO BACK!

D. IF YOU CANNOT READ AND WRITE, YOU MUST ANSWER CORRECTLY 20 OF THE 30 QUESTION LISTED ON PAGES 3 AND 4.

Make words out of the alphabet, then use them in sentences and stories.

a attorney - amendments - abridged - area - alderman

b bell - bull - bale - bundle - basket

c Chatham - congressional - county - circuit - citizen - Constitution - city

d dollar - definition - dawn - district - day-break

e exercises - election - elect - executive - electorate - elector

f federal - farm - felony - furrows

g Georgia - government - governor - govern - general

h Habeas Corpus - household

i imprisonment - intelligent - instruction - invasion - individual

j judicial - jurors - judge - judgment - justice

k knowledge - kind - kill

l labor - law - legislative - legal

m magistrate - mayor - misdemeanor - motivation

n national - nation - Negro - necessary - nominate - nomination

o opportunity - occupy - office - official

p penitentiary - provide - punishable - privilege - pardons - presiding - power - paroles - propose

q questions - quiet - quarrel - quick

r representatives - rebellion - register - resident - registration

s succeeds - senator - safety - supreme - secretary - several - superintendent - solicitor - sheriff - suspension

t treasurer - trial - treason - term - testimony

u union - United States - uniform

v valid - vital - voucher - vouch - voter - votes - voting

w witness - workshop - world - White House

x X-Ray

y youth - youthful - yawn - yard - year - yarn

z zone - zoning - zero

Make little words from registration.

state	train	on	rain
register	sit-in	it	Etta
station	is	at	Rita
strain	tag	strange	tar
rotten	get	ten	ton
treat	stranger	grate	great

Use some of these words to make a story. (Sample Story)

Etta and Rita met ten students at the train station. For ten minutes the rain came down in torrents. It made great holes in the roads. It splashed off the tar roofs and flowed into drains on the side of the curb. It looked as if a ton of rotten leaves were being carried into strange openings made by the water.

Suddenly the rain stopped, the sun came out and we went with the students to register. It was such a treat to look into the eyes of each stranger and see the satisfaction each had as the testing period ended. The great strain was over. Now each can wear a tag which reads "I have registered, have you?"

<u>government</u>	Make sentences out of these words.
move	got
over	govern
toe	term
me	men

(Sample)

The men had to move over to make room for me on the bench.

In the last term of office the mayor appointed aldermen to the newly made districts.

<u>senatorial</u>	Use some of these words to make a story.		
trial	salt	store	to
neat	soil	steal	sat
seat	toil	Leona	stole
sale	tin	senator	stare
arose	lean	sent	
arise	stair	son	

(Sample)

Leona sent her son to the store to buy some salt. On his way he heard that a United States Senator was in town and would speak at ten o'clock on the capitol steps. He ran to the capitol building and mounted the stair steps and took a seat. He saw the Senator and heard him speak about "Soil Preservation." Suddenly he remembered where he had been sent and quietly stole away from the crowd.

Social Security

Your social security card is the key to your social security account. It is important to you.

Your card shows you have an insurance account with the United States Government.

Your account is a record of the pay you receive which counts toward old age and survivors insurance benefits. The size of benefits will depend upon the amount of wages credited to your account.

When an insured worker dies, a lump sum payment may be made to the widow or widower or to the person who paid the funeral expenses.

Any social security district office will help you to check your social security account, to explain your rights and duties and the insurance benefits you and your family may receive, and to help you or your survivors to file claim for benefits when the time comes.

Social security is family protection.

How to Write my Name and Address on
a Mail Order Blank

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Occupation _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Occupation _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Occupation _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Occupation _____

Writing a Friendly Letter

(Heading) 611 West Broad Street
Savannah, Georgia
April 28, 1961

(Greeting) Dear Harry,

(Body) Sue and I are going on a [illegible] will be gone ten days. We want you to take [illegible] the vegetable garden and the flower gar[illegible] I will pay you for the work you do.

The vegetables and flowers will have to be watered every day. They will have to be hoed, too.

If you can do this, let me know.

(Closing) Sincerely yours,

(Signature) Jim Davis

New Words to Study

letter	five	important	parts
trip	this	watered	sincerely
August	here	gone	dear

Directions:

1. Say these words to your teacher.
2. Spell these words aloud.
3. Use these words in sentences.
4. Write these words.
5. Divide them into parts.
6. Find their meanings.

Practice Lesson

Write a letter to a friend. Your letter should have five important parts.

Check your letter to see whether it is correct or not.

Draw a line under each word that you know. Study the words that you do not know.

letter	important	sincerely	August	watered	trip
five	this	parts	here	gone	dear

BEGINNERS' ARITHMETIC

ADD:

5	6	7	4	8	6	7
3	3	3	4	1	2	2

PEGGY PLANED 3 ROSE BUSHES THE FIRST DAY. SHE PLANED 6 ROSE BUSHES THE SECOND DAY. PEGGY PLANTED _____ ROSE BUSHES IN ALL.

ADD THE SCORES:

3	4	1	2	2	1
3	[illegible]	5	1	5	4
2	2	0	3	1	2

DRAW A LINE FROM EACH NUMBER TO THE RIGHT WORD.

4	TENTH
6	SECOND
10	FOURTH
9	SEVENTH
2	SIXTH
7	FIFTH
5	NINTH

SUBTRACT:

8	9	8	9	8	9	9	8	8
4	4	3	6	7	8	2	5	6

TWO OF THE 8 FLOWERS ON THE TEACHER'S DESK HAD TO BE THROWN AWAY. THERE ARE _____ FLOWERS LEFT.

MULTIPLY:

SAM EARMS $1.00 AN HOUR. IN 12 HOURS HE EARNS $_____.

BOB BANKED 25¢ EACH WEEK FOR FOUR WEEKS. HE BANKED _____ IN FOUR WEEKS.

DIVIDE:

A BOOK COSTS 25 CENTS. MIKE MUST EARN _____ NICKELS TO BUY THE BOOK.

IN 90 CENTS THERE ARE _____ DIMES.

ALSO, IN 90 CENTS THERE ARE _____ NICKELS.

Fifty cents is the same as _____ dimes.

It is also the same as _____ nickels.

A dollar will buy as much as _____ half dollars.

Add the amounts in each bank book:

Mike's	Betty's	Sue's	Dick's
$1.00	$2.00	$.25	$1.50
.25	.05	.50	.05
.10	.50	.25	.05
.35	.25	.10	.15
____	____	____	____

Find one half:

1/2 of 4 = 1/2 of 10 = 1/2 of 6 =

1/2 of 12 = 1/2 of 16 = 1/2 of 18 =

Divide:

2) 22 2) 26 2) 24 2) 44 2) 84

Multiply:

2	3	4	5	6
x 2	x 2	x 2	x 2	x 2
___	___	___	___	___

4 x 6 = 4 x 5 = 4 x 7 =

4 x 3 = 4 x 9 = 4 x 8 =

Five 5's are _____. Nine 5's are _____.

Six 5's are _____. Four 5's are _____.

Seven 5's are _____. Three 5's are _____.

Find the cost:

Three 3¢ stamps cost _____ cents.

Five 4¢ stamps cost _____ cents.

Four 7¢ stamps cost _____ cents.

Ten students were arrested in the sit-in movement and were fined $75.00 a piece. How much fine was paid? _____

We sent eight people down to register each day for thirty days. How many people were registered? _____

ADD: $1.00 1.00 33.45
.63 4.65 7.86
2.05 2.84 14.95
+ .87 + 5.19 + 8.40

JAMES HELPED HIS FATHER HAUL COTTON. THEY HAULED 235 BALES OF COTTON ON MONDAY, 262 BALES ON TUESDAY, 287 BALES ON WEDNESDAY, AND 320 BALES ON THURSDAY, THEY HAULED_____ BALES OF COTTON IN FOUR DAYS.

THE CURSADE FOR VOTERS SENT 187 PEOPLE TO REGISTER IN JANUARY, 210 PEOPLE IN FEBRUARY, AND 422 PEOPLE IN MARCH. HOW MANY PEOPLE WERE REGISTERED IN THREE MONTHS?

SUBTRACT: 438 979 1451 8453
- 299 -689 -989 -965

A GASOLINE STATION FILLED THE STORAGE TANK WITH 5125 GALLONS OF GASOLINE. THE STATION SOLD 3785 GALLONS AND HAD_____ GALLONS LEFT IN STORAGE.

MR. SMITH SOLD HIS FARM FOR $1375.00. HE PAID $750.00 FOR IT TWO YEARS BEFORE. HOW MUCH PROFIT HAD MR. SMITH MADE ON SELLING HIS FARM?_____.

MULTIPLY: 312 758 36 543 166
x 6 x 4 x12 x23 x26

BY BUYING ONE DOZEN PAIRS OF HOSIERY, AT NINETY-EIGHT CENTS A PAIR, HOW MUCH DID YOU SPEND? _____

IF YOU MADE A THREE AUTOMOBILE TRIPS TO ATLANTA AND IT IS 735 MILES ROUND-TRIP FOR EACH TRIP, HOW MANY MILES HAVE YOU TRAVELED?_____

DIVIDE: 7)709 14)3962 8)$120.64 875)1881.25

GERALD PLANTED 35 ACRES OF WHEAT, USING 1 AND 2/5 BUSHELS OF SEED AN ACRE. AT $2.25 A BUSHEL, THE WHEAT COST $_____.

A TEACHER HAD 35 PUPILS IN HER ROOM. OF THIS NUMBER 2/5 WERE WORKING ON A PLAY, AND 1/3 OF THE REMAINDER WERE WORKING ON ART. SHE ALLOWED 1/2 OF THE PUPILS STILL REMAINING TO READ IN THE LIBRARY. THIS LEFT_____PUPILS TO HELP CLEAN THE ROOM.

DIVIDE: A WHOLE NUMBER BY A FRACTION:

2 ÷ 1/3 =	45 ÷ 3/5 =	48 ÷ 6/8 =
6 ÷ 1/4 =	35 ÷ 5/7 =	192 ÷ 8/9 =

FIND THE PRODUCT:

48	56 2/9	107 2/3	80550
12 1/4	36	69	709 7/9

DIVIDE THESE FRACTIONS BY FRACTIONS:

$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} =$	1/3 ÷ 4/9 =	2/7 ÷ 4/7 =
5/6 ÷ 7/8 =	3/4 ÷ 3/8 =	8/9 ÷ 11/12 =

FIND THE PRODUCTS:

3/8 x 12/27 =	3 3/5 x 4 1/6 =	6 LB. 7OZ x 5
24 2/3 x 33 =	9 3/8 x 21 3/5 =	
8 GAL. 3 QT. x 7 =	4 WK. 5 DAYS x 8	7 HR. 39MIN. x 9

HENRY WILL NEED _____FEET OF WIRE TO ENCLOSE A GARDEN 6 YD. LONG AND 8 YD. WIDE.

AN AUTOMOBILE TRAVELED 17.8 MILES ON A GALLON OF GASOLINE. AT THIS RATE, IT CAN GO_____MILES ON 8.5 GALLONS OF GASOLINE.

Good Manners

When other people are talking, I listens Harry likes me to listen when he talks. Sue likes me to listen when she talks. One has good manners if he listens when others talk. When I talk I want other people to hear me.

I talk about things my friends know something about. I talk so that every one can hear. I do not talk all the time. It is not polite to do all the talking. Everyone likes to talk some.

My friends like to tell me about their jobs. They like to tell me about their new cars. I like to tell them about my job and my car.

Sue likes to talk about her flower garden. Sue tells her friends about her new dress and hat.

When your friend is talking, do not interrupt. It is not polite to interrupt. Everyone likes people to listen when he talks.

New Words to Study

manner	everyone	things	polite
their	so	something	interrupt
hear	other	she	one

Be Polite

Introduce a new friend to your other friends. When you introduce a man to a woman, call the woman's name first. When you introduce a younger person to an older person, call the older person's name first.

Tell something about the new friend you are introducing. Tell your old friends something about the new friend. Say the names of the persons clearly. Be polite and introduce your friends.

New Words to Study

introduce	younger	person	call
first	woman	clearly	new

How to Fill in a Money Order Blank

1. How the money order blank looks (simplified and slightly enlarged):

Front | Back

UNITED STATES POSTAL MONEY ORDER 10-52,887,803 | 10-52,887,803

VOID IF ALTERED

PAY AMOUNT IN THIS BLOCK

BUT NOT MORE THAN DOLLARS

Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents

Information below to be filled in by purchaser

PAY TO _____
Payee's name

FROM _____
Purchaser's name

Please cash promptly

_____
Purchaser's street address

_____
Purchaser's city State

If C. O. D., No. here: _____

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, SPINDLE OR MUTILATE

Purchaser's Receipt

Fill in Other Side

DETACH AND HOLD

THIS RECEIPT MUST BE PRESENTED IN ... OF LOSS

SENT TO _____

ADDRESS _____

2. Where to fill in the blank:

Front | Back

DO NOT WRITE HERE

PAY TO _____
Payee's name

FROM _____
Purchaser's name

_____
Purchaser's street address

_____
Purchaser's city State

Do NOT WRITE HERE

SENT TO _____

ADDRESS _____

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE GEORGIA VOTER REGISTRATION DIRECTOR - J. H. CALHOUN - MAY 15, 1962

The 1960 U. S. Census gives Georgia a population of 3,943,116, of which there were 2,817,223 white and 1,125,893 non-white citizens. Margaret Shannon reported in the March 25,1962 issue of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution that there were approximately 165,335 Negroes registered to vote in the state. Her figures were compiled from Registrars' reports of 88 counties to the Secretary of State, direct reports from other counties and 1958 figures from the remainder.

Voter-registration activities since 1960 probably added 10,000 more; so that at the beginning of 1962 there should have been at least 175,000 registrations in the state. When it is observed that the 1960 Census also shows 612,950 Negroes 18 years of age or over, who are elegible to register under Georgia law, the 26.6% of the potential registered voters is far below what it should be, especially when there is not little opposition to Negro registration in most counties of the state. In fact, many county registrars urge and make it easy for them to register.

The basis for our 1962 drive, which closed, Saturday, May 5, was laid first in the program of the Statewide Registration Committee, organized in 1957 by the Georgia Voters League, of which the late Prince Hall Masonic Grand Master John Wesley Dobbs, was president. This program consisted of series of Citizenship Clinics in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961, together with communication with 1,200 to 1,400 adult and youth leaders thruout the state. A "crash" program was conducted in October, 1961, with clinics in Waycross, Atlanta and Macon, to which the Southern Christian Leadership Conference contributed roughly one-third of the $1,800.00 expenses. The NAACP had contributed $2,500.00 in 1958 and $1,500.00 in 1959.

In February, 1962, upon recommendation of Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, our Executive Director, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., approved a proposal with the Statewide Registration Committee, which resulted in my coming onto the staff of SCLC as Georgia Director of Voter Registration March 1, since I had succeeded Mr. Dobbs as chairman of the Committee. Rev. Fred C. Bennett has ably served as Field Secretary. Nine Citizenship Clinics were conducted, with the assistance of Rev. Bennett, Rev. Bernard Lee, Edw. R. Brooks, State and Hilliard Lee 5th District Youth Chairmen:

Date	Location	Counties	Date	Location	Counties
Feb. 17	Albany - II	3	Mar. 10	Savannah - I	9
24	Augusta - X	3		Rome - VII	4
	Gainesville - VII	1	Mar. 17	Columbus - III	3
Mar. 3	Griffin - IV	6	24	Macon - VI	29
	Waycross - VIII	8	No. of Different Counties		52

The basic guide for the clinic discussions is the Citizenship Manual, supplemented by three special bulletins. Youth assemble mostly in separate sessions, and District voluntary leadership is elected by each group, youth and adult, separately.

On April 1, we set out on a campaign of organizing co-ordinated local programs in larger towns and rural counties with 40% to 75% Negro population (some 34 have 50% or more Negro population), as well as, others requesting assistance. Four basic piecies of material were used in this drive: the Volunteer Cards, the Voter-Registration Plan, the Block Party Outline and the Canvass Sheet. SCLC program material, including Citizenship Schools, is distributed and explained at every meeting. Attys. Leroy Johnson, Secretary and District Committee Chairman Dr. C. C. Powell, Atlanta, P. B. McCoy, Waycross, Hosea Williams , Savannah and Toombs McLendon, Washington, as well as, District Youth Chairman, Andrew Reid, Albany, helped with organization.

The first contact is a telephone call or visit to county leaders to set up a small "Interested Citizens" meeting, with youth in attendance, if possible, to work out a county-wide voter-registration program, followed by a mass meeting to perfect organization and inspire volunteer workers to act. Volunteer Cards are used at meetings. The attached summary indicates results achieved. Registration figures are, of course, estimates, but it is believed that at least 35,000 new Georgia Negro voters have been added this year, which should carry us past the 200,000 mark.

It is firmly believed that "Getting Out the Vote" is an essential part of voter education because new voters will not necessarily vote automatically and lists are purged every three years, of non-voters. Because Georgia has a year-round voter registration law, modified by various county registrars, we recommend a three-phase program, to be "kicked off" with a statewide Citizenship Rally at Macon in June.

1. A "Get Out the Vote" campaign - Non-partisan and non-political.
2. A pilot church contest program for five to ten counties.
3. A continuous Honor Roll of 100% Registered Voters in each organized county.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

REPORT ON VOTER-REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES - JAN. 1 - MAY 5, 1962

CONG. DIST	COUNTY AND COUNTY SEAT	ORGANIZED VOTER-REGISTRATION ACTIVITY	VOTER EDUCATION CLINICS	INCREASE IN V. R. TO DATE TO DATE	NO. OF WORKERS	STATUS OF PROGRAM IN COUNTY
I	**Burke-Waynesboro		X			
	**McIntosh-Darien					
	**Liberty-Hinesville	X	X	1000	170	Good
	**Screven-Sylvania	X	X			Fair
	*Tatnall-Reidsville	X	X	150	5	Fair
	**Bullock-Statesboro	X	X			Good
	**Emanuel-Swainsboro	X	X	250	15	Good
	*Chatham-Savannah-Coordinate	X	X	1700	400	Excellent
	**Long-Ludowici	X	X			Good
	**Treutlen-Soperton	X	X			Fair
	**Bryan-Pembroke	X	X			Fair
II	Early-Blakely		X			
	*Dougherty-Albany (Church)	X	X			Contacted
	Worth		X			
	Tift-Tifton	X	X			
	Mitchell-Camilla	X	X	575	25	Excellent
	Decatur-Bainbridge	X	X	36	1	Poor
III	*Macon-Oglethorpe	X	X	330	50	Good
	*Crisp-Cordele	X				Fair
	Randolph-Cuthbert	X	X	32	17	Fair
	*Sumter-Americus	X	X	100	4	Poor
	*Peach-Fort Valley	X		146	46	Fair
	*Terrell-Dawson-Coordinate	X	X			Poor
	*Muskogee	X	X	3041	600	Excellent
	Dodge-Eastman	X	X			Fair
	*Houston-Perry	X	X	200	35	Good
IV	*Henry-McDonough	X	X	250	1	Poor
	Lamar-Barnesville		X			
	Pike-Zebulon		X			
	Troup-LaGrange (Hogansville)	X	X	34	12	Poor
	*Spalding-Griffin	X	X	150	10	Fair
	Upson-Thomaston		X			
V	*DeKalb-Decatur	X		2000	200	Excellent
	*Fulton-Atlanta (Special)	X	X	6000	300	Good
	*Rockdale-Conyers	X	X			Good
VI	*Crawford-Roberta	X	X			Poor
	Jones-Gray	X	X	6	3	Poor
	*Jasper-Monticello (Youth)	X	X	100	10	Good
	*Jefferson-Louisville	X	X	300	25	Good
	*Hancock-Sparta	X	X	100	20	Poor
	*Baldwin-Milledgeville		X			Contacted
	*Bibb-Macon	X	X	6000	25	Excellent
	*Laurens-Dublin		X			Contacted
	Wilkinson-Irwinton		X			
VII	Whitfield-Dalton	X	X			Good
	Gordon-Calhoun	X	X	41	4	Fair
	*Floyd-Rome	X	X	225	85	Fair
	Bartow-Cartersville		X			
VIII	Glynn-Brunswick		X			
	*Ware-Waycross	X	X	300	15	Good
	Cook-Adel	X	X	17	1	Poor
	Appling-Baxley		X			
	Berrien-Nashville		X			
	Clinch-Homerville	X	X	300	30	Good
	*Telfair-McRae	X	X	500	12	Excellent
IX	*Hall-Gainesville	X	X	175	8	Fair
X	*Greene-Greensboro	X	X	300	76	Good
	*Morgan-Madison	X	X			Good
	*Wilkes-Washington	X	X	400	50	Good
	*Richmond-Augusta	X	X	~~3000~~		Good
	Clarke-Athens		X	900		
VII	*Cobb-Marietta	X	X			Good
	Polk-Cedartown	X	X	18,258		Good
				[redacted]	2141	

No. of Counties Reported Organized 46
No. Represented at Citizenship Clinics 59
*Total Contacted by Paid Staff Workers 31
**Contacted by Volunteer Staff Only 9

A number of other counties are said to be organized but have not reported officially. Complete reports also not received from organized counties.

SCLC FOUNDATION ACCOUNT

DATE	DISBURSEMENTS	SALARY	TRAVEL	DIRECT GRANTS TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS
May 7, 1962	F. H. LaGarde - (Aid in Voter Registration Campaign in Edenton, N. C.)			$ 250.00
May 11, 1962	Harry Blake - (Travel Expense: V.R. Staff Quarterly Meeting held in Atlanta; Aid to V. R. Project in Shreveport, La.)		$97.60	202.40
May 11, 1962	Eastern Air Lines (Travel expense for Herbert Coulton - V. R. Meeting		40.87	
May 11, 1962	Herbert Coulton - (Virginia Voter Registration Project (SCLC)			250.00
May 11, 1962	Citizens Committee of Charleston County - (Aid to V. R. Project)			141.54
May 11, 1962	J. H. Calhoun - (Travel Expense: V. R. Project, Chattanooga, Tenn.)		150.00	
May 15, 1962	Fred C. Bennette, Jr. (Louisiana and Georgia)	$133.33		
May 15, 1962	Herbert Coulton (Virginia)	150.00		
May 15, 1962	Bernard S. Lee (South Carolina)	133.33		
May 15, 1962	Harry Blake (Louisiana)	133.33		
May 15, 1962	J. H. Calhoun (Georgia)	270.83		
May 15, 1962	J. H. O'Dell	83.33		
May 18, 1962	F. H. LaGarde - (Aid to Voter Registration Project in North Carolina)			400.00

SCLC FOUNDATION ACCOUNT, Continued
(Page 2)

DATE	DISBURSEMENTS	SALARY	TRAVEL	DIRECT GRANTS TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS
May 22, 1962	J. H. Calhoun - (Field Work in Chattanooga, Tenn.)		$72.10	
May 22, 1962	Fred C. Bennette - (Field Work in Americus, Ga.)		20.02	
May 22, 1962	J. H. Calhoun - (Advance Work in Hamilton County, Tenn.)		50.00	
May 22, 1962	Bernard S. Lee - (Rent and Travel in Shreveport, La.)		125.00	
May 23, 1962	SCLC wired $100.00 to Herbert Coulton (charges: $2.90)			$ 102.90
May 30, 1962	J. H. Calhoun - (Travel expense: Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.)		120.00	
May 30, 1962	Metropolitan Committee for V. R. (Chattanooga, Tenn.)			200.00
May 31, 1962	Herbert Coulton - (Voter Registration work in Virginia)	$150.00		
May 31, 1962	Harry Blake - (Voter Registration work in Shreveport, La.)	133.33		
May 31, 1962	J. H. O'Dell - (Regional Consultant's fee and per diem expense: 5/16 - 5/22)	97.33		
TOTALS		$ 1284.81	$675.59	$ 1546.84
GRAND TOTAL				$ 3507.24

334
~~208~~ 204 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
~~Jackson 5/7/63~~
524-1378

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

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Atlanta, Ga.
First Vice-President
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Second Vice-President
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Petersburg, Va.

*Clergyman

June 22, 1962

Wyatt Tee Walker
Director
~~Gould Maynard~~
~~James R. Wood~~
Public Relations

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council

FROM: Wyatt Tee Walker, J. H. O'Dell

Listed below are the answers to the several questions requested by your office in the communication of May 31 entitled Report #1-62:

I. The following are the names of our voter registration staff personnel and the areas in which they are currently working:

Harry Blake and Bernard Lee	-	Shreveport and Caddo Parish (Louisiana)
F. H. LaGarde and Golden Frinks	-	Edenton (Chowan County) and Elizabeth City (N. C.)
J. H. Calhoun and Fred C. Bennette	-	Knoxville and Chattanooga (Tennessee) and the state of Georgia

II. In Edenton, N. C., Chattanooga, and Knoxville, Tennessee, we have come to an agreement with the NAACP for cooperative action in voter registration. In Edenton we received a statement from the Secretary and President of the NAACP branch expressing a desire to limit their official participation in the voter registration project to simply supporting SCLC's program. Consequently, SCLC is underwriting the total financial cost of this drive. In Chattanooga and Knoxville a budgetary arrangement was agreed upon between the two organizations in cooperation with local groups. Arrangements in Shreveport and Charleston have not yet been finalized.

III. We have established cooperative relationships with two local independent groups in Tennessee -- the "Knox

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Wiley Branton
June 22, 1962
Page Two

County Crusade for Citizenship" (Knoxville) and the "Metropolitan Committee for Voter Registration" (Chattanooga). The nature of our cooperation is that in which we agree to underwrite a substantial part of the cost of the project, supply literature and key staff personnel (in an advisory capacity), and reach agreement with the community on their selection of responsible personnel to lead the drive.

IV. A chart of voting age population is enclosed. It must be noted, however, that accurate statistics on the percentage of Negro and white persons registered is difficult to obtain for most areas because statistics on voter registration are not kept on a racial basis by the local registrars.

7. V. There have been substantial increases in voter registration in the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia, in Edenton and Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and in Georgia. The Knoxville and Chattanooga programs just began on June the 8th.

VI. In the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia, our canvassers take a door-to-door census of the number of registered voters in each area. The purpose is to develop an accurate up-to-date list of registered voters as a reference source, as well as to encourage registration. Door-to-door canvassing by volunteers, the development of car pools to take people to registration offices, the circulation of the SCLC Voter Registration Brochure (enclosed) at meetings of all kinds, arrangement for radio time, spot ads and "community service" interviews are among the techniques we are using in this project.

VII. We are enclosing a list which shows the expenditures we have made from the grant as well as where they were made through May 31, 1962.

VIII. The enclosed sheet entitled "Staff Personnel" shows the locations from which we are operating in each area and the name and telephone number of the contact person. Newly set up and regular existing offices are differentiated.

JHO'D:ap
Enclosures

JMemir
J.W

JUN 27 1962

334 ~~208~~ Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
~~Jackson 5-1763~~
524-1378

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Durham, N. C.
*Robert G. Williams
Petersburg, Va.

*Clergyman

Wyatt Tee Walker
Director
Gould Maynard
~~James Bowser~~
Public Relations

June 25, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Branton:

Enclosed please find samples of educational, administrative, and organizational materials being used by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in its voter registration work. As you will note, each type of material has a specific area of use. If you would like additional copies of these, they are available upon request. We would also be interested in receiving samples of materials being used by the other participating organizations in this Voter Education Project.

Sincerely,

J. H. O'Dell, Director
Voter Registration

JHO'D:ap
Encls: 8

S.C.L.C.

VOLUNTEER FOR
VOTER REGISTRATION CRUSADE

My Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

I am willing to help on:

☐ week days or evenings, ☐ weekends

I can help:

☐ in the office, ☐ in my block, ☐ in my church

Please return this card to:

Sponsored by the S.C.L.C. - Martin Luther King, Jr., Pres.

S.C.L.C.

SUGGESTED STEPS FOR A BLOCK PARTY

I Have a meeting at your home within the next few days.

II Be sure you have enough invitations to cover all adults living on your side of the street from one corner to the next. Our local office or committee will be glad to give you additional invitations.

III Deliver the invitation and if possible follow-up with a phone call, but don't make the occasion sound dull. It's a neighborhood get-together.

AT THE MEETING: (You may want to serve coffee and doughnuts)

1. Begin on time. Have Voter Registration material on hand.
2. Present speaker.
3. Speaker tells the deadline for registration and poll tax; the importance of voting; who is eligible; and where to get registered.
4. Discuss community problems and welfare.
5. Tell why your block should have 100% Voters.
6. Plan a meeting for the next week to give help and aid to neighbors who need help to qualify. Plan trips to registrar's office.
7. Have someone contact persons who did not show up at the meeting.

S. C. L. C.

PLANNING A VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

(for campaign steering committee)

Site_____

Size of Negro Population_____

Number of Registered Voters (approximate)_____

Potential Negro Registered Voters_____

Increase Goal_____

Period of time_____

Boundaries of concentration area (outline)_____

Number of volunteers needed_____

Organizations to participate:

(churches, voters leagues, youth groups, etc.)

SUMMARY

I Secure Basic Information

II Set Registration Goals

III Set Target Date for beginning and for ending Registration Drive

IV Outline Boundaries of Concentration Areas

V Set number of volunteers needed and list organizations which will support drive

VI Set up basic committee (as outlined in organizational chart)

(canvassers, publicity committee, speakers bureau, finance committee, etc.)

S. C. L. C.

FIELD ORGANIZERS

WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT*

Week-Ending: _____

Name: _____

General Assignment: _____

Concentration Area for the current week:

Specific Work Accomplished this week:

Number of Hours spent on the Field in the Concentration Area: _____

Number of Volunteer Canvassers recruited to date for this area: _____

Special Remarks:

Next Week's Concentration Area: _____

Signed: _____

* This report is due in the SCLC Atlanta office each Monday, 41 Exchange Pl., S. E.

* Use the back of this sheet, if necessary, for further remarks.

S. C. L. C.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

330 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

A CANVASSER'S NEEDS

A canvasser needs a minimum of three kinds of informational material to distribute:

(1) WHY register:
(Election information, local issues, etc.)

(2) WHERE, WHEN and HOW to register:

WHERE: (example) The voter registration office is located on the third floor of the county courthouse building on Johnson and Broad Streets.

WHEN: Give the time and days the registration office is opened. "The books close soon, so please get registered now."

HOW: This includes information on where in the community voter registration clinics are being held, also information on car-pools.

(3) ELIGIBILITY requirements: age, residence, etc.

All materials should be plainly written, easy to read.

Remember the GOLDEN RULE for successful voter registration campaigns:
"Canvass, canvass every day, start while elections are months away"

VOUCHER

(Voter Education-Registration Project)

S
C
L
C

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY (County) _____ STATE _____

TYPE OF WORK PERFORMED _____

PAYMENT $ _____

RECEIVED BY _____

DATE _____

AUTHORIZED BY _____
(State Organizer)

APPROVED _____
(Director of Voter Regis.)

(List remarks on the back)

S.C.L.C.

VOTER REGISTRATION CRUSADE

No provision for education? JW

BLOCK - CANVASSERS
DATA SHEET

Street or Road _____ Canvasser's Name _____

Block Number _____ Address _____

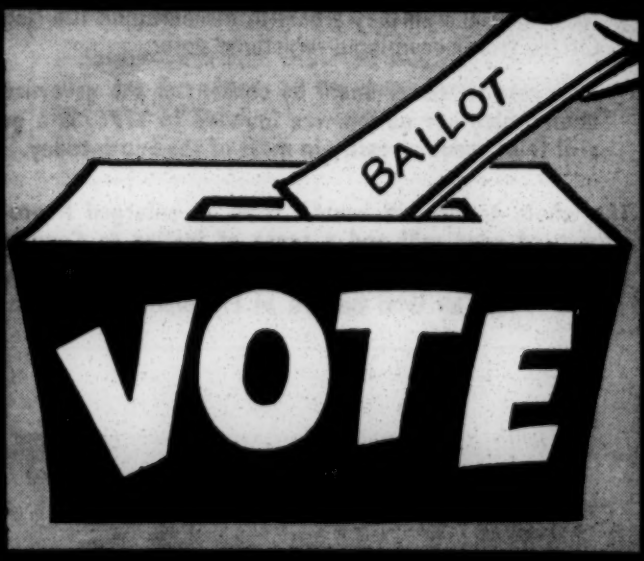
Dates Worked _____

Box or House Number	Name of Citizen Canvassed	Registered (Yes) (No)	Will register at once	Wishes transportation	Last time voted?	Need to report change of address	Left material	Recommended follow-up

Begin at one corner and circle the block without crossing the street, turning right at each corner. Call at each house or apartment. (PLEASE CHECK EACH ITEM CAREFULLY)

SCLC

CRUSADE FOR THE



TO DOUBLE THE
NEGRO VOTE
IN THE SOUTH

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

". . . to secure these rights to ourselves and our posterity . . ."

THE *NEGRO VOTER* IN THE SOUTH

THE FACTS

(1) Over 5 million Negroes of voting age live in the South.

(2) **Only 25% of adult Negroes vote compared with 60% white adults.**

(3) Purges of voters **lists,** "slowdowns" by registrars, opening the registration office only one or two days a month and at hours that are not helpful for working people; and

(4) Open intimidation by some plantation bosses and many local officials, all play a part in discouraging the Negro Citizen from becoming a registered voter.

As a result, "Government by consent of the governed," upon which our nation was founded in 1776, is a goal still to be made a reality in most of the South today.

Most of the present crop of Southern Senators and Congressmen will oppose and fillibuster all legislation designed to protect the voting rights of citizens of this region.

YOU CAN CHANGE THIS SITUATION

Despite these obstacles Negro citizens are struggling daily to double the number of voters and to obtain representation in government.

Even the most die-hard segregationist in public office can be made to respect voting power. Furthermore, we know there are many liberal white citizens in the South who count on the Negro votes to increase enough for liberal voices to be heard in the government.

The whole nation will benefit from an enlarged Negro vote in the South. This area of our country CAN elect men and women of good will and a sense of justice to Congress and to local state legislatures.

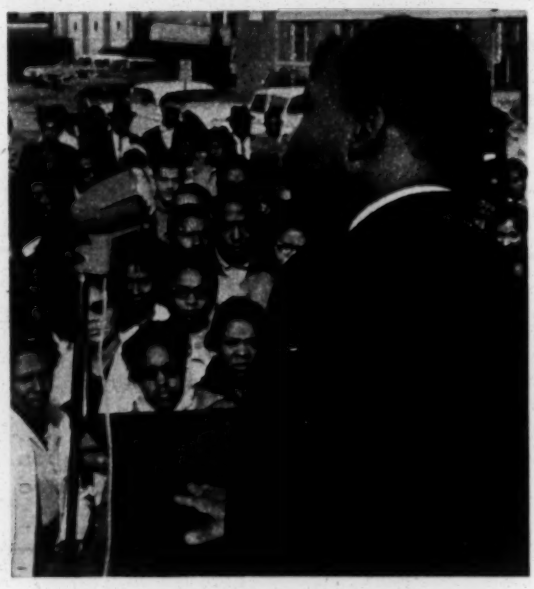
Let all who believe in Freedom and Human Dignity join in this great **Crusade For The Ballot Now!!**

Young people in Macon, Georgia in line at the County Courthouse to become new registered voters. With S. C. L. C. help, Negroes in Macon doubled their voting power in a ninety-day campaign during 1962.

All over the South, people at the grass-roots level are joining the CRUSADE FOR THE BALLOT.

CRUSADE FOR THE BALLOT

TO DOUBLE THE NEGRO VOTE IN THE SOUTH



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
President, S. C. L. C.

HOW

✓ To educate and stimulate Negroes to exercise the vote.

✓ To help them obtain the right to vote where in practice it does not exist.

ORGANIZE

✓ SCLC will help your community to organize registration schools, workshops for local leaders, public meetings on voter registration and provide material when requested.

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH

✓ **No narrow partisan interest must be allowed to divide us. In reaching a cross section of the Negro community, the Crusade will move across party lines.**

✓ It is for the good of the local community that all civic, church, fraternal and other organizations cooperate in this effort.

NONVIOLENCE

✓ The Freedom Movement in the Deep South is a non-violent revolution, giving birth to a new day of progress and human dignity for all Americans, for generations to come.

REGISTER AND VOTE

✓ Remember if you are already registered you must **vote** in elections in order to keep your name listed on the registration books.

All elections are important for gaining needed improvements in the community and speeding the day of full freedom.

"The goal of the Freedom Movement in the South can be summed up in 3 words:
All, Here, and Now

We want **all** of our rights as citizens
(not just some rights);
We want them **here**, in the Deep South, and
We want them **now**---"

-Martin Luther King, Jr.

When you have finished reading this, please pass it on to a member of the family, a neighbor or a friend.

Additional copies may be secured upon request from one of the addresses listed below:

For further information write the local organization:

OR

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
VOTER REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT
332 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Telephone 524-1378

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
President

WYATT TEE WALKER
Executive Director

ATTY. I. M. AUGUSTINE
General Counsel

VOTER REGISTRATION FIELD STAFF

J. H. CALHOUN
Georgia State Director

HERBERT COULTON
Virginia & Carolinas

JAMES BEVEL
Mississippi

FRED BENNETT
Georgia Assistant Director

HARRY BLAKE
Louisiana & E. Texas

BERNARD S. LEE
Student Liaison Organizer

J. H. O'DELL
Regional Consultant

(Miss) ANNELL PONDER
Secretary

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL PROGRAM

(Mrs.) DOROTHY F. COTTON
Director of Education

ANDREW J. YOUNG
Administrator

(Mrs.) SEPTIMA P. CLARK
Supervisor, Teacher Training

June 26, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. Wyatt Walker, SCLC

FROM: John Walker, Assistant to Project Director

You have been mailed copies of The Negro and the Ballot, a pamphlet by Margaret Price. We think you will find this pamphlet informative and helpful, though it is slightly out of date (the figures are based on the 1959 Census Estimates).

JULY 3, 1962

STATE	SALARY	TRAVEL	DIRECT GRANT TO LOCAL ORG.	OTHER EXPENSE	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT
Alabama		$ 40.00			$ 40.00
Georgia	$2,957.45	1,619.46	$4,347.51	$ 20.11	8,944.53
Louisiana	1,466.63	802.11	300.00		2,568.74
Mississippi	1,066.64	446.54	200.00		1,713.18
North Carolina	160.00		1,017.33		1,177.33
South Carolina		297.65	341.50		639.15
Tennessee	1,079.15	919.02	1,000.00		2,998.17
Virginia	1,350.00	325.87	1,342.90		3,018.77
Administrative Expense	2,427.92	327.10		303.09	3,058.11
	$10,507.79	$4,777.75	$8,549.24	$323.20	$24,157.98

SUMMARY OF CATEGORIZED EXPENDITURES FOR VOTER REGISTRATION, FEBRUARY 15-JULY 3, 1962

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

file
SCLC

7/16/62

Re: SCLC – John O'Dell

~~Ala~~ Jefferson County Branch of Ala. Coordinating Comm. wants Rev. C. Herbert Oliver to be Coordinator of Voter registration program in Greater Birmingham for a 3 month program, beginning about July 15th. – Working out of State Office (Bill Mahoney & Bragg). → Oliver would be employed by Ala. Christian Movement for Human Rights (Rev. Shuttlesworth, Pres). – SCLC would also send materials.

Mobile Ala Civic Organization is affiliate of SCLC according to O'Dell.
Rev. D.D. Cheatham – 306 N. Warren St. Mobile, GL 7-6431

Bessemer Voters League –
Asbury Howard, Pres. –
Wants $2325 for 3 mo. campaign.

4-Agencies – Sol

From the desk of

SCLC Jack O'Dell

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

July 18, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Enclosed is a copy of the S. C. L. C. affiliates throughout the South, which you requested.

Sincerely,

J. H. O'Dell

J. H. O'Dell

JHO/jt

Enclosure

Per: Emma Jean Turner

JUL 19 1962

February, 1962

SCLC - ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATES

ALABAMA CIVIC AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION
The Reverend D. D. Chestang
306 N. Warren Street
Mobile, Alabama
GL. 7-6431

MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
The Reverend S. S. Seay, Sr., President
712 Dorsey Street
Montgomery, Alabama
AM. 5-3364

INTER-CIVIC COUNCIL, INCORPORATED
The Reverend C. K. Steele, President
P. O. Box 1003
Tallahassee, Florida
222-0739

NON-PARTISAN REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
Mr. Charles White
2300 W. Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

CONSUMERS LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS
The Reverend Avery Alexander, President
1939 General Taylor Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
TW. 5-5770

UNITED CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT, INC.
Dr. C. O. Simpkins, President
1508 Gary Street
Shreveport, Louisiana
424-1671

TENNESSEE CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
The Reverend Robert James, President
2435 Brooke Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee
524-0435

NASHVILLE CHRISTAIN LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
The Reverend Kelly Miller Smith, President
319 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee
CY. 8-3771

PETERSBURG IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
Mr. David Gunter, President
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia
RE. 3-8111

VIRGINIA STATE UNIT, SCLC
Dr. Milton A. Reid, President
236 Harrison Street
Petersburg, Virginia
RE. 2-6039

WAVERLY CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
The Reverend C. Bryant, President
P. O. Box 331
Waverly, Tennessee
CY. 6-2985

SOUTHEASTERN GEORGIA CRUSADE FOR VOTERS
Mr. Hosea L. Williams, President
416 West Park Avenue
Savannah, Georgia
EL. 4-3273

HOPEWELL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
The Reverend Curtis Harris, President
211 Terminal Street
Hopewell, Virginia
GL. 8-3238

LYNCHBURG IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
Rev. Virgil Wook, President
1415 Grace Street
Lynchburg, Virginia
VI. 6-3364

THE FRONTIERSMAN CLUB
Mr. Curtis McClain
1173 Saratoha Avenue
East Polo Alto, California

FAR NORTH CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
The Reverend E. M. Howard
P. O. Box 652, Eastchester Branch
Anchorage, Alaska

ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATES - Continued

MISSISSIPPI REGIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP
Dr. E. P. Burton
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi
Mound Bayou - Clinic 56 - Res. 34

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
The Reverend L. Francis Griffin
625-A Main Street
Farmville, Virginia
EX. 2-5398 (Bus.) EX. 2-3773

DANVILLE PROGRESSIVE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
The Reverend A. I. Dunlap
406 Gay Street
Danville, Virginia
SW. 2-1942

ALABAMA CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
The Reverend W. E. Shortridge, Treasurer
3191 29th Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama
ST. 5-3119

February, 1962

SCLC - CHURCH AFFILIATES

VIRGINIA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION
Dr. E. C. Smith, President
1225 "R" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

NEW BROOKLYN BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend J. C. Bentley, Pastor
1010 Conoley Avenue, West
Perry, Florida

GREATER BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH
Dr. A. Lincoln James, Pastor
109 East 53rd Street
Chicago, Illinois

VIRGINIA STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend A. R. Lasley, Pastor
S. Virginia Street
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

REEDY CREEK MISSIONARY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION
The Reverend S. G. Dunston, President
P. O. Box 23
Louisburg, North Carolina

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend G. J. Odoms, Pastor
1323 Lyon Street
Columbia, South Carolina

FIRST CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend M. Gordon, Pastor
1403 Pine Street
Columbia, South Carolina

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERS ALLIANCE
The Reverend James W. Rhodes
2538 Millwood Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina

SECOND NAZARETH BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend W. M. Bowman, Pastor
191 Boulevard, N. E.
Orangeburg, South Carolina

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
The Reverend M. D. McCollom, Pastor
191 Boulevard, N. E.
Orangeburg, South Carolina

MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend M. C. Burrell, Pastor

Winsboro, South Carolina

INTERDENOMINATION MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE
YMCA (Henry Br)
Dr. M. J. Jones
607 Dodson Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee

NEW EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend Hill Morris, Pastor
1912 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

CASE METHODIST CHURCH
The Reverend C. Z. Bryant, Pastor

Columbia, South Carolina

MOUNT OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Dr. L. C. Johnson, Pastor
842 Shepard Street
Petersburg, Virginia

ROCKY BRANCH BAPTIST CHURCH
Dr. Milton A. Reid, Pastor
236 Harrison Street
Petersburg, Virginia

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH
Dr. R. G. Williams, Pastor
225 Byrnes Street
Petersburg, Virginia

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend C. H. Jordan, Pastor
461 Godwin
Portsmouth, Virginia

CHURCH AFFILIATES - Continued

EAST-END BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend C. J. Word, Pastor
521 E. Washington Street
Suffolk, Virginia

METROPOLITAN BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend D. W. Lamb, Pastor
407 Washington Street
Suffolk, Virginia

Mr. Paul A. Sims
Director of Negro Work
2909 Lubbock
Fort Worth 9, Texas

MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend J. B. Hamilton
405 Dice Street
Charlottesville, Virginia

BANK STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
Dr. J. B. Henderson
1301 Merrimac Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (Holiness)
Bishop O. W. McInnis, Pastor
862 E. Princess Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

NORFOLK BRANCH, NAACP
Mr. Robert D. Robertson, President
721 E. Brambleton Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

NORFOLK COUNCIL - NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
Mrs. Roberta E. Robertson, President
920 Lexington Street
Norfolk, Virginia

QUEEN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
Dr. J. Jasper Freeman, Pastor
413 E. Brambleton Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH
Dr. W. L. Hamilton, Pastor
913 Kenton Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Dr. Milton A. Reid, Pastor
236 Harrison Street
Petersburg, Virginia

COURT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend Harold D. Carter
1303 Wise Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend D. E. King, Pastor
2818 Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

GREATER MIDDLE BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend B. J. Hooks
588 Vance Street
Memphis, Tennessee

FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend Samuel S. Williams
437 Mitchell, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend V. T. Williams, Pastor
Caroline & McElderry Streets
Baltimore 5, Maryland

DIAMOND HILL BAPTIST CHURCH
The Reverend Virgil Wood, Pastor
1415 Grace Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

Annual Meeting

of the

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Martin Luther King, Jr., *President*

September 25-28, 1962

Host Affiliate

ALABAMA CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Fred L. Shuttlesworth, President

General Headquarters

L. R. HALL AUDITORIUM, GASTON BUILDING

Theme

"THE DIVERSIFIED ATTACK ON SEGREGATION"

S C L C

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is organized as a service agency to facilitate coordinated action of local protest groups and to assist in their sharing of resources and experiences. The magnitude of the problem calls for the maximum commitment of resources of all institutions in Negro life, North and South. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference seeks to cooperate with all existing agencies attempting to bring full democracy to our great nation.

Message From The President

I am convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that the philosophy of nonviolence will redeem the soul of America. There is a great temptation to accept nonviolence solely as a strategy, a device; this we must guard against. This is one of the chief aims of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference: to broadly disseminate through intensive training the heart of nonviolence, that our commitment to nonviolence will not only be a technique, but shall become for us a way of life with love and redemption as its center. The other chief aim of SCLC is in the area of voter-registration. Here again, it must be recognized that the right and proper use of the ballot is vital in our struggle for first-class citizenship. The SCLC stands ready to serve in developing and organizing grassroots voter registration programs. One of the most significant steps that the Negro can take at this hour is that short walk to the voting booth.

M. L. KING, JR.

FOREWORD . . . .

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in cooperation with the Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights, welcomes you to our Annual Convention. It is our desire in these four days that you will have an opportunity to study more thoroughly the deeper meanings of the present social revolution in the Deep South.

We invite you to be candid in your inquiries, that we may learn together, for the study of nonviolence is inexhaustive, and there are many answers we seek in the search for truth. We have chosen this community for our convention because it provides the interest and activity in nonviolent direct action.

We trust that the insights and techniques developed here will be utilized in your respective communities, that before many days, a vigorous, coordinated, nonviolent, mass attack will be made on segregation all over the South.

wyatt tee walker
Executive Director

GREETINGS . . . .

It is our sincere pleasure to welcome the delegates of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to Birmingham and the adjoining areas. We of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights are still struggling to be free men. Our efforts this far have been successful due to the complete co-operation of some spirited citizens of Birmingham and the adjoining areas. Our freedom one day will be a complete freedom and it shall come on the shoulders of these dedicated souls. On this day America will realize her full self-hood as intended by the founding fathers.

FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH, President
Alabama Christian Movement For
Human Rights

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Martin Luther King, Jr., President

Wyatt Tee Walker, Director

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

DATE: September 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1962
PLACE: Birmingham, Alabama
HEADQUARTERS: Gaston Building
L. R. Hall Auditorium
HOST: Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights
Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, President
GENERAL CHAIRMAN: Rev. Edward Gardner, St. John Baptist Church
THEME: "DIVERSIFIED ATTACK ON SEGREGATION"

PROGRAM

Tuesday, September 25, 1962

12:00 Noon Registration — Foyer, L.R. Hall, Gaston Bldg.
Sixteenth Street Baptist Church

2:00 P.M. Board Meeting — John L. Cross, Minister

(sorry, Board Members and officials only)

7:00 P.M. FREEDOM DINNER "TRIBUTE TO WIVES OF THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS"

Toastmaster — Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, 2nd Vice-President

Invocation — Rev. John B. Morris, Episcopal Society For Racial and Cultural Unity

Introduction of Speaker — Rev. Nelson H. Smith, Jr. Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights

ADDRESS: Mr. JACKIE ROBINSON
Executive Vice-President in Charge of Personnel
Chock Full-O-Nuts, New York, New York
Baseball's Newest Member of the Hall of Fame

*Official opening of the Convention will be preceded by a state-wide Leadership conference at 10:30 A.M. at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Delegates who arrive early may feel free to attend.

Wednesday, September 26, 1962

9:00 A.M.	Registration (con'td)	
9:45 A.M.	Opening Session	Dr. C. Kinsey Steele 1st Vice-President, Presiding Tallahassee, Fla.
	Devotions	Rev. Kelly Miller Smith SCLC Staff, Leader Nashville, Tenn.
10:00 A.M.	Formal Opening of Annual Conference	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. President
10:15 A.M.	Field Report from Affiliates	Rev. Andrew J. Young SCLC Staff, Leader
	Dr. Milton Reid, Virginia William Randall, Georgia Esau Jenkins, Charleston, South Carolina	Rev. F. H. LaGarde, North Carolina Mrs. Vera Piggee, Mississippi Rev. Walter Fauntroy, Washington, D. C.
11:00 A.M.	ANNUAL REPORT:	Wyatt Tee Walker Executive Director
12:00 Noon	Report of Treasurer	Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy Treasurer
12:10 P.M.	Committee Appointments	The President
12:45 P.M.	KEYNOTE ADDRESS	Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, Minister West Hunter St. Baptist Church Atlanta, Georgia Treasurer, SCLC
12:15 P.M.	LUNCH	
2:30 P.M.	Afternoon Session	Dr. Roy C. Bell, D.D.S. Atlanta SCLC, Presiding
	Devotions	Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
2:45 P.M.	"THE IMPACT OF NONVIOLENCE ON THE CONTEMPORY SCENE" Dr. William Stuart Nelson Howard University Washington, D. C.	
3:30 P.M.	Workshops	
	Section I Chairman,	Vincent Harding Mennonite Central Committee Atlanta, Georgia
	Leader,	Rev. Glenn Smiley Fellowship of Reconciliation New York
	Section II Chairman,	Rev. C. T. Vivian Regional Representative, SCLC Chattanooga, Tennessee
	Leader,	Rev. James Lawson Staff, SCLC Memphis, Tennessee
5:00 P.M.	DINNER	

Wednesday, September 26, 1962

PUBLIC MEETING

8:00 P.M.

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Rev. John L. Cross, Minister

Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Presiding

Singspiration: (7:30 P.M.)	Alabama Christian Movement Choir Lincoln Hendricks, Director
INVOCATION	Rev. Abraham Woods, Minister 1st Metropolitan Baptist Church
MUSIC Audience	Star Spangled Banner (1 stanza)
GREETINGS: (3 min.)	
City of Birmingham	Arthur Shores, Esq.
ACMHR	Rev. Edward Gardner
NAACP	Rev. Edward J. Odom
CORE	(to be announced)
ANNOUNCEMENTS	Wyatt Tee Walker Executive Director, SCLC
SPECIAL MUSIC	FINANCIAL APPEAL

PRESENTATION OF ROSA PARKS FREEDOM AWARD

Citation: Dr. L. H. Pitts, President
Miles College

Response: Dr. W. G. Anderson, President
Albany Movement
Albany, Georgia

Presentation: Mrs. Rosa Parks

MUSIC - Audience	Jacob's Ladder
INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER	Rev. George Lawrence Regional Representative Brooklyn, N.Y.

ADDRESS: THE HONORABLE ADAM CLAYTON POWELL (D-N.Y.)
Chairman, House Committee on Labor and Education

CLOSING SELECTION - Audience	Lift Every Voice And Sing
BENEDICTION	Rev. Calvin Woods, Minister East End Baptist Church

10:30 Informal Reception & Autograph Party
Honoree: Mrs. Septima Clark, Supervisor
Teacher Training, SCLC Citizenship Education Program
Author: "ECHO IN MY SOUL", E. P. Dutton, Publishers

Thursday, September 27, 1962

9:00 A. M.	Plenary Session	Dr. Samuel W. Williams 3rd Vice President, Presiding Atlanta, Georgia
	Devotions	Dr. Major Jones Board Member, SCLC Chattanooga, Tennessee
9:15 A.M.	"THE CHALLENGES OF NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE DEEP SOUTH"	
	Address	Wiley Branton, Esq., Director Voter Education Project Atlanta, Georgia
10:00 A. M.	WORKSHOPS	
	Section 8	Hurbert Coulton
	Section II	John H. Calhoun, Leader Georgia State Director Voter Registration, SCLC
	Section III	Hosea Williams Southeastern Georgia Crusade For Voters
12:00 P. M.	ADDRESS	Dr. Whitney C. Young, Executive Director National Urban League New York, New York
12:45 P.M.	LUNCH	
2:00 P. M.	Afternoon Session	Dr. Aaron Henry Board Member, SCLC, Presiding Clarksdale, Mississippi
	DEVOTIONS	Major Jones
2:15 P. M.	"THE DEEPER MEANING OF DIRECT ACTION:" AN ANALYSIS	Anne Braden, Field Secretary Southern Conference Educational Fund Louisville, Kentucky
3:00 P. M.	WORKSHOPS	
	Section I	Leader, James Forman, Executive Director Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Atlanta, Georgia
	Section II	Leader, Rev. Ezekiel Bell, President Community Coordinating Committee Huntsville, Alabama
	Section III	Leader, Charles Jones, Field Worker Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Albany, Georgia
5:00 P. M.	"YOUTH FOR FREEDOM RALLY"	Joe Daniel

Freedom Songs

Panel Discussion: (7 - 10 minutes each)

"The Challenge of Mississippi"
Diane Nash Bevel
Cleveland, Mississippi

"The Role of Youth in the Albany Movement"
Gloria Ward
Albany, Georgia

"Youth and the Church in the Freedom Struggle"
Fred Taylor
Montgomery, Alabama

"Anatomy of a Boycott"
Luther Dickson
Birmingham, Alabama

Thursday, September 27, 1962

PUBLIC MEETING

8:00 P. M.

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Rev. John L. Cross, Minister

Wyatt Tee Walker, Presiding

Singspiration: (7:30 P.M.)	Alabama Christian Movement Choir
INVOCATION	Rev. J. S. Phifer, Minister Zion Star Baptist Church
MUSIC - Audience	Star Spangled Banner
GREETINGS ACLC SCEF	 William Kunstler, Esq. Dr. James Dombrwski
ANNOUNCEMENTS:	
INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER	Rev. A. D. King, Minister First Baptist Church
ADDRESS:	Dr. John Maguire Professor of Religion Wesleyan University Middletown, Connecticut
PRESENTATION OF AFFILIATE AWARD	Dr. L. D. Reddick Historian, SCLC
Affiliate Honoree: Montgomery Improvement Association Response: Dr. S. S. Seay, President	
MUSIC	
FINANCIAL APPEAL - Ministers March	
INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER	Rev. Benjamin Hooks, Esq. Memphis, Tennessee
ADDRESS:	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. President Southern Christian Leadership Conference Atlanta, Georgia
CLOSING SELECTION - Audience	We Shall Overcome
BENEDICTION	L. J. Rogers, Minister Shady Grove Baptist Church

Friday, September 28, 1962

9:00 A.M.		Rev. Virgil A. Wood, President Lynchburg, Virginia
9:15 A.M.	Devotions	Rev. Edward T. Graham Board Member, SCLC
9:15	BUSINESS SESSION	
	1. Staff Reports	"What SCLC Is Doing"
	Voter Registration	James Bevil
	Citizenship Schools	Dorothy Cotton
	Direct Action	Wyatt Tee Walker
	Nonviolent Philosophy	James Lawson
10:15 A.M.	2. Committee Reports	
	Resolutions	
	Time & Place	
	New Affiliates	
	Nominating	
	Others	
	3. Annual Election	
12:00 N.	Closing Address	Rev. Otis Moss, Minister Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cincinnati, Ohio Regional Representative - SCLC

GUEST SPEAKERS

Ralph D. Abernathy

William Stuart Nelson

Anne Braden

Otis Moss

Jackie Robinson

Adam Clayton Powell

Wiley Branton

Whitney Young

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Host Affiliate: Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

Honorary Chairman: Fred L. Shuttlesworth, President ACMHR

Rev. Edward Gardner
General Chairman

Mrs. Lola H. Hendricks
Coordinator

Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey
Freedom Dinner

W. E. Shortridge
Finance

Rev. Abraham Woods
"Churches for Freedom"

Rev. Nelson H. Smith, Jr.
Publicity

Mrs. Minnie E. Eaton
Housing

Rev. A. D. William King
Arrangments

Mrs. Ollie Lee Brooks Banks
Hospitality

Lincoln Hendricks
Pre-Convention Musical

Shelly Millender
Youth

Rev. C. H. George
Transportation

Members-at-Large

Rev. L.J. Rogers

Mr. James Armstrong

Rev. C. Herbert Oliver

Lift Every Voice and Sing

FIRST STANZA

Lift every voice and sing, 'til earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of liberty,
Let our rejoicing rise high as the listening skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song, full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song, full of the hope that the present has brought us,
Facing the rising sun, of our new day begun,
Let us march on 'til victory is won.

LAST STANZA

God of our weary years, God of our silent tears,
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way,
Thou who has by thy might led us into the light,
Keep us forever in Thy path we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met thee,
Lest thy hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget thee,
Shadowed beneath thy hand may we forever stand
True to our God, true to our native land.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

OUR STAFF

*Martin Luther King, Jr. President

*Wyatt Tee Walker, Executive Director

*Ralph D. Abernathy, Treasurer

I. M. Augustine, General Counsel

VOTER REGISTRATION

Field Staff

Herbert Coulton, Va. - N.C.
*James Bevel, Mississippi
*Harry Blake, Lousiana, - Texas
*Bernard Lee, College Youth Liaison
*Fred C. Bennett, Georgia

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Dorothy Cotton, Director
*Andrew Young, Administrator
Septima P. Clark, Supervisor of Teacher Training
Annell Ponder, Field Secretary

James M. Lawson
Special Projects Director

Clerical

Dora McDonald
Secretary to Dr. King

Edwina Smith
Secretary to Mr. Walker

Lillie M. Hunter
Bookkeeper

Dorothy Gaines
Public Relationa

Mary Berry
Finance

Emmajean Turner
Voter Registration

Benita Packer
Citizenship School

Willie Pearl Mackey
Receptionist

Ruth M. Bailey
New York Office

Regional Representatives

*Richard Battles
Harriet Clisby
*F. H. LaGarde
*Clergy

*George Lawrence
*Otis Moss
*E. G. Thomas

*C. T. Vivian

NOTES

OFFICERS

President

*MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
Atlanta, Ga.

First Vice-President

*C. K. STEELE
Tallahassee, Fla.

Second Vice-President

*J. E. LOWERY
Nashville, Tenn.

Third Vice-President

*SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS
Atlanta, Ga.

Fourth Vice-President

C. O. SIMPKINS, D.D.S.
Shreveport, La.

Secretary

*F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH
Cincinatti, Ohio

Assistant Secretary

ERNA DUNGEE
Montgomery, Ala.

Treasurer

*RALPH D. ABERNATHY
Atlanta, Ga.

Chaplain

*KELLY MILLER SMITH
Nashville, Tenn.

Historian

L. D. REDDICK, Ph.D.
Baltimore, Md.

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Washington, D. C.

*W. A. DENNIS
Chattanooga, Tenn.

R. L. DREW
Clarksdale, Miss.

*EDWARD T. GRAHAM
Miami, Florida

EXECUTIVE BOARD (cont.)

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Valdosta, Ga.

AARON HENRY
Clarksdale, Miss.

CLARENCE HENRY
New Orleans, La.

*B. L. HOOKS, ESQ.
Memphis, Tenn.

MAJOR JONES
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Washington, D. C.

*VIRGIL WOOD
Lynchburg, Va.

WYATT TEE WALKER
Executive Director

I. M. AUGUSTINE
General Counsel

SCLC SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Newsletter

CONVENTION ISSUE

Volume 1 September, 1962 Number 7

THE TERRIBLE COST OF THE BALLOT

By
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Tears welled up in my heart and my eyes not long ago as I surveyed the shambles of what had been the Shady Grove Baptist Church of Leesburg, Georgia. I had been awakened shortly after daybreak by my executive assistant, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, who informed me that a SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) staffer had just called and reported that the church where their organization had been holding voting clinics and registration classes had been destroyed by fire and/or dynamite.

Lee County is one of the three southwest Georgia counties where for years an attempt to register to vote has been tantamount to inviting death.

As I stood there sensing the intense heat from the smoldering remains, there came to mind all of the protestations of the segregationists, the conservative whites, the liberals, and many, Negroes who have not yet grasped the meaning of nonviolent direct action.

Their reservations on "Sit-Ins" and "Freedom Rides" do not all sound the same, but they total the very same attitude: "There must be another way for the Negro to achieve his civil rights. He should seek redress through the courts", or "Lunch counters and schools should not be the emphasis. The Negro should register and vote", and on and on.

Unfortunately, when the nonviolent movement is at full peak as it has been in Albany, Georgia over the past summer, there seems to be a greater temptation for detractors and *some friends* to discount the nonviolent technique as a legitimate method for a minority people to secure the guarantees of the Constitution. They do not understand that the massive insistence of the Negro community through nonviolent direct action forces the lawless segregationist to a compromise position where

(Continued on Page 2)

Ralph Abernathy Views Ruins of the Shady Grove Baptist Church

THE CONGO, U.S.A. Albany, Georgia

By wyatt tee walker

Albany, Georgia is the most controversial city in America. In many ways it is the Congo of the United States. Where there is the most desperate need for integration, there seems to be nothing but *disintegration*.

Albany's likeness to the Congo does not end here. The heartache and sorrow of the Congo is the bitter fruit of the white man's seed sown centuries ago. And that which makes Albany what it is today is no more than the southern racist's "sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind."

wyatt tee walker

Fortunately, the analogy ends here. The Congo, internally seeks its solution through arms and soldiers and violence—the instruments of war. In Albany, the solution has been sought, tenaciously, and against tremendous odds, through nonviolent direct action. The former is *destructive;* the latter is *constructive*. Only the preceptive see that the end of what the Albany Movement seeks is reconciliation and not victory.

Above and beyond—and underneath the practical objective the Negro community seeks under the leadership of the young osteopath, Dr. W. G. Anderson, are intangibles that, paradoxically, are the only realities.

What does a Federal court decision for the desegregation of public schools mean when there are only forty-one sets of parents in progressive Atlanta who successfully implement the decision. What meaning has a court order to desegregate the library in Albany if the Negro *psyche* remains so chained and shackled that nobody will really feel comfortable using its facilities?

This points up the real meaning of Albany. The nonviolent direct action movement has accomplished what the Emancipation Proclamation did not accomplish in 1863; the Negro had a freed body, but not a freed soul. In Albany, Georgia the bodies may not yet be free, but Thank God, their souls are free.

It all began in Albany with a handful of Negroes who decided to break the bonds of custom, inferiority, segregation, yea, even laws. Their witness was

(Continued on Page 3)

SCLC *Newsletter*

Publisher, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Phone: 524-1378

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., *President*
F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH, *Secretary*
RALPH D. ABERNATHY, *Treasurer*
WYATT TEE WALKER, *Executive Director*
DOROTHY GAINES, *Acting Editor*

MONROE, N. C. SITE OF EXPANDING CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL PROGRAM

The Citizenship personnel of SCLC's staff welcomed a group of young civil rights workers from Monroe, N. S. to its 11th monthly training workshop. Along with this group was a bus load from the Mississippi Delta and a number of persons from South Carolina.

Shown with the group below are Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, (left) Educational Director for SCLC; The Reverend Andrew Young, Program Director (3rd from right) and Mrs. Septima P. Clark (2nd from right). Mrs. Clark, Supervisor of Teacher Training, returned to Monroe with this group and has worked for many weeks there in an effort to bring about a spirit of reconciliation through nonviolent means. She sought conferences with officials there in order that the white as well as the Negro community might recognize the need for a continuing education program and lend their support. With good communication lines opened through such conferences and the Citizenship Education program growing with the participation of such groups as these, we look forward to enlightenment of all citizens and thereby the establishment of the "beloved community" which SCLC's President, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. works for all over the South.

Group from Monroe, North Carolina Citizenship School

COST OF BALLOT (*From P. 1*)

he howls (as he is doing at this moment in Albany) "Seek your rights through the courts and not the streets and we will obey the law."

However, in Lee County, there was no lunch counter issue, no requests for talks with the City Commission, no insistence on compliance with the ICC ruling on November 1, 1961, no omnibus suit pending — there was only a handful of the plain and simple people of the land who sought to equip themselves to vote as American citizens. They were being helped by student volunteers of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee who barely existed on subsistence pay of $40.00 a week. Yet, the site of their voter rallies and registration clinics was now in ashes. Why? Why? Why?

The naked truth is that whether the object of the Negro community's efforts are directed at lunch counters or interstate busses, First Amendment privileges or pilgrimages of prayer, school desegregation or the right to vote—he meets an implacable foe in the southern white racist. No matter what it is we seek, if it has to do with full citizenship, self-respect, human dignity, and borders on changing the "southern way of life," the Negro stands little chance if any, of securing the approval, consent or tolerance of the segregationist white South.

Exhibit "A": The charred remains of the Shady Grove Baptist Church, Lee County, Georgia. This is the terrible cost of the ballot in the Deep South.

DIS 'N DATA

On Wednesday evening, September 26, during the SCLC Conference, Dr. W. G. Anderson, leader of the Albany Movement, will receive the first annual "Rosa Parks Freedom Award." Dr. Anderson gained nationwide acclaim in his debut on "Meet The Press" as a substitute for Dr. King during Dr. King's arrest and jailing in Albany.

Dr. Anderson

Have You Read . . . ECHO IN MY SOUL by Septima Poinsette Clark (E. P. Dutton & Co.)? Mrs. Clark, a veteran of civil rights activity and presently Supervisor of Teacher Training for SCLC's Citizenship Education Program tells a warm and intimate story of a native Southerner's creative work in the human relations arena of the Deep South. This autobiography is a must!

Septima Clark

Have You Seen . . . CBS *Eyewitness to History:* Special Report — Albany? Now available for civic and educational groups on a loan basis. Write: CBS News, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

Have You Heard . . . *Freedom In the Air,* a documentary hi-fidelity recording on the struggle for full citizenship in Albany, Georgia? This creative enterprise to raise funds for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is produced by Alan Lomax and Guy Carawan. May be ordered directly from: SNCC, 135 Auburn Ave., N.E.. Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta SCLC Prexy Jailed In Albany with 75 Religious Leaders

The Rev. John A. Middleton, Pastor of Atlanta's Allen Temple A.M.E. Church and local leader of SCLC, was among the 75 religious leaders arrested late last month in Albany. The church men and women represented ten states and included nine rabbis, eight Catholic lay members and 45 Protestant clergymen of the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Episcopal, Unitarian, Disciples of Christ and United Church of Christ denominations. The churchmen were segregated by race and and placed in jails in Albany, Leesburg and Newton, Ga. All were similarly charged with "disorderly conduct",

Rev. Middleton

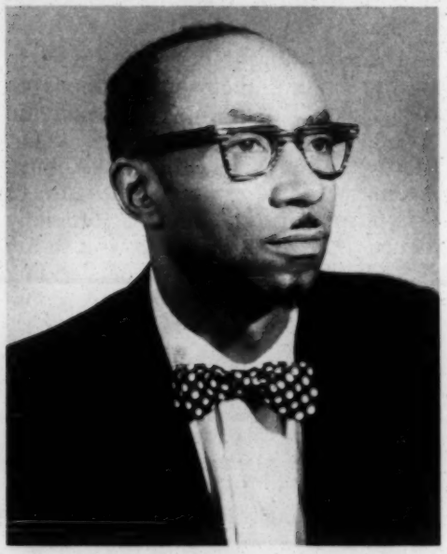
(Continued on Page 4)

SCLC PROFILE

Tallahassee's Fighting C. K. Steele

The Reverend Charles Kinsey Steele, pastor of the Bethel Institutional Baptist Church has had an exciting and fruitful career as a community leader. He is president of the Inter-Civic Council (SCLC affiliate), adviser to Tallahassee CORE, president of the NAACP in Tallahassee, board member of the State Conference of NAACP and a Mason.

Reverend C. K. Steele is one of the founders of SCLC and serves presently as First Vice-President. He was projected into national prominence as



Rev. C. K. Steele

leader of the bus boycott in Tallahassee that followed closely on the heels of the Montgomery protest in 1956. He has been jailed four times, his home stoned and the windows blasted by gunfire.

A native of Bluefield, West Virginia, he attended the secondary schools of Gary, and thence to Morehouse College. He has served pastorates in Alabama and Georgia prior to his tenure in Florida.

He is married to the former Lois Marion Brock. They have six children, five sons and a daughter. Mrs. Steele, though a graduate of Florida A. & M. has been unable to find permanent employment because of her husband's deep involvement in the social struggle.

Recently, Rev. C. K. Steele demonstrated his mettle in Albany, Ga. immediately following Dr. King's jailing on July 10th. The next morning, Rev. Steele led two score Freedom marchers to join King and Abernathy, remaining in the Camilla (Ga.) jail for seventeen days. He was featured in the CBS *Eyewitness to History* documentary on Albany. We salute Tallahassee's Rev. C. K. Steele.

THE CONGO, U. S. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

compounded by the frustration of 99 years of hypocrisy and deception, and to date more than 1200 arrests have taken place, thousands of man hours invested and millions of ergs of energy have been expended in the name of freedom. In that glorious process, the souls of the black people of Albany have been set free.

I do not know what moment or day or week or year we shall have a just resolution of the grievances of the Negro community in Albany, but whenever it is, there will be Negroes who step forward with confidence and assurance and implement every privilege constituionally declared.

These are they whom the naive and the unenlightened call "law-breakers". This is the favorite cliche of one Chief Laurie Prichett who in some instances has been made the darling of the press because he has abstained from police brutality. In his role as Chief of Police, he is as villainous as the system in which he is hopelessly caught. Granted he is a cut of man who sincerely abhors police brutality and will not allow it. But he is also a peace officer committed to fulfill the solemn oath that hangs upon the wall of his office: "As a law enforcement officer my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and *to respect the constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice* (italics mine). The "lawbreakers" are they who hurl the accusation: Mayor Kelly, the City Commission, Chief Laurie Pritchett *et al* who deny aggrieved citizens, by chance Negro, their constitutional guarantees under the First Amendment.

Thus the hue and cry of the racists that the Communists and the "outsiders" have taken over their town falls a little flat on the ears of the nation and the world when their deeds are contrasted with their words. That which really strikes fear in the hearts is the prospect that the example of Albany, Georgia will produce 25, 50 or 100 "Albanys". "Mistuh Charley" knows he is about to lose "a good thing".

In Albany, as nowhere else, the paraphrase of the old plantation song is startlingly true. It is the song of the new Negro, the New Albany, perhaps the new South and nation.

"I'm coming', I'm coming'
And my head *ain't* bending low.
I'm walking tall, I'm talking strong
I'm America's NEW BLACK JOE!"

Jackie Robinson and Wyatt Tee Walker looking at the ruins of Mt. Olive Baptist Church

JACKIE ROBINSON HEADS SCLC DRIVE TO REBUILD BURNED CHURCHES

Jackie Robison, former major league baseball star responded willingly to Martin Luther King's suggestion that a national fund drive be started to rebuild three churches in southwest Georgia that were completely destroyed by "night-riding" arsonists. The Shady Grove Baptist Church in Lee County was rocked by an explosion (see Page 1) and then burned August 15th. The other two churches were swept by early morning fires September 9, the same Sunday Mr. Robinson was scheduled to address a voter registration rally of the Albany Movement. Following his arrival in Albany, he accompanied Wyatt Tee Walker (investigating the tragedy for Dr. King who was on the West Coast at the time), to the scene of the holocausts. At the Mount Olive ruins where some of the church still

(Continued on Page 4)

SCLC CONFAB BOASTS GALAXY OF CIVIL RIGHTS STARS

Jackie Robinson

Adam C. Powell

William S. Nelson

Whitney Young

Otis Moss

Birmingham, Alabama, "the worst city in the South" will be the scene of SCLC's Sixth Annual Convention, September 25-28. The convention occasions bringing together some of the "best" people. Beginning with the First Annual Freedom Dinner at which the wives of the "Freedom Fighters" will be honored, the top personalities identified with the Negro struggle in this generation will share the speaker's dais. Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger all-time great and newest entry into Baseball's Hall of Fame will serve as principal speaker at the dinner. The convention schedule includes major presentations by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell; Wiley Branton, Director of SRC's Voter Education Project; Dr. William Stuart Nelson of Howard University; one of the country's foremost authorities on nonviolence; the National Urban League's crusading Whitney C. Young; Anne Braden, militant white Southerner and Field Secretary for SCEF (Southern Conference Educational Fund). Ralph D. Abernathy, keynoter and President King round out the roster of principal speakers. The Reverend Otis Moss, leader of the Atlanta Sit-ins will deliver the closing message on Friday. The host affiliate for the annual meeting is the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights headed by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth.

CONTRIBUTIONS

I wish to contribute to the work of SCLC and the social struggle in the South.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....
(street)

.....
(city & state)

Amount of Contribution.....

Send to: SCLC
334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JACKIE ROBINSON (*From P. 3*)

burned an hour before sunset, Mr. Robinson commented, "It makes you want to cry, deep down in your heart." He then pledged to do whatever he could do and pledged the first $100.00 to the fund. Within a week's time, Mr. Robinson had money and pledges for nearly $10,000.00. At press time, Governor Nelson Rockefeller "as a Baptist layman and concerned American citizen" had pledged to Dr. King and Mr. Robinson an unspecified amount equal to one-third the cost of constructing the three churches. Mr. Robinson said the total cost could be $30,000.00 or more.

Those wishing to contribute may do so by sending their contributions to Mr. Jackie Robinson, 425 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York or Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 334 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. Because of tax purposes, the fund is officially named the *Mt. Olive Baptist Church Building Fund* with the understanding that each church would share proportionately in all monies raised.

DIS 'N DATA (*From P. 2*)

"creating a disturbance" and "congregating on the sidewalk". Upon his release from jail, the Rev. Mr. Middleton commented, "The system of segregation has been placed squarely where it should have been all the time—on the front door-step of the Church."

The "Pilgrimage of Prayer" to Albany came as a response to a call from SCLC's president, Dr. King. Chief coordinators were the Rev. Ralph Lord Roy of Grace Methodist Church, New York City and Rabbi Israel Dresner, Temple Sharay Shalom, Springfield, N. J.

SCLC *Newsletter*

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RETURN REQUESTED

334 AUBURN AVE. N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE 524-1378

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*

Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Director*

OCTOBER 2, 1962

OCT 4 1962

MR. WILEY BRANTON
5 FORSYTH STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR WILEY:

I WANTED YOU TO KNOW HOW MUCH I APPRECIATED YOUR PRESENCE AT OUR SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN BIRMINGHAM. THERE IS NO TELLING HOW GREAT AN IMPACT IT WILL HAVE ON RACE RELATIONS. ALREADY FRED SUTTLESWORTH TELLS ME THERE ARE SOME HOPEFUL SIGNS.

I DON'T THINK WE SHALL EVER FORGET YOUR MESSAGE TO US. YOU WOULD WANT TO KNOW THAT WE ARE REPRODUCING IT IN QUANTITY AND MAKING IT AVAILABLE TO ALL OF OUR CONFEREES. IT MAY BE THAT BY THE FIRST OF THE YEAR WE SHALL COMPILE A PAMPHLET CONTAINING ALL OF THE SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES IN PRINTED FORM.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION AND WE SHALL KEEP YOU APPRISED OF OUR DEVELOPING EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY 1ST, 1963 AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FAITHFULLY YOURS,

Martin

MARTIN

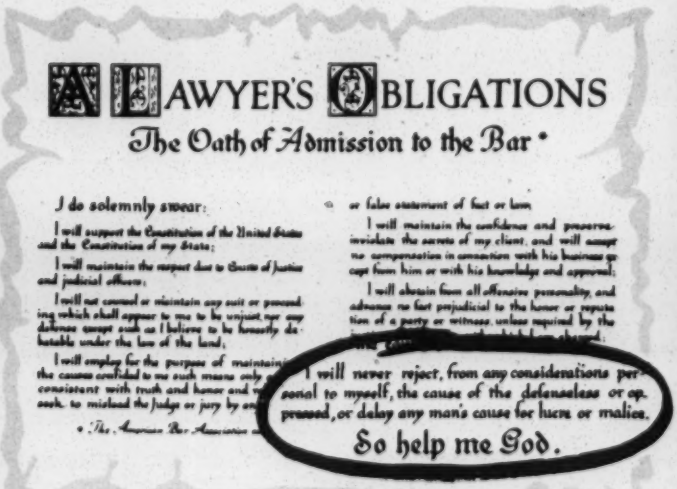
M/G

4- agencies Sdc
(note Date)

A WORKSHOP SEMINAR FOR LAWYERS ON CIVIL RIGHTS and NEGLIGENCE LAW

Sponsored by:

- NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
  COMMITTEE TO ASSIST SOUTHERN LAWYERS
- THE NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION
  THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE
- In Cooperation with The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE



November 30 and December 1, 1962

THE WALUHAJE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

- Attorney Donald Hollowell, Atlanta
  General Conference Chairman
- Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Atlanta
  Co-Chairman in Charge of Conference Facilities
- Attorney Geo. W. Crockett, Jr., and
  Prof. Charles W. Quick, Detroit
  Co-Chairmen in Charge of Conference Program
- Attorney Isabell Webster, Atlanta
  Conference Secretary

PURPOSE:

The Seminars are open to all interested attorneys. They are planned to achieve two objectives:

FIRST

Make it possible for more attorneys to accept civil rights cases by making their practice in other areas of the law more lucrative. We believe that if the attorneys' proficiency in this area is improved his income will be improved and he will be more willing to accept civil rights cases.

SECOND

To provide the attorney with an intensive review of the latest developments in civil rights law, with particular attention to the discovery of new techniques for the protection of civil rights.

Throughout the workshops, the emphasis will be on *practice,* rather than *theory;* it is a How-Do-You-Do-It-Conference. All persons attending are invited to bring their practical legal problems in these areas.

HOUSING:

Accommodations (double rooms only) are available at the modern Waluhaje Apartments at $6.50 per person per day including breakfast; or in one of Atlanta's many beautiful homes.

REGISTRATION:

The Registration Fee of Ten Dollars ($10.00) includes your ticket to the two luncheon sessions, the cocktail party and the closing banquet.

Negligence

Friday—November 30th—

An all-day negligence seminar and worksho of negligence practice. Special concern is effects on personal injury cases.

PANELS

I. BUILDING A NEGLIGENCE PRACTICE

Sources of negligence work; office forms and me terials; initial interview, etc.

II. INVESTIGATION AND DISCOVERY TECHN

Sources of information; theories of liability; basic tive techniques; pleadings and pre-trial discovery.

III. MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

Securing medical reports; relationship and interviev doctor; use of medical materials; determining possi consequences of injury.

IV. EVALUATION AND SETTLEMENT

Settlement before and after startimg suit; choice settlement and trial; preparing case for settlement of determining value of case; use of pre-trial disc settlement purposes; negotiations with adjusters and

V. THE TRIAL AND THE FACTOR OF RACE

Trial brief and pre-trial motions; voir dire; open ment; preparation and examination of witness; e nesses; closing argument; charges and instructions.

Special Activities

FRIDAY

12:30 P.M.—Luncheon
The Waluhaje

Speakers:
Dr. Martin Luther King of Atlanta, Pres., S.
Atty. Robt. P. Lillard of Nashville, Pres., N.
Atty. Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco, Pre

8:00 P.M.—Evening Party
Home of Atty. & Mrs. Donald J. Hollowell

Negligence Seminar

Friday—November 30th—Starting 9:00 A. M.

An all-day negligence seminar and workshop planned to deal with every aspect of negligence practice. Special concern is given to the factor of race and its effects on personal injury cases.

PANELS

I. BUILDING A NEGLIGENCE PRACTICE

Sources of negligence work; office forms and medical materials; initial interview, etc.

II. INVESTIGATION AND DISCOVERY TECHNIQUES

Sources of information; theories of liability; basic investigative techniques; pleadings and pre-trial discovery.

III. MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

Securing medical reports; relationship and interview with the doctor; use of medical materials; determining possible future consequences of injury.

IV. EVALUATION AND SETTLEMENT

Settlement before and after startimg suit; choice between settlement and trial; preparing case for settlement; methods of determining value of case; use of pre-trial discovery for settlement purposes; negotiations with adjusters and attorneys.

V. THE TRIAL AND THE FACTOR OF RACE

Trial brief and pre-trial motions; voir dire; opening statement; preparation and examination of witness; expert witnesses; closing argument; charges and instructions.

PANEL SPEAKERS

I. DUKE AVNET
Baltimore, Maryland
Specialist in Workmen's Compensation and Negligence Law; regular panel member of Belli Seminars.

BEN BERNSTEIN
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Specialist in negligence and personal injury cases; lecturer and author of numerous books and articles on medico-legal subjects.

HARRY McALPIN
Louisville, Kentucky
Specialist in Personal Injury Litigation.

DEAN A. ROBB
Detroit, Michigan
1961-62 President of Michigan NACCA; Lecturer of NACCA Seminars and author of recent articles in *The Practical Lawyer*—"How To Prove Medical Matters with Lay Witness."

DAVID SINDELL
Cleveland, Ohio
Trial lawyer and lecturer on Medico-Legal Trial Tactics and Settlement Procedures. He is author of numerous articles on settlement evaluation techniques.

HERMAN WRIGHT
Houston, Texas
Civil Rights and Admiralty Lawyer; Leading Member of NACCA; Counsel in Several United States Supreme Court victories.

Special Activities

FRIDAY

12:30 P.M.—Luncheon
The Waluhaje

Speakers:
Dr. Martin Luther King of Atlanta, Pres., S.C.L.C.
Atty. Robt. P. Lillard of Nashville, Pres., N.B.A.
Atty. Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco, Pres., N.L.G.

8:00 P.M.—Evening Party
Home of Atty. & Mrs. Donald J. Hollowell

SATURDAY

12:30 P.M.—Luncheon
The Waluhaje

6:00 P.M.—Conference Banquet
Butler Street YMCA

Speaker:
Hon. Wade H. McCree, Jr., Judge, U.S. District Court for Eastern District of Michigan

CIVIL RIGHTS SEMINAR

Saturday—December 1st, starting 9:00 A. M.

The Civil Rights Seminar is not designed as a mere review of previous decisions in civil rights cases. Instead, we expect to emphasize new approaches and techniques for the defense of constitutional rights and liberties and to suggest additional ways in which the judicial process may be used to advance the struggle for integration in American life.

The Civil Rights Seminar will have a morning session devoted to criminal prosecution and constitutional rights. The afternoon session will be devoted to civil remedies to secure equal treatment and to the defense against injunction proceedings designed to perpetuate unequal treatment.

I. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

(A) Preserving the Federal Question; Constitutional validity of the indictment; exclusion of Negroes from Juries; bias and prejudice in the judicial system; community sentiment and change of venue;

(B) Federal Habeas Corpus to test constitutional validity of arrests, detention and other State procedures; Federal habeas corpus to review State Court convictions and exhaustion of State post-conviction remedies.

PANELISTS:

CHARLES CONLEY
Montgomery, Alabama

FRED D. GRAY
Montgomery, Alabama

PETER HALL
Birmingham, Alabama

DONALD J. HOLLOWELL
Atlanta, Georgia

BENJAMIN SMITH
New Orleans, Louisiana

MORTON STAVIS
Newark, New Jersey

II. CIVIL REMEDIES AND DEFENSE AGAINST INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

(A) The Federal Civil Rights Act—its applicability to restrain "State action" or to enforce "A Federal Right"; problems of jurisdiction and venue; implication of *Pape v. Monroe;*

(B) The Omnibus Injunction Suit—Problems of pleadings and proper parties; use of discovery procedures;

(C) How to defend against injunction proceedings—doctrine of "unclean hands".

PANELISTS:

GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.
Detroit, Michigan

ANN FAGAN GINGER
Berkeley, California

WILLIAM B. HIGGS
Jackson, Mississippi

ERNEST JACKSON
Jacksonville, Florida

PROFESSOR DORSEY LANE
Howard University Law School
Washington, D. C.

PROFESSOR CHARLES QUICK
Wayne State University Law School
Detroit, Michigan

Detach and mail to: Workshop Seminar, c/o Reverend Wyatt T. Walker, 334 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

I enclose Registration Fee of $10 for the Workshop Seminar on Civil Rights and Negligence Law.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Accommodations: The Waluhaje ☐ Private Home ☐ Accompanied by Wife: ☐ Yes ☐ No

WB

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

W O R K S H O P

An imposing group of authorities on civil rights and negligence law will join the struggle against segregation at a conference workshop for southern lawyers.

The conference, to be held November 30th and December 1st in Atlanta, Georgia, is aimed at making it possible for more southern attorneys to accept civil rights cases by making their practice in negligence law more lucrative.

Another objective of the workshop is to review developments in civil rights law and emphasize new approaches and techniques for the defense of constitutional rights and liberties.

The conference is sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild, the National Bar Association and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Leading legal minds will instruct southern attorneys on Negligence Law to improve their proficiency in this field, thereby enabling them to increase their income and make them more willing to handle financially - unrewarding civil rights cases.

Speakers on Negligence Law will be:

I. DUKE AVNET of Baltimore, Maryland, nationally known specialist in Workmen's Compensation and Negligence Law. Mr. Avnet is a regular panel member of the Melvin Belli Seminars, considered the outstanding negligence workshop in the nation.

BEN BERNSTEIN of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, another eminent authority in the field of personal injury law who is also a lecturer and author of numerous books and articles on medical-legal subjects.

DEAN A. ROBB of Detroit, Michigan, President of the Michigan NACCA (National Association of Claimants' Counsel of America), lecturer and author on Negligence Law. He is the author of the recent article, "How To Prove Medical Matters With Lay Witnesses," in The Practical Lawyer.

HARRY MC ALPIN of Louisville, Kentucky, specialist in personal injury litigation.

DAVID SINDELL of Cleveland, Ohio, famed trial lawyer and lecturer on medical-legal trial tactics and settlement procedures. He has written numerous articles on the techniques of settlement evaluation.

HERMAN WRIGHT of Houston, Texas, a civil rights and admiralty authority and a leading member of NACCA.

These authorities will spell out the procedures and techniques of negligence law practice, from the sources of personal injury cases, through investigation and trial.

Equally prominent attorneys will conduct the seminar on civil rights. This part of the conference will consist of two sessions: 1) Criminal Prosecution and Constitutional Rights; and 2) Civil Remedies and Defense Against Civil Prosecution.

Speakers in the Criminal Prosecution section will be:

CHARLES CONLEY of Montgomery, Alabama; FRED D. GRAY OF Montgomery, Alabama; PETER HALL, Birmingham, Alabama; DONALD J. HOLLOWELL of Atlanta, Georgia, who is general chairman of the conference; BENJAMIN SMITH of New Orleans, who is Co-Secretary of the National Lawyers Guild's Committee to Assist Southern Lawyers (CASL); MORTON STAVIS of Newark, New Jersey.

Civil section speakers will be:

WILLIAM B. HIGGS of Jackson, Mississippi, Attorney for James Meredith in the struggle to integrate Mississippi University. Higgs is a graduate of Ole Miss and Harvard Law School and the rare white attorney in Mississippi who will represent a Negro in segregation cases.

GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR., of Detroit, Michigan, who is in charge of the conference program and Co-Chairman of CASL.

ANN FAGAN GINGER of Berkeley, California; ERNEST JACKSON of Jacksonville, Florida; DORSEY LANE, Professor at Howard University Law School in Washington, D. C. and CHARLES W. QUICK, Law Professor at Wayne State University in Detroit.

Note: The reverse side may be used if additional space is necessary

QUESTIONAIRE ON VEP REGISTRATION PROGRAM

STATE: _____ COUNTY: _____

Name of Local Organization: _____

1. Have you conducted a voter registration program since Sept. 10, 1962? _____ (yes or no)

2. If your answer to the above is "yes", then answer the following:
   a. Our program ran from _____ (date) to _____ (date).
   b. If still going on, when will it end? _____ (date).
   c. How many new Negro registrants have been added to the rolls in your county since Sept. 10, 1962? _____ (number).
   d. In what city or towns in your county were you conducting your drive? (list places)

3. If you plan to start a program after January 1, 1963, then when will it run? From _____ (date) to _____ (date).

4. How much money has your organization received from SCLC for voter registration since September 10, 1962? _____ (amount)

5. Itemize how the money received from SCLC was spent?

Nature of expense	Amount

6. Has SCLC spent any other money in your county for voter registration other than in question 5, since September 10,1962? _____ (yes or no)
   a. If your answer is "yes", than how much was spent? _____ (amount)
   b. For what purposes was the money spent? (explain)

7. Describe with some detail just how your registration program was (or will be) organized and conducted. Tell some of the methods you used or plan to use to get people to register. (explain)

Allow more space here.

Suggested form sent to Geo. Colbow on 12/19/62 for use & reproduction of SCLC affiliates

8. What are the main problems confronting your registration program? (explain)

Date: _____ Signed: _____
Title: _____

THE

S. C. L. C.

VOTER REGISTRATION

PROSPECTUS

FOR

1962

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
PRESIDENT

WYATT TEE WALKER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SOUTHERN CHRISITIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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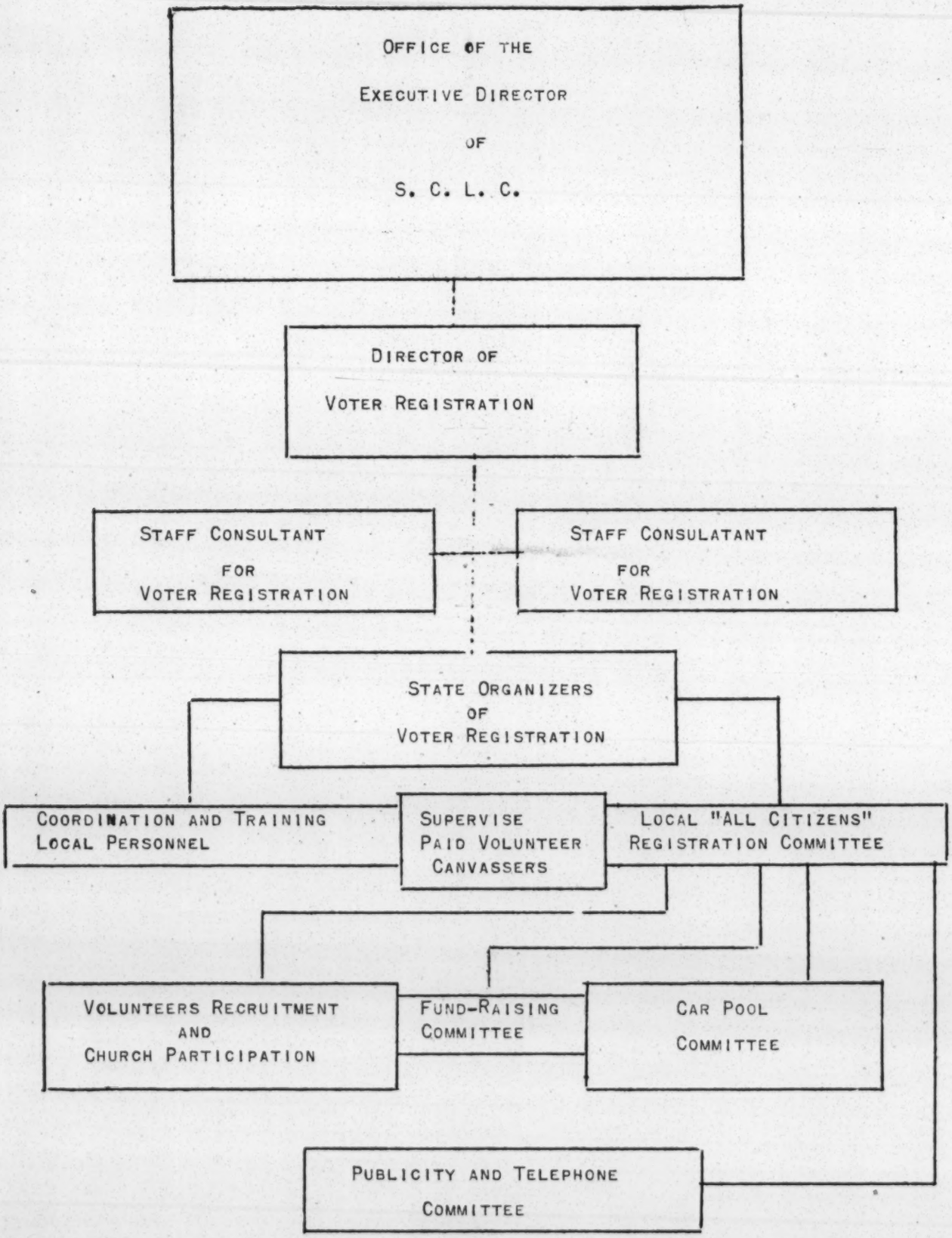

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEGRO VOTE IN THE SOUTHERN POLITICAL COMMUNITY

SINCE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S DESEGREGATION DECISION OF 1954-55, TWO INTER-RELATED ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS HAVE SHAPED THE POLITICAL FEATURES OF THE SOUTH. ON THE ONE HAND THE DEVELOPING MATURITY OF THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT, WHOSE PARTICIPANTS ARE DEDICATED TO EXTENDING THE FRONTIERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS INTO OUR SOUTHERN REGION, AND ON THE OTHER HAND THE PRECIPITATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE WHITE CITIZEN COUNCIL MOVEMENT, (WITH ITS KKK PERIPHERY), WHOSE ACTIVITIES ARE DESIGNED TO PERPETUATE THE UNJUST AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF RACIAL SEGREGATION, WITH ITS ACCOMPANYING DENIAL OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS TO THE ENTIRE NEGRO PEOPLE AND A LARGE SECTION OF THE WHITE POPULATION.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT HAS COME INTO HEAD-ON CONFLICT WITH THE EFFORTS OF THE ARCH-SEGREGATIONIST FORCES TO CAPTURE CONTROL OF THE MACHINERY OF STATE GOVERNMENT. DESPITE A CLEVERLY CONTRIVED NETWORK OF METHODS DESIGNED TO FRUSTRATE ITS GROWTH, THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH HAS BEEN BUILDING ITS STRENGTH CONSISTENTLY SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II. THE MARTYRDOM OF MANY OF ITS ASSASINATED LEADERS, ECONOMIC REPRISALS, EXTRA-LEGAL TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, "SLOWDOWNS" AND "RESIGNATIONS" BY REGISTRATION OFFICIALS, PURGES OF REGISTRATION ROLLS, ETC. - ALL THESE DEVICES HAVE NOT STOPPED THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN THEIR VALIANT EFFORT TO UPHOLD CIVILIZATION IN THE SOUTH, THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RIGHT OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE FOR ALL SOUTHERNERS. TODAY, THE APPROXIMATELY 1,360,000 NEGRO REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE SOUTH, REPRESENT THE ADVANCE GUARD OF POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE BEST HOPE FOR PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL CHANGE, BOTH IN OUR SOUTHERN REGION AND, INDIRECTLY, IN THE NATION AS A WHOLE. IT IS A MATTER OF RECORD THAT THE 600,000 VOTE MARGIN WHICH THE 10 MILLION VOTERS

IN THE SOUTH GAVE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, OVER HIS RIVAL IN THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, WAS DECIDED BY THE NEGRO VOTE IN THE SOUTH. FOR, IT WAS IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITIES ALL OVER THE SOUTH, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS (E. G., ATLANTA) THAT GAVE PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY 70 TO 80 PERCENT MAJORITY IN THE SOUTH.

ALREADY IN A NUMBER OF SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES THE NEGRO VOTE IS BECOMING THAT KIND OF BALANCING FORCE WHICH HAS PREVENTED THE ARCH-SEGREGATIONISTS FROM CARRYING OUT SOME OF THEIR MOST RECKLESS, UNCONSTITUTIONAL POLICIES, SUCH AS CLOSING DOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, (E. G., ARKANSAS, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA). THE GROWING CLEAVAGE BETWEEN LARGE SECTIONS OF THE WHITE POPULATION AND CERTAIN OF THE MAJOR DIXIECRAT POLITICAL MACHINES IN THESE STATES, AROUND SUCH ISSUES, IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CONSISTENCY OF THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ITS EFFORTS TO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

NOTWITHSTANDING ITS OBVIOUS GROWTH AND SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE NATION'S PROGRESS, THE GREAT POTENTIAL OF THIS PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL FORCE IN AMERICAN POLITICAL LIFE IS ONLY IN THE EARLY STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT.* GIVEN THE NATIONAL SUPPORT AND ATTENTION WHICH IT DESERVES, IT CAN BECOME QUALITATIVELY MORE EFFECTIVE AS THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE SOUTH.

THE NATION'S BASIC PROGRESS IN THE AREA OF HUMAN RIGHTS IS STILL HANDICAPPED BY THE PRESENCE OF 100 SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS WHOSE "MANIFESTO" IS A DECLARATION OF THEIR INTENTION TO PREVENT CONSTITUTI NAL RIGHTS FROM BEING ENJOYED BY ALL CITIZENS. IT IS TO BE REMEMBERED

* SEE TABLE I

THAT THE POLITICAL CAREERS OF MANY OF THESE CONGRESSMEN REST UPON THE ALMOST COMPLETE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGRO CITIZENS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS.** IN OTHER AREAS OF NEEDED SOCIAL LEGISLATION THE RECORD OF MOST OF THEM IS NOT ANY BETTER.

II SCLC AND THE MODERN NEGRO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH

OVER THE PAST 15 YEARS THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH HAS BEEN DEVELOPING IN VARIOUS STATES, THROUGH A SERIES OF SHORT-TERM REGISTRATION CAMPAIGNS, (USUALLY 60 TO 90 DAYS), CONDUCTED BY AD-HOC COMMITTEES REPRESENTING A CROSS SECTION OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY. THE STRENGTH OF SUCH CAMPAIGNS RESTS IN THE FACT THAT THEY BECAME A PROJECT OF WIDE COMMUNITY INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION. FOR EXAMPLE, THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGNS OF 1946-1953 AND 1961. HOWEVER, SUCH CAMPAIGNS ALSO HOLD A WEAKNESS IN THAT THEY SELDOM IF EVER ADOPT LONGER RANGE GOALS CONTRIBUTING GREATER PERMANENCE OF ORGANIZATION, MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO CONDUCT MORE YEAR-ROUND POLITICAL EDUCATION IN THE COMMUNITY. OUR SCLC VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGNS ARE DESIGNED TO BUILD UP THE STRENGTH NOTED ABOVE, BY FOLLOWING THE HISTORIC PATTERN, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME CONTRIBUTING TO OVERCOMING THE WEAKNESS OF CHRONIC IMPERMANENCY.

OUR VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM WILL HAVE ONE OTHER SIGNIFICANT QUALITY. WE WILL BE PLOWING NEW GROUND IN DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE METHODS OF COORDINATING A VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN ON A REGIONAL BASIS COVERING PARTS OF SEVERAL SOUTHERN STATES. THIS IS UNPRECEDENTED.

THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE IS A CONFEDERATION OF GRASS-ROOTS COMMUNITY AND STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS STRETCHING ACROSS THE SOUTH, FROM THE VIRGINIA TIDEWATER TO THE TEXAS PANHANDLE. THE NAMES OF

** SEE TABLE II; ALSO STATEMENT FROM CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORT

SUCH AFFILIATES AS THE MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, THE SOUTH EAST GEORGIA CRUSADE FOR VOTERS, THE VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, AND THE NASHVILLE STUDENT CENTRAL COMMITTEE, IS INDICATIVE OF THE "SOUTHERN GRASS-ROOTS" CHARACTER OF OUR MEMBERSHIP. THUS, SCLC'S STRUCTURAL FEATURES ARE FULLY CONSONANT WITH THE MAIN CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH, I. E., THE EMERGENCE OF NEW, EXPERIENCED LOCAL LEADERSHIP, DEDICATED TO ENDING SEGREGATION.

MOST SIGNIFICANT, HOWEVER, IS THE FACT THE ROOTS OF SCLC ARE DEEP IN THE NEGRO CHURCH, WHICH ENABLES THIS CENTRAL INSTITUTION IN NEGRO LIFE TO BRING ITS WEIGHTY INFLUENCE INTO THE CURRENT SOCIAL REVOLUTION THAT IS UNFOLDING IN THE DEEP SOUTH.

THE FUNDAMENTAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE OF SCLC'S VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM IN 1962 IS TO RESTORE TO THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT THE GROWTH-RATE, CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II, AND THEN TO EXCEED THIS RATE OF DEVELOPMENT.*

*TABLE III, PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN NEGRO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

SCLC's Creative Role in Developing Church-oriented Voter Registration Programs

IT IS OUR STUDIED OPINION THAT ANY SUCCESSFUL VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE, WHETHER IT BE SHORT-RANGE AND INTENSIVE OR LONG-RANGE AND SUSTAINED, MUST BE CHURCH-ORIENTED. THIS IS TRUE OF ANY PROGRAM THAT DIRECTLY AFFECTS THE NEGRO COMMUNITY IN THE SOUTH. THE NEGRO CHURCH, MORE THAN ANY OTHER INSTITUTION HAS DOMINATED EVERY FACET OF THE LIFE OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO. ITS ROLE AS IT RELATES TO THE NEGRO COMMUNITY IS PERHAPS A UNIQUE SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON. THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE OF THE NEGRO CHURCH. THE NEGRO CHURCH IS HIS ONLY FORUM, OWNED, OPERATED AND CONTROLLED BY HIM; IT AFFORDS HIM THE BROADEST OPPORTUNITY FOR SOCIAL INTERCOURSE; IT IS GENERALLY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NEGRO'S STRUGGLE FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP; THE PASTOR IS THE COMMUNITY LEADER AND CHAMPION OF THE NEGRO'S CIVIL LIBERTIES. MOST OF THE PROTEST CENTERS IN THE SOUTH ARE CLERGY-LED.

A CURSORY GLANCE AT WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE AREA OF VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH QUICKLY REVEALS THAT THE GREAT RESERVOIR OF MANPOWER, PASTORAL LEADERSHIP, AND "GRASS ROOTS" CONTACT AVAILABLE THROUGH THE NEGRO CHURCH HAS NOT YET BEEN TAPPED. ACCORDINGLY, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, FROM ITS CHURCH ORIENTED POSTURE, PROPOSES IN THIS PLAN A BEGINNING DIRECTED ULTIMATELY AT SECURING THE MAXIMUM RESPONSE TO VOTER REGISTRATION VIA THE NEGRO CHURCH COMMUNITIES IN THE SOUTH. THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF THE NEGRO CHURCH IN THE COMMUNITY, ITS LONG IDENTITY WITH THE STRUGGLE OF ITS PEOPLE, THE PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND COMMUNICATION, LEND EMPHASIS TO OUR FEELING OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A CHURCH-ORIENTED VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM.

OUTLINED BELOW ARE SOME SPECIFICS POINTING UP THE VALUE OF SUCH A PROGRAM AS MENTIONED ABOVE:

A. CHURCHES ARE LOCATED IN PRACTICALLY EVERY COMMUNITY.

B. THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP MEETS REGULARLY, USUALLY EACH SUNDAY, AND OFTEN SEVERAL MEMBERS MEET DURING THE WEEK.

C. CHURCHES ARE COMMITTED TO THE IDEAL OF SERVING OR MEETING THE BASIC NEEDS OF PEOPLE AND HAVING GENUINE CONCERN FOR THEIR PROBLEMS.

D. CHURCH MEMBERSHIP CUTS ACROSS ALL AGE, ECONOMIC, EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, CLASS, AND GEOGRAPHICAL LINES IN A COMMUNITY.

E. CHURCHES HAVE THE RESOURCES AND TECHNIQUES FOR MORIVATING PEOPLE TO VOLUNTARY AND ALTRUISTIC SERVICE.

F. THE TIME AND SCHEDULE OF PASTORS CAN BE ADJUSTED MORE NATURALLY AND EASILY THAN THAT OF PERSONS IN MOST OTHER PROFESSIONS.

G. CHURCHES REMAIN FREE FROM NARROW PARTISAN AND DIVISIVE HANDICAPS MORE EASILY THAN OTHER TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS.

A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE OF THE FFFICACY OF THIS APPROACH WAS SEEN IN THE VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY SCLC IN COOPERATION WITH THE M NTGOMERY, ALABAMA COMMUNITY. IN A BRIEF TWO WEEK PERIOD, WE SUCCEEDED IN PRESENTING MORE THAN 2,000 APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION BEFORE THE BOARD OF REGISTRARS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY. THIS WAS DESIGNED AS A "CRASH" PROGRAM AND THE COOPERATION OF THE NEGRO CHURCH GUARANTEED ITS SUCCESS.

TO BE SURE, THE TIGHTENING UP OF SUBTLE FORMS OF RESISTANCE TO NEGRO REGISTRATION BY LOCAL REGISTRARS IN MANY AREAS OF THE SOUTH TODAY MAY REQUIRE THAT VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES BE PUBLICIZED MORE QUIETLY THAN WAS PREVIOUSLY THE CASE.

IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, THE CHURCHES ARE INDISPENSABLE AS A CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATION.

Techniques and Methods for Concentrated Voter Registration Activity in Selected Areas (1962)

SCLC has selected the following geographical areas for Concentrated Voter Registration Activity during 1962:

VIRGINIA Headquarters: Petersburg and Lynchburg	The Fourth Congressional District (18 counties)* located in the tidewater area south of Richmond to the North Carolina border. This district has Appomattox and Prince Edward counties as its Western border. Petersburg, Hopewell, Lynchburg and Portsmouth are our concentration points in this area.
GEORGIA Headquarters: Atlanta and Macon	SCLC is developing Voter Registration Activity in the entire state during this year of gubernatorial and congressional elections. Our major emphasis will be on the crescent-shaped area, stretching from Atlanta, south through Macon to Savannah. This includes the 18 counties in the first congressional district surrounding Savannah in which our affiliate the Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters is based Likewise our work in Macon proceeds through the cooperation of the Bibb County Citizens Registration Committee. All in all we will be working in 35 counties of Negro majority population in addition to the major urban centers.
ALABAMA Headquarters: Montgomery	SCLC will develop Voter Registration Activity in the entire state during this year of gubernatorial and congressional elections. Our major emphasis is on the area stretching south of Montgomery to Mobile on the Gulf, and Birmingham. In the latter our affiliate is concentrating in all of the subdivisions of this city (including Ensley, Titusville, Southside and Fairfield)
SOUTH CAROLINA Headquarters: Charleston, Columbia and Orangeburg	We will concentrate on the First and Second Congressional Districts of this state. These districts include 17 counties surrounding the pivotal urban centers where we will maintain headquarters. Thirteen of this county have a Negro majority population Through the cooperation of the Richland County Citizens Committee and the Charleston Community County Citizens Committee, SCLC is developing Voter Registration Activity in Columbia, 9th and 10th Wards (in addition to greater Richland County, Charleston, Wards 9th through 12th and on James Island).

*See Appendix
Statistical Portrait of the Fourth Congressional District

NORTH LOUISIANA Headquarters: Shreveport	This area includes the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts of Louisiana and covers the geographical area from Shreveport on the Texas border on the west to East Caroll Parish on the Mississippi River in the east. (This is the area where intensified "purges" of Negro Voters from the Registration District took place a few years ago.)
MISSISSIPPI Headquarters: Clarksdale	We are working Voter Registration in a concentrated area of eight Delta counties in the 3rd Congressional District; and in addition, Vicksburg. All of these counties contain a heavy Negro majority population. This is "plantation country" - the only towns of significance being Greenwood, Clarksdale, Cleveland and Mound Bayou. Less than 3% of Negroes of Voting Age are now registered.
TENNESSEE Headquarters: Nashville	We will concentrate in the Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville triangle in Eastern Tennessee.

In such concentration areas, registration work will be developed along the following lines:

A. Registration activity will be put on a year-round basis, systematically touching all major urban centers of the states and their rural peripheries.

B. Quotas have been set designed to increase the level of Negro Voter Registration to a minimum of 200,000 in Georgia - 100,000 in Alabama, - 100,000 in South Carolina - 175,000 in Louisiana - 150,000 in Virginia.

C. Full time registration campaign organizers will be retained for extended periods up to one year.

D. A complete calendar of impending Congressional, state and local elections will be developed as a guide to effective registration activity.*

An essential part of our Voter Registration work in 1962 will be the further expansion of our Citizenship Education Program, which is directed to the problem of adult illiteracy among our people.

Experience has demonstrated to us the motivational value of these "citizenship" classes and "voters information centers" in developing grass-root community leadership, and broadening the base of support for the Negro Suffrage Movement.

Our approach is to organize all embracing, community-wide, Voter Registration-Education campaigns, centered in gaining participation of the churches, large and small.

*See Appendix

"1962 Election Calendar"

Special Attention to the Involvement of Youth in Voter Registration Work

Our unprecedented 1962 Voter Registration Program has secured the active participation of hundreds of High School and College youths in a half dozen Southern states, and more is anticipated. This is due in no small part to the fact SCLC make special efforts to help the youth develop their own leadership and initiative, thereby giving impetus to our total program.

The recruitment and training of youth leaders through Voter Registration Clinics, "Pilot-Projects",etc. is a permanent feature of SCLC's work. Characteristic of the breadth of our work in this field, SCLC's experienced staff has on many occasions provided Voter Registration training for youth of other Civil Rights Organizations, (e.g., SNCC, NAACP, CORE.)

During the first three months of this year students from the following areas were serviced by our student liason department: Virginia State College in Petersburg, Alabama State College (Montgomery), Oakwood College, (Huntsville), and Talladega; in Mississippi: Tougaloo College and Rust College (Holly Springs) and Higgins High School in Clarksdale; in Georgia: Albany State College, The Henry County Training School, Paine College (Augusta), while our work with the Atlanta student community is coordinated through COAHR. In South Carolina: Allen University and Benedict College (Columbia), Burke High School (Charleston), Voorhees Technical College in Denmark. In Tennessee: The Student Central Committee, (an affiliate of the Nashville Christian Leadership Conference) guarantees our work with the large student community in Nashville.

Further, one of the principal objectives of SCLC's "People to People" Program is the recruitment of southern youth for the "Freedom Corps". This work receives the personal attention of our President, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

V

BUDGET (Summary) $100,000.00

STATE	BUDGET	PERSONNEL
GEORGIA	$20,000.00	1 State Organizer (Salary and travel expenses)* 2 Area Coordinators (Salary and travel expenses) Canvassers Expenses; office rent, for Macon only.
ALABAMA	15,000.00	1 State Organizer (Salary and travel expenses) 2 Area Coordinators (Salary and travel expenses) Canvassers Expenses; office rent
VIRGINIA	7,000.00	1 Congressional District Organizer (Salary and travel expenses) Canvassers Expenses; office rent, e
LOUISIANA	6,000.00	1 District Organizer 1 Area Coordinator (Salary and travel expenses) Canvassers Expenses; office rent
SOUTH CAROLINA	8,500.00	2 Congressional District Organizers (Salary and travel expenses) Canvassers Expenses; office rent
TENNESSEE	4,000.00	1 Area Coordinator (Salary and travel expenses) Canvassers Expenses; office rent

*"Travel Expense" allowance is 7¢ per mile unless some form of public transportation is used, in which case the allowance is the fare charged.

Salaries for organizers range 3200 - 3600 per year.

A Canvasser's expenses will average 20 - 35.00 per week depending on local area conditions

MISSISSIPPI	7,000.00	1 Area Organizer (Salary and travel expenses) Canvassers Expenses
YOUTH WORK	7,500.00	"Freedom Corps" Volunteers
DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION	7,500.00 (Salary)	
	1,000.00 (Travel expenses)	
STENO-CLERK	4,000.00	
EXPENSES FOR STAFF CONFERENCES	1,500.00	
TELEPHONE EXPENSES	1,500.00	
STAFF CONSULTANTS (2) Travel and lodging expenses:	2,000.00	
PRINTING, EDUCATION MATERIALS AND PUBLICITY	6,500.00	
MISCELLANEOUS	1,000.00	
TOTAL	$100,000.00	

OBJECTIVES: FROM THE 'LONG VIEW' OF HISTORY

IN THE MODERN AGE, HISTORY HAS MADE THE FREE EXERCISE OF UNIVERSAL ADULT SUFFRAGE, AN ELEMENTARY CRITERIA FOR JUDGING THE DEMOCRATIC HEALTH OF A MODERN NATION.

AN ACCOMPANIMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, (I. E., MAN'S PROGRESS IN THE AREAS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATION TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT), HAS BEEN CHANGES IN SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE RIGHTS OF ITS CITIZENS. INDEED THOMAS JEFFERSON'S IMMORTAL DECLARATION "GOVERNMENT DERIVES ITS JUST POWERS BY CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED" CARRIES THE IMPLICATION THAT THE RIGHT OF THE EVERY-DAY CITIZEN TO A VOICE IN GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS IS AN "INALIENABLE" AS IS HIS RIGHT TO "LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS, IN THE LATE 18TH CENTURY, USHERED IN A PERIOD OF MODERN HISTORY IN WHICH IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, EVER-LARGER SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION BECAME ENGAGED IN THE EFFORT TO ACHIEVE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT THROUGH EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE. THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY WITNESSED THE FORMATION OF THE NEW REPUBLICS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE "CHARTIST MOVEMENT" IN ENGLAND, ADDRESSING THEMSELVES TO THE PROBLEM OF UNIVERSAL MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

AMONG THE STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION, THE SLAVE STATES OF THE SOUTH WERE THE "LAST FRONTIER" IN THE NATION'S EFFORT TO EXTEND SUFFRAGE RIGHTS TO ALL WHITE MALE CITIZENS, WITHOUT THE FETTERS, OF PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS. IN SOME SOUTHERN STATES THE FRANCHISE WAS ONLY GRANTED AFTER THESE STATES HAD BECOME EMBROILED IN A CIVIL WAR AGAINST THE UNION.

OUT OF THE HUMANIST SOIL OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT CAME THE MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE. THIS MOVEMENT TO EXTEND THE FRANCHISE TO THE FEMALE POPULATION OF OUR COUNTRY, ACHIEVED NOTABLE SUCCESS, (AFTER SOME 70 YEARS OF EFFORT), WITH

THE PASSAGE OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

THE CIVIL WAR REVOLUTION PRODUCED IN ITS AFTER-MATH THE 15TH AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION WHICH EXTENDS, AT LEAST IN THEORY, SUFFRAGE RIGHTS TO THE NEGRO MALE POPULATION. THIS AMENDMENT, PASSED IN 1870, IS CLEAR IN ITS STATEMENT: "THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR BY ANY STATE ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR, OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE." HOWEVER, THE POLICE POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, SO NECESSARY TO THE PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, WAS WITHDRAWN FROM THE SOUTH IN THE POLITICAL DEAL WHICH RESULTED IN THE ELECTION OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN 1876.

INTO THE VACUUM THUS CREATED, MOVED THE "POLICE POWER" OF THE KKK AND OTHER TERRORIST GROUPS; THE ERECTION OF THE SEGREGATION SYSTEM, AND VIRTUAL NULLIFICATION OF THE 15TH AMENDMENT, WITH ITS PROMISE OF DEMOCRATICALLY-ELECTED GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTH. IN PLACE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF A FREE BALLOT WERE SUBSTITUTED THE "GRANDFATHER CLAUSE", "WHITE PRIMARY", THE "POLL-TAX" AND VARIOUS SUBTLE METHODS DESIGNED TO ABRIDGE THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH, WAS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT. THUS DESCENDED WHAT MANY SCHOLARS OF THE PERIOD CALL "THE DARK AGES IN SOUTHERN POLITICS."

DURING THE YEARS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "NEW DEAL", THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT WAS THE MAJOR STIMULUS INFUSING NEW LIFE INTO THE EMBATTLED NEGRO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH. MANY OF THE LEADERS OF THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL UNIONS, PARTICULARLY IN THE CIO, UNDERSTOOD THE IMPORTANCE TO LABOR OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE'S EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE FREE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

WITH THE ILLEGALIZATION OF THE "WHITE PRIMARY" IN 1944, THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH ENTERED UPON THE THRESH-HOLD OF A NEW EPOCH, AS INDEED, DID THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN POLITICAL COMMUNITY. WE ARE NOW IN THE SECOND DECADE OF THIS NEW EPOCH, A DECADE WHICH OPENED WITH THE HISTORIC DESEGREGATION DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, 1954-55.

IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, PERHAPS OUR LONGER-RANGE OBJECTIVE CAN BE DEFINED IN THE FOLLOWING WAY: TO ACHIEVE IN THIS NEW DECADE A LEVEL OF NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH WHICH WILL BE AS SIGNIFICANT, POLITICALLY, AS THE SUPREME COURTS DESEGREGATION DECISIONS HAVE BEEN IN EFFECTING THE LEGAL-PHILOSOPHICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE SEGREGATION SYSTEM.

IN SUCH AN ACHIEVEMENT, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL HAVE, AT LONG LAST, MADE UNIVERSAL ADULT SUFFRAGE A REALITY. THIS WILL QUALITATIVELY IMPROVE THE DEMOCRATIC HEALTH OF OUR NATION.

NEGRO POPULATION *

STATE	POPULATION	NEGRO REGISTERED VOTERS	POTENTIAL NUMBER OF NEGRO REGISTERED VOTERS
ALABAMA	980,271	60,000	620,000
ARKANSAS	388,787	64,000	192,000
FLORIDA	880,186	144,810	560,000
GEORGIA	1,122,596	158,051	720,000
KENTUCKY	215,949		
LOUISIANA ***	1,039,207	151,000	650,000
MISSISSIPPI	915,743	35,000	600,000
NORTH CAROLINA	1,116,021	150,000	670,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	829,291	57,978	525,000
TENNESSEE	586,876	185,000	290,000
TEXAS	1,187,125	130,000	700,000
VIRGINIA	816.258	131,626	520,000
TOTALS	10,000,000	1,300,000	6,000,000

* 1960 Census of the U. S.

** Southern Regional Council, Apr., 1960

State Registration Office, Sept., 1961 ***

VOTING IN NEGRO MAJORITY COUNTIES

STATE	NO. OF COUNTIES OF NEGRO MAJORITY POPULATION	% OF NEGRO OF VOTING AGE REGISTERED	% OF WHITE OF VOTING AGE REGISTERED
ALABAMA	14	13.7	63.6
ARKANSAS	7	37.7	61.3
FLORIDA	2	39.5	69.5
GEORGIA	40	25.8	73
LOUISIANA	13	30.9	77.0
MISSISSIPPI	31	6.1	no figures available
NORTH CAROLINA	11	38.2	92.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	10.8	89.2
TENNESSEE	2	48.1	52.3
TEXAS	4	38.8	49.0
VIRGINIA	16	23.0	46.2

* 1961 Report - U. S. Civil Rights Commission

STATEMENT FROM THE CIVIL RIGHTS
COMMISSION REPORT ON VOTING, 1961

"EXCEPT IN HERTFORD COUNTY, N. C., CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE ARE ALWAYS WHITE. MOREOVER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HERTFORD, POLITICAL CANDIDATES TOATLLY DISREGARD THE NEGRO EITHER AS A REGISTERED OR A POTENTIAL VOTER. THEY NEITHER ADDRESS NEGRO GROUPS NOR SEEK NEGRO VOTES. CAMPAIGN ISSUES DO NOT ACKNOWLEDGE THE INTERESTS OF THE NONWHITE MAJORITY. WHEN THE NEGRO IS THE SUBJECT OF CAMPAIGN ORATORY, HE IS USUALLY ITS BUTT. SINCE THOSE RUNNING FOR OFFICE IGNORE THEM, THE FEW NEGROES WHO DO VOTE HAVE ONLY A LIMITED BASIS ON WHICH TO DO SO. THEY ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE USUAL POLITICAL TECHNIQUES OF PERSONAL CONTACT AND PERSUASION, A PARTICULARLY RESTRICTIVE CONDITION IN THESE RURAL AREAS WHERE THE HANDSHAKE AND THE CHURCH PICNIC TALK OFTEN PROVIDE THE POLITICAL FORUM FOR CANDIDATES. EXCLUDED FROM EVERY SIGNIFICANT STAGE IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS, THE NEGRO CITIZEN HAS LITTLE OR NO POLITICAL EXISTENCE EXCEPT IN THE ROLE OF THE "GOVERNED." HIS ISOLATION IS PROFOUND."

"IN INSTANCES WHERE NEGROES HOLD RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS - AS POLICEMEN, TEACHERS, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS, AND THE LIKE - THEIR DUTIES ARE CAREFULLY LIMITED AND THEY DEAL ONLY WITH OTHER NEGROES. WITHIN THE STABLE ORDER OF THINGS THERE APPEARS LITTLE NEED TO REMIND THE NEGRO OF HIS PLACE. HE IS ALREADY IN IT."

_____VOL. 1, PAGE 161

(THIS STATEMENT IS IN REFERENCE TO COUNTIES OF NEGRO MAJORITY POPULATION SELECTED BY THE COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATION.)

TABLE III

PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN NEGRO SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

PERIOD	GROWTH*	NO. OF YEARS	APPROX. YEARLY AVERAGE INCREASE
1947-52	595,000 (1947) TO 1,008,614 (1952)	6	80,000
1953-56	1,008,000 (1952) TO 1,238,000 (1956)	4	58,000
1957-60	1,238,000 (1957) TO 1,303,000 (1960)	4	17,000

*REGISTRATION FIGURES OBTAIN FROM THE STUDY BY MARGARET PRICE

"THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT IN THE SOUTH"

Statistical Portrait of the Fourth Congressional District in Virginia

	Negro Registered Voters	Potential Negro Registered Voters
Amelia	638	1,924
Appomattox	165	1,142
Brunswick	765	4,734
Buckingham	465	2,208
Cumberland	360	1,647
Dinwiddie	879	8,587
Greensville	949	3,885
Wight	1,063	4,317
Lunenburg	460	2,534
Mecklenburg	529	6,624
Nansemond	1,737	9,806
Nottoway	515	3,458
Powatan	505	1,563
Prince Edward	1,100	2,896
Prince George	478	2,420
South-hampton	875	7,435
Sussex	690	3,706
Surrey	450	1,842
Total	12,983	70,728

Summary

No. of Counties	No. of Counties of Negro Majority Pop.	No. Of Negro Voters	No. of Potential Negro Voters
18	9	12,983	70,728

1962 CALENDAR OF STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN THE SOUTH

STATE	TO BE ELECTED IN 1962			LAST DAY TO PAY POLL TAX	PRIMARY DATE	LAST DAY TO REGISTER FOR PRIMARY	RUNOFF DATE	LAST DAY TO REGISTER FOR NOVEMBER 6 ELECTION
	GOVERNOR	U. S. SENATOR FOR SEAT NOW HELD BY	STATE LEGISLATOR					
ALABAMA	YES	HILL (D)	YES	FEB. 1	MAY 8	APRIL 20	MAY 29*	OCT. 26
ARKANSAS	YES	FULBRIGHT (D)	YES	PASSED LAST OCT. 1	JULY 31	NO REGISTRATION	AUG. 14	NO REGISTRATION
FLORIDA	NO	SMATHERS (D)	YES		MAY 8	APRIL 7	MAY 29	OCT. 6
GEORGIA	YES	TALMADGE (D)	YES		DATES WILL BE SET LATER			MAY 5
KENTUCKY	NOT UP	MORTON (R)	NOT UP		MAY 29	MARCH 30	MAY 29	SEPT. 7
LOUISIANA	NOT UP	LONG (D)	NOT UP		JULY 28	JUNE 27	JULY 28	OCT. 6
MISSISSIPPI	NOT UP	NOT UP	NO	FEB. 1	JUNE 5	NONE	JUNE 26	JULY 6
N. CAROLINA	NOT UP	ERVIN (D)	YES		MAY 26	MAY 12		OCT. 27
S. CAROLINA	YES	JOHNSTON (D)	YES		JUNE 12	MAY 12	JUNE 26	OCT. 6
TENNESSEE	YES	NOT UP	YES		AUG. 2	JULY 3		OCT. 6
TEXAS	YES	NOT UP	YES	JAN. 31	MAY 5	NO REGISTRATION PAY POLL TAX	JUNE 2	NO REGISTRATION PAY POLL TAX
VIRGINIA	NOT UP	NOT UP	NOT UP	MAY 5	JULY 10	JUNE 9	AUG. 14	OCT. 6

*ALABAMA'S SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL RUNOFF WILL BE ON MAY 15 IF COURT PERMITS

King to make Dallas speech

afro-american 1/5/63

DALLAS, Tex. — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., noted Atlanta campaigner for civil rights, will be the featured speaker for the Dallas Poll Tax Drive Jan. 4 at Fair Park Music Hall.

The Houston Informer said the famous integrationist's visit to Dallas is being sponsored by the Dallas County Poll Tax Committee, a non-partisan organization. The committee seeks to encourage eligible non-whites to pay their poltax, or get exempted, and vote.

The Rev. H. Rhett James, pastor of New Hope Baptist Church, is chairman of the drive. Some 150 persons have been named by the committee to record payment of poll taxes.

OTHER MEMBERS of the committee include: H.P. Oliver Mrs. Esther L. Harris, James Smith, J. A. Stamfield, Mrs. Thelma Browne, Mrs. J. Lenea Boykins, Dr. Frank Jordan, Mrs. T. A. Jennis, Ed Red, Atty. C.B. Bunkley, L.A. Bedford, Jr.;

Also C.J. Clark, the Rev. Zan Holmes, Roosevelt Johnson, the Rev. George Brewer, Travis Clark, Henry L. Lewis, Frank K. Jones, Dr. E.C. Estell, M.T. Davis, Dr. J. Knuckles, and the Revs. Earl Allen and Jim Clark.

King's 'People' Tour In Alabama; Team Visits 6 Cities, Rural Areas

afro-american 1/5/63

ATLANTA, Ga. — Martin Luther King, Jr., SCLC president, this week made good his promise to intensify civil rights activities in Alabama.

King with his perennial partners, Wyatt Tee Walker and Ralph D. Abernathy, spent the nearly four days visiting the urban and rural centers of central Alabama on one of their now famous people to people tours.

Leadership Conference aims these tours toward reaching the grass - root clored community in the South, particularly those in the black - belt regions.

THE "PEOPLE" program is rounding out its first year, having been launched in Mississippi last March. One program feature is the recruitment of volunteer workers for voter registration and candidates for the non-violent army.

The Alabama tour visited Anniston, despite several threats of bodily injury to Dr. King and his entourage. The host organization, Anniston, Calhoun County Voters League is headed by Dr. G. M. Boyd.

The second stop was Gadsden, Ala., where King, Abernathy and Walker visited 48 members of the Gadsden Christian Civic Committee who were in the Gadsden City jail. They had staged a lunch-counter demonstration.

* * *

THE INTEGRATIONIST leader spent nearly half an hour in the jail conversing with Joseph Faulkner, president of the SCLC affiliate in Gadsden. Nearly 10 new volunteers were recruited for the non violent army at the overflowing mass meeting on Wednesday evening.

Thursday morning, the King caravan stopped at Talledega Ala., there followed a chapel talk and question and answer period before the students at Talledega College.

Moving to Birmingham, King and his staff conferred for nearly two hours with the executive committee and leaders of the Miles College student body. Observers believe the sessions will bring an intensified capaign.

* * *

FROM BIRMINGHAM the tour moved to Montgomery, Ala., where Dr. King, Rev. Mr. Abernathy and Rev. Mr. Walker participated in the 6th Annual Institute on Non Violence sponsored by the Association.

It was in this capital city of Alabama, on the heels of the successful bus protest, that Abernathy and King were projected into international prominence.

Also in this city, the non violent technique was first used on a mass scale in civil rights.

On Saturday, despite repeated threats against Dr. King and his staff, an almost all - day trip was made through the rural areas south of Montgomery and culminating in Selma, Ala. Informal street meetings and talks were conducted in Selma in addition to several stops being made at churches and restaurants.

* * *

SELMA IS the seat of Dallas County where recently 37 school teachers were summarily fired because of their efforts to register and vote.

At one point, two young hoodlums broke through a police line and headed menacingly toward Dr. King and his party.

State police, who were there in great numbers, headed them off. There were no further incidents as the tour ended and left Selma Saturday evening and headed back to Atlanta.

Communist in high post with King's mixing group

Birmingham News Washington Bureau 10/26/62

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—A Communist has infiltrated to the top administrative post in the Rev. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

He is Jack H. O'Dell, acting executive director of conference activities in Southeastern states, including Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. From his birth in Detroit in 1923 until as late as 1958, he was known as Hunter Pitts O'Dell. O'Dell, by whatever name, operates as a concealed member of the national committee of the Communist party, U. S. A., according to a highly authoritative source.

Until a few weeks ago, O'Dell was regional consultant to the conference staff, which has headquarters in Atalnta. He became acting director recently. Main functions of the staff are to set up voter registration schools, "workshops" for promotion of civil rights activities, and public meetings.

EXCLUSIVE

AFTER ATTENDING Xavier University, New Orleans, La., O'Dell for several years was a sailor in the Merchant Marine. In July, 1950, however, he was expelled from the National Maritime Union at Galveston, Tex. The union took exception to his circulation of pro-Soviet peace petitions attacking the government of the United States.

On April 12, 1956, identifying himself as Hunter Pitts, O'Dell, a New Orleans waiter, he testified before the Senate internal security subcommitte. He invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused to say whether he was a Southern district organizer for the Communist Party.

Robert Morris, counsel for the subcommittee, said information had been received that O'Dell was, in fact, a district organizer for the Communist Party in New Or-

Turn to Page 10, Column 4

Communist

Continued from Page 1

leans; that O'Dell gave "directives to the professional group" in that city, and that he operated under three different names—the two other names being John Vesey and Ben Jones.

It was learned that hundreds of documents seized at O'Dell's residence, 2319 Louisiana Ave., by New Orleans police clearly established his key position in the Communist movement in the South.

ON JULY 30, 1958, identifying himself as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a Montgomery, Ala., insurance man, he appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in an Atlanta hearing. An Associated Press story reported that O'Dell "tried unsuccessfully to turn the hearing into a discussion of mistreatment of Negroes in the South."

O'Dell invoked the First and Fifth Amendments and declined to answer committee questions about his Communist activities.

In recent years, it was learned, O'Dell has tried to remain in the background in carrying out his Communist Party assignments.

Officers of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are the Rev. Dr. King, president; the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., secretary, and the Rev. Ralph Abernethy, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., treasurer.

Dr. King has said that the organization's budget for this next year is $300,000. This does not include a $100,000 grant from the Field Foundation, to be used exclusively for voter registration. At least half the expected $300,000 will come from outside the South, King has said. He has explained, too, that he takes no salary from the conference, but "volunteers service as part of my ministry." He is minister of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta. He has been president of the conference since its organization in New Orleans in 1957.

Is U. S

comprising the region.

King fires aide who took fifth (amendment)

afro-American 11/17/62

NEW ORLEANS —(ANP— Jack H. O'Dell, sometimes known as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, has resigned his position with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The resignation followed publication last month invoking the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was Southern district organizer for the Communist party.

A report of O'Dell's resignation was received in the headquarters of the SCLC in Atlanta. Dr. King denied that he knew of any of O'Dells activities for the Communist party.

WESTCHESTER SETS SALUTE TO DR. KING

Special to The New York Times

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 1—A "Westchester Salute for Martin Luther King Jr." on Dec. 11 will seek to raise at least $25,000 for civil rights work in the South.

The benefit in honor of the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will take place at the Westchester County Center. Mrs. William M. Kunstler, general coordinator, said the receipts would be used in particular to train voter - registration teams for such states as Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana.

Sammy Davis Jr. and Peter Lawford will lead the entertainers, including a 32-piece band, who have donated their services. Honorary chairmen for the benefit are former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Representative-elect Ogden R. Reid, Republican of Westchester; Mayor Stanley Church of New Rochelle, a Democrat who was Mr. Reid's recent opponent, and Jackie Robinson, the former baseball star.

FEB 18 1963

NEWS FROM:
SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)
334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia
524 - 1378

February 15, 1963
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Atlanta, Ga. -- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has issued a nationwide appeal for staple goods for starving Negroes in the Mississippi Delta.

Dr. King said SCLC board member Dr. Aaron Henry estimates that 22,000 people have been removed from welfare rolls because of intensified civil rights and voter registration efforts in LeFlore and Madison counties. Some of the more active participants have also been forced to leave their homes on plantations.

Urging people throughout America to respond freely, Dr. King said, "I am calling on supporters North, South, East and West to gather staple goods in their communities through their churches to be sent to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), c/o Dr. Aaron Henry, 220 4th Street, Clarksdale, Mississippi."

In addition to reprisals to counter growing resistance to segregation, SCLC's field secretary, the Reverend James Bevel, reports that automation has contributed to the plight of Delta Negroes.

"Sharecroppers are being laid off long before the traditional November end of cotton picking due to the increased use of cotton picking machines. From the time they are laid

4- Selc General

crop, until cotton chopping begins in May, these people are dependent upon whatever welfare and surplus food they can get to survive. Without it they will die," says Bevel.

Attempts have been made to spur federal assistance to this area by visits of SCLC staff members to the Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, and the Justice Department.

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LWD ✓
WB
file SCLC

Martin Luther King, Jr.
332 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

February 1963

Dear Friend:

I want to tell you about the secret weapon that may win the battle for human dignity in the South.

The secret weapon is known. It has been forged by blood, and courage and the natural aspiration of man for human dignity. Its force is awesome. It is the oldest democratic institution in America. It is the secret ballot.

We, in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which I am privileged to serve as President, have long recognized the secret ballot as the strongest force for the establishment of civil rights and civil liberties in the South. Today, it is the spearhead of the non-violent protest of the Negro people.

In the still largely intolerant climate of the South, the white and Negro community-of-interest could grow only in partial concealment. The impact is dramatically evident. Already, separately and individually, yet in unity of purpose, Negro and moderate whites have voted changed conditions into existence. For the first time in nearly 100 years, a Negro has been elected to the Georgia Senate. A white moderate defeated a rabid segregationist for the Georgia governorship. Similar victories have occurred in the Mayoralty election in Atlanta, and in the Congressional contest in Fulton County, Georgia.

Sit-ins and freedom rides have been effective towards laying a foundation for our intensive effort to achieve universal adult suffrage in the South. The growing Negro vote, reflecting the continuing Voter Registration Drive of the S.C.L.C., has struck home! Fissures are widening in the once solid walls of segregation, despite the terror, violence and threats of the die-hard segregationists. We are on the threshold of a major breakthrough in democratic advancement.

You will note, at the top of this letter, I say we "may" win. Why "may"? Though we have the courage, dedication and capacity in our ranks, we are desperately short of funds for a mass Voter Registration Drive throughout the South ... for programs to prepare citizens for their "literacy" tests ... for expenses of court trials ... to provide some relief for families of those who have been jailed.

Your financial assistance last year was indispensable to the progress of our work. At this critical stage, we are counting on your 1963 contribution to help maintain a vital momentum of success. When you write your check, you write history. Use the envelope enclosed to speed your support to the front where your dollars are reinforcements in this struggle for freedom. Help assure victory for human dignity, and for the proud integrity of a truly democratic America. Please mail the envelope today.

Cordially,

Martin Luther King Jr.

Please make checks payable to
S. C. L. C.

150

4-agencies
SCLC General

We cannot avoid duplication in our appeals without prohibitive costs. Please forgive us if you have already sent your 1963 contribution, and pass this letter on to a friend.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Fred L. Shuttlesworth
Sec'y.

Ralph D. Abernathy
Treasurer

From The Study Of
Martin Luther King, Jr.
332 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

RETURN REQUESTED
S 63

ATLANTA
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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
OF SRC, INC.
5 FORSYTH ST., N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Postage Will be Paid by Addressee

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BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
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REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
S. C. L. C.
332 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

S 63

I AM PLEASED TO CONTRIBUTE $_____ TO ADVANCE HUMAN DIGNITY AND DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH.

ADDRESS_____

NAME _____

☐ PLEASE KEEP ME ADVISED OF YOUR CONTINUED PROGRAM.

I SUGGEST THAT YOU SEND YOUR APPEAL TO THE FOLLOWING PERSONS.

Name_____ Address_____

Name_____ Address_____

Name_____ Address_____

Name_____ Address_____

Name_____ Address_____

file SCLC

NEWS FROM:

SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
524 - 1378

March 20, 1963
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

800 PROTEST USE OF DOGS IN PETERSBURG

Petersburg, Va. - Eight hundred students and citizens of this Southside Virginia city marched in double-rank file this week to Police Headquarters to protest the use of police dogs on demonstrators making a frontal attack on the community's segregated theatres. For the past three weekends, under the supervision of the Petersburg Improvement Association, high school and college students (Virginia State) have lined the downtown streets in numbers upwards of 200 in nonviolent protest of continuing discrimination in the city's movie houses. On Sunday afternoon, widespread community unrest was generated when Petersburg patrolmen, in an obvious attempt to terrorize demonstrators, allowed police dogs to maul protestors. Several students were roughed up by dogs and the clothing of some was literally torn to shreds.

David Gunter, president of the SCLC affiliate, declared, "There was absolutely no call for the use of dogs on our people. During the three years of our nonviolent protests, there has never been a single instance of misconduct on the part of PIA supporters. This is a clear-cut case of police brutality and irresponsibility. If

4 - SCLC - News Releases

the dogs were used properly, they should have been used to disperse the mob that gathered to harass us. The police encouraged the hoodlums and victimized us."

Following a city-wide protest rally held Sunday night at the Gillfield Baptist Church, the mass march for Monday was organized. A call to Martin Luther King, Jr. resulted in his chief aide, Wyatt Tee Walker, former Petersburger, being dispatched from Ahoskie, North Carolina. Walker was principal speaker for the rally.

Twenty-two persons were arrested on the now infamous "trespass" charges and released the same evening on $100.00 property bonds. Trials have been set for April 3. The Gandhi Society for Human Rights has consented to serve as counsel in association with Robert H. Cooley, the well-known Petersburg civil rights attorney.

While the congregation of mass marchers held a service on the steps of Petersburg Police Headquarters, Gunter and several Petersburg pastors closeted with police chief Willard Taylor. Among them were Gillfield's Grady Powell, E. R. Knox and L. E. Terrell. Dr. Milton A. Reid, regional representative for Dr. King, conducted the services within earshot of the Chief's office.

Gunter reported that Chief Taylor asked that formal charges be lodged against the offending officers and promised a fair trial of those involved. Any officer

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE

PETERSBUR, VIRGINIA

On Saturday March 17, at approximately 3 P.M., the name of our city was disgraced by the irresponsible police action by men under your command. Police dogs were allowed to maul and terroize peaceful demonstrators as they non-violently protested segregation in this city's theaters.

We submit to you, that better than any other city official, you are aware of the sincere commitment to non-violence on our part dating from the library protests in 1960 throughout the Sit-Ins and many, many weeks of picketing at different intervals. You yourself on several occasions, privately and under oath ahve stated publicly, that you had observed no disorder or misconduct surrounding the various activities of the PIA and related groups.

We would make it clear that we have no quarrel with you personally as Chief of Police for you have demonstrated throughout the history of the non-violent protests in this city a thoroughly professional attitude and care in the dispatch of your responsibility to maintain law and order. When we have had grievances with the department, your office has always been open to an airing of our complaints and your demeanor has been courteous and kind despite at points serious differences of opinion.

It is our studied judgement, in light of this history, you could not possibly have been pressnnt on yesterday and according to accounts in the newspapers, probably misinformed. The crux of our complaint today is that you obviously have men interfered with the discharge of their duties as peace officers. We have documented evidence of patrolmen, who set the dogs upon our peaceful demonstrators with a marked degree of relish and joviality. Their permissive attitude with the hoodlum element led to several incidents of mayhem against the protestors. This is in absolute contradiction to the manner in which you have seen to law enforcement heretofore.

To this end, we are here today as citizens and patrons of Petersburg to request:

1. An immediate and thorough investigation of the March 17th debacle and proper disciplinary measures taken against the offenders.

2. A public statement from you assuring the entire Petersburg community that yesterday uncalled for and unprovoked police action is reprehensible and inconsistent with your concept of maintaining law and order.

3. Reassurance that the rights of citizens under the First Amendment guaranteeing the right of peaceful assembly and protest be jealously guarded.

We thank you for this audience and trust that you will give it your immediate and professional concern.

Very truly yours,

Petersburg Improvement Association
David E. Gunter, President

Endorsed by: The Baptist Ministers Conference - Petersburg, Virginia Reverend E. E. Hicks, President

NEWS FROM
SCLC
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

WAB ✓
JMV
RTB ✓
File

334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Martin Luther King, Jr., *President*

For Additional
Information
Call: 524-1378

FOR RELEASE: AFTER 9:00 P.M., MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1963

KING SAYS VOICE OF WHITE MODERATE NEEDED

Charlottesville, Va. -- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Atlanta pastor and head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, urged moderate white southerners to "speak out" at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville.

King's address, sponsored by the Virginia Council On Human Relations, marked the initial appearance of a major civil rights figure at Thomas Jefferson's school.

King told his listeners, "If the moderates of the white South fail to act now, history will have to record that the greatest tragedy of this period of social transition was not the strident clamor of the bad people, but the appalling silence of the good people."

The integration leader asserted that the South's "native sons" can best lead the region "out of the social and economic quagmire." The voices of the white moderates are stilled because they fear "social, political and economic reprisals."

If the white moderates face the challenge of this new day, they will permit great statesmen from the South to

return to national leadership. "It's regrettable that severe sectionalism has made it impossible for a resident southener to serve as President since the Civil War," said King. He pointed out that of the first twelve Presidents of the United States, nine were southeners, seven of whom were Virginians.

The Negro community in the South "yearns for brotherhood and respect" from his white fellow southeners. "This hour," declared King, "represents a great opportunity for the white moderate, if he will only speak the truth, obey the law and suffer if necessary for what he knows is right."

Dr. King is scheduled to speak Tuesday evening in Danville, Virginia for the Danville Christian Progressive Association, the local affiliate of King's SCLC.

MAR 29 1963

NEWS FROM:

SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
524 - 1378

FOR RELEASE AFTER 6:00 P.M., MARCH 27, 1963

Text of telegram to the Justice Department

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I have asserted before that a reign of terror exists in the state of Mississippi. It is corroborated by the bizarre events in Greenwood, Mississippi today. Loosing dogs on people who only wish to register and vote cannot be explained away in any democratic society. It is apparent that law and order have broken down in LeFlore County, and police power is being used to intimidate and threaten rather than to protect and keep the peace.

We earnestly urge you, as Attorney General, to take whatever steps that are necessary to safeguard the lives and property of the voter registration workers and those who apply. There is an absolute need for them to be protected from the violence of police power as well as that of the hoodlum element.

I will continue to urge our people in LeFlore to remain nonviolent but it is difficult to predict how much longer the Negro in Mississippi can endure this repeated mayhem and attempted murder.

Very truly yours,
Martin Luther King, Jr.

MAR 29 1963

NEWS FROM:

SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
524 - 1378

March 28, 1963
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Atlanta, Ga. - Mrs. Coretta Scott King, wife of the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave birth to a 9 pound, 6 ounce baby girl today. This is the couple's fourth child. The other children are: Yolanda Denise, 7; Martin Luther III, 5; Dexter Scott, 2.

NEWS FROM

SCLC

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

MAR 29 1963

334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Martin Luther King, Jr., *President*

For Additional Information Call: 524-1378

FOR RELEASE:

IMMEDIATELY March 28, 1963

KING AIDE LASHES ALBANY(GA.) POLICE

New York, New York -- The Reverend Wyatt Tee Walker, executive assistant of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, charged that continued violation of the constitutional rights of Albany(Ga.) Negroes "...stripped the Chief of Police of his manhood." In a speech, "The American Dilemma In Minature: Albany, Georgia", before a Conference on Civil Disobedience and the Police Executive at New York University Walker attacked the disregard of the First Amendment by Albany city officials and the "...do-nothing posture of the Federal government."

Pointing out the effects anti-segregation demonstrations and over 1200 arrests had on the on the once inflexible City Commission, Walker said continued compromises ending with the "...repeal of the city's segregation laws indicates clearly that the city fathers are realistically facing the legal death of segregation." The consideration of selling all public recreational facilities in a March 26 commissioners meeting is another sign that the "...'inflexible' beginning

- MORE -

position of the power structure has been considerably altered."

Admitting "the full demands of the Albany Movement have not yet been realized," Walker maintained "the nonviolent direct action thrust sensitized the Negro community to the injustice and immorality of the system of segregation."

Walker ended by reminding his audience "...one naked truth is clear, Albany will never be the same again. You have not heard the last of that southwest Georgia city."

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NEWS FROM

SCLC

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

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MAR 29 1963

334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Martin Luther King, Jr., *President*

For Additional Information Call: 524-1378

FOR RELEASE:

IMMEDIATELY MARCH 28, 1963

KING DECRIES MISSISSIPPI "MAYHEM AND ATTEMPTED MURDER"

Atlanta, Ga. -- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, tegrammed the Attorney General yesterday to protest the continued "...reign of terror ..." that exists in Greenwood, Mississippi. Referring to the dispersal of 150 Negroes by police dogs Wednesday as they were marching toward LeFlore County voter registration offices, King said, "It is apparent that law and order have broken down ... and police power is being used to intimidate and threaten rather than to protect and keep the peace."

The Wednesday demonstrations during which 11 voter registration workers were arrested on "inciting to riot" charges and two Negroes were attacked by police dogs marks the latest in a series of racial incidents in Greenwood. Continued harassment of SNCC workers since August, 1962 culminated in the shooting of SNCC field secretary James Travis on February 28, 1963.

Since March 1 staff members of all major civil rights organizations, including SCLC, have worked in the Greenwood crash voter registration program announed by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. SCLC staff

- More -

members in the area include the Reverend Andrew Young, SCLC program director and administrator of the Citizenship Education Program and Reverend James Bevel and Miss Annel Ponder, field secretaries. They are enlarging the CEP schools and training local people to conduct them.

Continued use of police dogs on voter registration applicants Thursday prompted King to say he would protest directly to the White House.

The Reverend D. L. Tucker of Turner AME Chapel in Greenwood was knocked down and bitten around the legs and ankles when police dogs were used to stop 40 Negroes returning from the LeFlore County Courthouse.

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SCLC
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Newsletter

SPRING ISSUE

Volume 1 March, 1963 Number 9

WB
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Burned Churches...

Portion of 400 persons who observed ground-breaking ceremony for three churches burned last summer. Walker, author of statement below is shown 2nd to right of Dr. King.

Ground-Breaking Services Held

The following are introductory remarks by Wyatt Tee Walker, Executive Assistant to Martin Luther King, Jr.

During the last summer, the dynamism and fervor of the Albany Movement electrified all of South Georgia. It was the most dramatic bid for self-respect and human dignity in the Negro community since the Freedom Ride of 1961. The sharp lines of racial separation and discrimination in the general Albany area ultimately overflowed the cup of the Negro community's patience and twice, within the span of a year, the Albany Movement erupted in its bid for Freedom.

The Albany Movement was prodded by the voter registration activity of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the December protest as well as the July and August activity, were supplemented by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and two of its titular leaders, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ralph D. Abernathy. Parallel to the registration and direct action efforts in Albany, SNCC maintained training centers in Lee and Terrell County to aid the rural community equip itself for full citizenship. The church communities of Leesburg and Sasser were particularly responsive.

The impact of the revived activity of the Albany Movement in early July and increase of staff workers on summer internships with SNCC, produced a never-ending series of incidents directed at harassing the work of voter registration.

The harassment degenerated to church burnings and/or bombings. On the morning of August 15th, Miss Margaret Dammond of the SNCC staff notified SCLC headquarters in Albany that the Shady Grove Baptist Church at Leesburg had been almost leveled by fire in the aftermath of an obvious bombing. Scarcely three weeks later, on September 9th, the Mount Olive and the Mount Mary churches were burned to the ground

(*Continued on Page 3*)

SOLID WALL OF SEGREGATION CRACKS AT ALBANY

By Martin Luther King, Jr.

Sharp social change is painful and at times painfully *slow*. This has been apparent at Albany, Georgia, scene of the largest "jail-ins" of the non-violent movement. The City Commission, recently repealed the entire section of the city code that carried segregation ordinances. Despite the fact that this was only an obvious maneuver to preserve the segregated system through some sophisticated technique other than by law, it is of critical significance to those who have been working for more than a year to "democratize" this now-famous southwest Georgia city.

The repeal of the city's segregation laws indicates clearly that the city fathers are realistically facing the legal death of segregation. The city is not wont to battle in the legal arena because the outcome, with all its costliness, is a forgone conclusion. In the wake of the legal retreat at Albany, the public library has been opened on a 30-day "trial" basis—*integrated!*

To be sure, neither of these related

(*Continued on Page 4*)

Dr. King, SCLC president, breaks ground for burned churches at Shady Grove in Lee County. The Rev. J. D. Ousley at right shoulder of Dr. King, pastor of Shady Grove, looks on, with the Rev. William Boyd (left) minister of Mount Mary in Terrell County. The Rev. Benjamin Gay, Albany movement leader, is shown at right.

SCLC *Newsletter*

Publisher, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
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DIS 'N DATA

Have You Read . . . **Freedom to The Free**? This is the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights report, issued in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, of national progress in civil rights during the last 100 years. Copies may be ordered for $1.00 from the U. S. Government Printing Office in Washington.

Did You Know . . . of the **Annual Board Meeting** in Memphis, April 30-May 1st?

Have You Heard . . . the **American Dream**? There are 50 copies of this hi-fidelity recording left at the home office. Only $3.50. Special prices for schools and churches. Address orders: The American Dream, SCLC Newsletter, Auburn Avenue, N. E. This record of a major NLK speech at Syracuse University will soon be a collector's item.

Have You Seen . . . **"Committee On Un-American Activities,"** a documentary black and white film of the past 25 years of HUAC's hearings? Various persons who are critical of the Committee, such as Congressman James Roosevelt and Wyatt Tee Walker, tell why they oppose it. Organizations and institutions interested in showing this film should write to:

Robert Cohen Productions
Film Sales Department
P. O. Box 1641
Beverly Hills, California.

THE 22 BILLION DOLLAR GIANT

By Mr. Robert J. Brown, President of B & C Associates, public relations and market research firm, High Point, N. C.

The growing Negro market is receiving more attention today than ever before in history. But more important than the sales aspect is the enlightened attitude of many companies toward the nation's 19 million Negroes and the contributions they, as individuals, are capable of making in the field of commerce and industry.

Robert J. Brown

Some companies, of course, are still slow in recognizing the great potential offered by the Negro market both as purchasers of their products and services and as employees. Others are interested in the Negro market primarily for increased sales. Still others are motivated by the increased militancy and potency of such organizations as SCLC, NAACP, CORE and SNCC.

This growing awareness of the Negro market has brought about brand new marketing techniques by many companies. To implement these new programs, many companies have had to set up special training programs or to go outside and compete actively for experienced and competent Negro personnel. Many companies, for the first time, have opened up job classifications and created opportunties heretofore restricted.

These classifications are not confined to any one category, but include a broad list ranging right on up, in many cases, to policy-making positions. Some of the larger companies who have become aware of this 22 billion dollar giant and who are taking steps to cultivate it are: Bell & Howell, Coca-Cola, Pepsi Cola, R. J. Reynolds, and F. W. Woolworth, just to name a few.

Although the employment picture for Negroes has brightened considerably in recent years, there is still, of course, a long way to go. A good deal more must be accomplished in this field before it can be said that equal opportunities exist for all. But, a significant point is that there is great momentum in this movement forward and it must continue vigorously if the Negro is to achieve his ultimate goal. Above all, the Negro *must not forget* that equal opportunity demands equal preparation and equal responsibility.

SCLC BENEFIT FEATURES LEADING ENTERTAINERS

The Westchester County Center in White Plains, New York was the site, December 11, of a "rock 'em, sock 'em" SCLC benefit. The multi-talented Sammy Davis, Jr. headlined the three hour show that featured comic Pat Henry and the Sy Oliver band. Peter Lawford, brother-in-law of President Kennedy, was on hand to "assist" Sammy with his props and paraphanalia. Mr. Lawford introduced SCLC prexy Martin King at intermission. King electrified the capacity audience with a stirring report of the challenge and progress in the Deep South.

The benefit, titled "Westchester Salute to Dr. King," was sponsored by a citizens committee headed by Mrs. Lottie Kunstler, wife of the famous civil rights attorney. Mrs. Kunstler reported a net of more than $12,000 for SCLC work in the Deep South.

Two rallies held the following evening in Great Neck and Long Island City featured Dick Gregory, the comedian, and Dorothy Schlamm, the well-known folk singer. Don Schaffer, Manhattan insurance executive, coordinated the Long Island rallies which netted nearly $12,000 for the SCLC voter registration program in seven Deep South states. If every month (fund raising) could be like December, it would be Christmas all year!

Sammy Davis Jr. (r) and Peter Lawford (l) "whoop it up" before a capacity audience at Westchester County Center.

Join The NAACP

PROFILE OF THE MONTH

Milton A. Reid is a big man with a big heart. The six foot four, 260 pound Virginian has displayed through most of his pastoral career a keen sensitivity to social ills of our day. He is "Mr. Civil Rights" of Virginia.

Milton A. Reid

Reid's civil rights career was heightened upon his reception of a "call" to the First Baptist Church in Petersburg, the parish he presently serves. There he teamed with two other SCLC personalities, Robert G. Williams and Wyatt Tee Walker, and formed what was respected among racist forces in the Old Dominion as the most formidable coalition of Negro leadership in the state. Reid and his colleagues organized the Petersburg Improvement Association, later lending aid and support in forming other protest groups around the state. Walker and Williams subsequently left Virginia for new responsibilities, but Reid remains, the titular and *de facto* leader of the civil rights forces in Virginia. Dr. Reid is largely responsible for the existence and life of the Virginia State Conference of SCLC. He has with ingenuity pressed for equal rights at lunch counters and restaurants, provided equal job opportunities, fought militantly for hospital desegregation, and has been a major force in the resurgences of the Negro voting strength in the Black Belt of Virginia.

Milton Reid has some scars from the civil rights wars of the South but he is a determined young giant who seeks the full emancipation of his people. He has been jailed three times in Virginia, faced the mob in Montgomery during the Freedom Ride and only last summer led a pilgrimage of clergymen from the mid-South to join the non-violent protests in Albany, Georgia.

SCLC STATE CONFERENCE ORGANIZED IN ALABAMA

Under the leadership of Martin Luther King and Ralph D. Abernathy, two former Alabamians, the Alabama State Conference of SCLC was organized early this year with sixteen organizations or communities as members. Three planning sessions were held around the state following SCLC's "People to People" tour last December. (The "People to People" tour led by Dr. King and staff visits some southern state every month or so and makes an intensive day by day itinerary with the grass-roots communities of a given section.) Montgomery, Talladega, and Anniston have been sites for the state meetings. Permanent officers for the year were selected at Birmingham in February with the Rev. Nelson Smith drawing the bid as state president. Rev. Smith is secretary of the Shuttlesworth-led, Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, another SCLC affiliate.

Smith has set the next state meeting for Selma, Alabama where the state conference will launch its state-wide drive in voter registration. "We are going to concentrate on some of the key rural areas where the problem is admittedly more difficult but where the Negro community is a decided majority."

Some observers believe that a hard-hitting well organized structure of "grass-roots" organizations across the state can materially change the political atmosphere in Alabama.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM TRAINS 212

The Reverend Andrew Young, administrator of the Citizenship Schools, has announced in the bi-annual report of CEP that 212 people have been trained at the Dorchester Center in McIntosh, Georgia since.

Citizens from nine southern states, in five monthly training sessions, were taught community organization in rural and semi-urban areas, structuring in voter registration demonstrations, and training volunteers for civic action.

The Dorchester trainees have set up 104 schools in their home towns which meet two or three mights a week for three months. These schools have in turn a combined enrollment of 2,091 people.

Citizenship Education Class in Telfair, Ga.

GROUND-BREAKING SERVICES

(*Continued from Page 1*)

shortly before daybreak. Two of the three churches had been used as the meeting place for voter registration rallies sponsored by SNCC. The third, Mount Mary, was served by a minister, W. M. Boyd, prominent in the leadership of the Albany Movement. Perhaps by providence, Mr. Jackie Robinson arrived in Albany that very Sunday afternoon for a gigantic city-wide registration rally. Visiting the site of the two churches after conferring by phone with Drs. King and Abernathy on the West Coast, Mr. Robinson consented to serve as National Chairman of the SCLC Church Rebuilding Fund. Several days later the Atlanta Constitution initiated a fund appeal in Georgia. The Georgia Council of Churches, the Albany Movement and others cooperated individually and collectively to bring this day to pass.

Nearly $70,000 in cash is on hand for the task of rebuilding these churches that had been so nobly used and so ignobly destroyed. More than half of this amount was realized through the tireless efforts of Mr. Robinson. Mr. Robinson's employer, Mr. William Black, started the fund drive with a personal gift of $5,000, Governor Nelson Rockefeller followed with a personal gift of $10,000. The Georgia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, led by Mr. Joseph Amisano of Toombs, Amisano & Wells, assumed the full responsibility of preparing acceptable sketches and drawing the blueprints. The Trappist Monks at Conyers, Georgia, committed themselves to providing the stained-glass windows. The United Church of Christ has made available through the Southern Regional Council a gift of $5,000. Countless other offers of various gifts have been pledged.

The tragedy that beset these houses of worship has been off-set by all that is high and holy in our Hebraic-Christian tradition. As these new sanctuaries rise from the site of their charred remains, they symbolize the rising hopes of those who refuse to have their faith in the *American Dream* crushed forever to earth. They shall be eternal monuments of the indomitable human spirit that in oppression reveals a resiliency that turns darkness into light and despair into hope.

With the Affiliates . . .

Virgil Wood, president of the Lynchburg Unit of SCLC, and his organization are heading the fight to thwart the double standard of justice in the Wansley case. Thomas Wansley, an 18 year old Negro, has been sentenced to die in the electric chair twice by an all-white jury on two alledged crimes of rape. In comparing Wansley's death sentence with a 5 year sentence give to a white man convicted of raping an 11 year old Negro girl, Negroes in Lynchburg have charged that a double standard was used. The Ghandi Society of Human Rights has agreed to interceed in the case and underwrite court costs. People interested in knowing more about the Wansley case, or contributing to the appeal fund, should write:

Lynchburg Unit, SCLC
P. O .Box 1126
Lynchburg, Virginia

The Nashville SCLC has been making a frontal attack on segregation in hotels and restaurants. The city has been the scene of recent sit-ins and protest marches. The Reverend Kelly Miller Smith led a mass march to the downtown YMCA to protest segregation in downtown Nashville public facilities, and the arrests of Negroes at the "white" Y.

The Virginia State Conference of SCLC has been fighting for the desegregation of Central State Hospital, and has achieved it in the eating facilities. Central State Hospital is a segregated mental hospital, and until the action by the Virginia State SCLC, was segregated within itself.

In Edenton, there has been activity on two fronts. The Edenton Novement has asked the Chowan Hospital to remove all racial signs. In their letter to the hospital authorities, they said, "We believe that segregation in the Chowan Hospital is unchristian, undemocratic, and unconstitutional." A prayer pilgrimage to the courthouse was organized to protest the jailing of Golden Frinks, director of the Edenton Movement, on contempt of court charges.

David Gunter, president of the Petersburg chapter of SCLC, is facing trial on April 2 for criminal contempt of the General Assembly. This grows out of SCLC leaders refusal to answer questions of the General Assembly's Committee on Offenses to the Administration of Justice. The Committee has been described as Virginia's answer to HUAC.

On March 17th police dogs were used against college students peacefully demonstrating in protest of theatre segregation in Petersburg.

In Alabama, The Gadsden Christian Citizens Committee has been pushing for equal rights by means of a three-prong attack. Sit-ins at lunch counters before Christmas resulted in over 70 arrests. CEP-trained teachers are conducting Citizenship Education classes, and more than 220 have attempted to register in the last two months as part of their voter regitration program.

Negroes desegregate Danville (Va.) cemetery. Shown above are Julius Adams and A. I. Dunlap purchasing plot.

Segregation Cracks at Albany

(*Continued from Page 1*)

events can be measured as a full victory, but neither do they smack of defeat for those who have championed justice, self-respect and human dignity. It does, in fact, represent a partial victory, for it vindicates the direction in which the W. G. Andersos-led forces always moved. The repeal of the segregation ordinances and the *vertical* integration at the public library are only portents of that which is to come.

Many prophets of doom have written Albany off as an indefinite stalemate. The most important thing that has been accomplished has been the sensitizing of the Negro community to the injustices and immorality of the system of segregation.

It has been said that it is impossible to ride a man's back unless it is bent. If nothing else, the Negro in Albany has straightened his back. We say now as we have said earlier, Albany will never be the same again. You have not heard the last of that Southwest Georgia city.

CONTRIBUTIONS

I wish to contribute to the work of SCLC and the social struggle in the South.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....
(street)

.....
(city & state)

Amount of Contribution .....

Send to: SCLC
334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SCLC *Newsletter*

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RETURN REQUESTED

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR SCLC*PARTICIPATION IN VEP PROGRAM
FOR PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1962 THROUGH MA RCH 31, 1963
(Eight Months)

Alabama	Gadsden Anniston Tuscaloosa Montgomery Greene County (Eutaw)	Total Grant	$ 3,000
Florida	Jacksonville	Total Grant	600
Louisiana	4th Cong. Dist. (with emphasis on Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, Bienville, and Webster parishes)	Total Grant	3,360
North Carolina	Chowan County, and Elizabeth City	Total Grant	700
Virginia	4th Cong. Dist.	Total Grant	2,700
Tennessee	Knoxville** Chattanooga**	Total Grant (SCLC)	1,000
Georgia		Total Grant	4,000
		TOTAL VEP ALLOCATION	$15,360

*SCLC will not participate in the VEP program in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, or Texas during the first year of the VEP program.

**In cooperation with NAACP

NEWS FROM:
SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
524 - 1378

APR 5 1963 wbd

April 4, 1963
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BIRMINGHAM NEGROES MAKE NONVIOLENT STRIKE

Birmingham, Ala. -- Sit-ins Wednesday by more than a score of Negroes under the leadership of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights resulted in 14 arrests and closed lunch counters in the downtown area. All arrests, based on violations of an "anti-trespass law," took place at Britt's Department Store. Lunch counters at 4 other stores (Pizitz, Woolworth's, Kress and Loveman's) were closed down after demonstrators sat-in for several hours without being served.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and its affiliate, ACMHR, have been planning the nonviolent campaign over several months. Direct action demonstrations in Birmingham have been deferred until now because of critical local elections.

The Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, issued the following statement:

"The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights has served notice on the larger Birmingham community that Negro citizens are not satisfied with segregation. We insist that the merchants of our city respect our persons as well as our dollars. We are embarking on a nonviolent campaign to desegregate public facilities in our community. We have post-poned direct action on three occasions with the hope that meaningful progress would be made. With steady judiciousness we purposefully avoided any action during the recent elections less some irresponsible charges be made that the election results were influenced. I have invited the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, our national organization, to work in conjunction with us. Dr. King and Reverend Abernathy will return to Birm-

- MORE -

ingham to join with us in the struggle against injustice and immorality. Birmingham's rigid and inflexible history in race relations leaves us no alternative but to make this moral witness. We can no longer defer Birmingham's confrontation with that which is right and just."

Birmingham, which defeated former Commissioner "Bull" Connor Tuesday, has been known as a city of "...reaction, rebellion and riot - of bigotry, bias and backwardness." Observers have felt that Mother's Day rioting over the Freedom Rides and the closing of all municipally-owned recreational facilities after an integration suit during "Bull" Connor's leadership contributed to the city's image.

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BIRMINGHAM MANIFESTO

The patience of an oppressed people cannot endure forever. The Negro citizens of Birmingham for the last several years have hoped in vain for some evidence of good faith resolution of our just grievances.

Birmingham is a part of the United States and we are bona fide citizens. Yet the history of Birmingham reveals that very little of the democratic process touches the life of the Negro in Birmingham. We have been segregated racially, exploited economically, and dominated politically. Under the leadership of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, we sought relief by petition for the repeal of city ordinances requiring segregation and the institution of a merit hiring policy in city employment. We were rebuffed. We then turned to the system of the courts . We weathered set-back after set-back, with all of its costliness, finally winning the terminal, bus, parks and airport cases. The bus decision has been implemented begrudgingly and the parks decision prompted the closing of all municipally-owned recreational facilities with the exception of the zoo and Legion Field. The airport case has been a slightly better experience with the exception of hotel accommodations and the subtle discrimination that continues in the limousine service.

We have always been a peaceful people, bearing our oppression with super human effort. Yet we have been the victims of repeated violence, not only that inflicted by the hoodlum element but also that inflicted by the blatant misuse of police power. Our memories are seared with painful mob experience of Mother's Day 1961 during the Freedom Ride. For years, while our homes and churches were being bombed, we heard nothing but the ranting and ravings of racist city officials.

The Negro protest for equality and justice has been a voice crying in the wilderness. Most of Birmingham has remained silent, probably out of fear. In the meanwhile, our city has acquired the dubious reputation of being the worst big city in race relations in the United States. Last Fall, for a flickering moment, it appeared that sincere community leaders from religion, business and industry discerned the inevitable confrontation in race relations approaching. Their concern for the city's image and commonweal of all its citizens did not run deep enough. Solemn promises were made, pending a postponement of direct action, that we would be joined in a suit seeking the relief of segregation ordinances. Some merchants agreed to desegregate their rest-rooms as a good faith start, some actually complying, only to retreat shortly thereafter. We hold in our hands now, broken faith and broken promises.

We believe in the American Dream of democracy, in the Jeffersonian doctrine that "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among these being life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Twice since September we have deferred our direct action thrust in order that a change in the city government would not be made in the hysteria of a community crisis. We act today in full concert with our Hebraic-Christian tradition, the laws of morality and the Constitution of our nation. The absence of justice and progress in Birmingham demand that we make a moral witness to give our community a chance to survive. We demonstrate our faith that we believe that the beloved community can come to Birmingham.

We appeal to the citizenry of Birmingham, Negro and white, to join us in this witness for decency, morality, self-respect and human dignity. Your individual and corporate support can hasten the day of "liberty and justice for all." This is Birmingham's moment of truth in which every citizen can play his part in her larger destiny.

The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights
In Behalf of the Negro Community of Birmingham
F.L. Shuttlesworth, President N. H. Smith, Secretary

SCLC

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

SCLC Newsletter

Volume 2 November-December, 1963 Number 3

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Epitaph And Challenge

By Martin Luther King, Jr.

We stand just a few days removed from one of the most shocking and horrible tragedies that has ever befallen our nation. Men everywhere were stunned into sober confusion at an incredible assassination of John F. Kennedy. It is still difficult to believe that one so saturated with vim, vitality and vigor is no longer in our midst.

As unreal as it seems to our senses, we must face the fact that John Fitzgerald Kennedy *is* dead. Dead, physically, but the posture of his life has written an epitaph that lives beyond the boundaries of death.

The epitaph of John Kennedy reveals that he was a leader unafraid of change. He came to the presidency in one of the most turbulent and cataclysmic periods of human history. A time when the problems of the world were gigantic in intent and chaotic in detail. On the international scene there was the ominous threat of mankind being plunged into the abyss of nuclear annihilation. On the domestic scene the nation was reaping the harvest of its terrible injustice toward the Negro. John Kennedy met these problems with a depth of concern, a breadth of intelligence, and a keen sense of history. He had the courage to be a friend of civil rights and a stalwart advocate of peace. The unmistakable cause of sincere grief expressed by so many millions was more than simple emotion. It revealed that President Kennedy had become a symbol of peoples' yearnings for justice, economic well being and peace.

Our nation should do a great deal of soul-searching as a result of President Kennedy's assassination. The shot that came from the fifth story building cannot be easily dismissed as the isolated act of a madman. Honesty impells us to look beyond the demented mind that executed this dastardly act. While the question "who killed President Kennedy?" is important, the question "what killed him" is more important. Our late President was assassinated by a morally inclement climate. It is a climate filled with heavy torrents of false accusation, jostling winds of hatred and raging storms of violence.

It is a climate where men cannot disagree without being disagreeable, and where they express dissent through violence and murder. It is the same climate that murdered Medgar Evers in Mississippi and six innocent Negro children in Birmingham, Alabama. So in a sense we are all participants in that horrible act that tarnished the image of our nation. By our silence, by our willingness to compromise principle; by our constant attempt to cure the cancer of racial injustice with the vaseline of graduation; our readiness to allow arms to be purchased at will and fired at whim; by allowing our movie and television screens to teach our children that the hero is one who masters the art of shooting and the technique of killing; by allowing all of these developments we have created an atmosphere in which violence and hatred have become popular pastimes.

So President Kennedy has something important to say to each of us in his death. He has something to say to every politician who has fed his constituents the stale bread of racism and the spoiled meat of hatred. He has something to say to every clergyman who had observed racial evils and remained silent behind the safe security of stained glass windows. He has something to say to the devotees of the extreme right who pour out venomous words against the supreme court and the United Nations, and branded everyone a communist with whom they disagree. He has something to say to a misguided philosophy of communism that would teach man that the end justifies means, and that violence and the denial of basic freedom are justifiable methods to achieve the goal of a classic society. He says to all of us that this virus of hate that has seeped into the veins of our nation, if unchecked, will lead inevitably to our moral and spiritual doom.

Thus the epitaph of John Kennedy's life illuminates profound truths that challenge us to set aside our grief of a season and move forward with more determination to rid our nation of the vestiges of racial segregation and discrimination.

Delegates from more than 100 counties in Georgia converged on Macon last month to map plans for 1964. Shown at left and center are SCLC's Fred C. Bennette, Program Director Andrew J. Young and John H. Calhoun. Host for meet was Macon affiliate, William Randall, Pres.

State-wide Georgia Registration Meet Reveals 40,000 New Voters Added in '63

Under sponsorship of SCLC, the State-wide Registration Committee, headed by J. H. Calhoun, of Atlanta, who also is SCLC state director of voter-registration, held its Annual Meeting in Macon, Georgia on October 26. More than 300 youth and adult delegates from 50 counties, attended the sessions in First Baptist and Tremont Temple Baptist churches. The committee conducts a co-ordinated state program and was organized by the Georgia Voters League under the late Grand Master John Wesley Dobbs, in 1956.

16,990 Negroes Registered

Rev. Andrew H. Young, SCLC Director of Citizenship Training and Voter-Registration, joined Rev. Fred C. Bennette, Georgia Field Secretary, Mrs. Septima Clark of the Dorchester Academy Citizenship School and other leaders in supervising eight Congressional Districts and one youth workshop. From these discussions it was revealed that an estimated 16,990 Negroes have been registered in 36 counties which reported. An additional 830 have reported from five more counties of the 7th Congressional District, which was not represented at the meeting, making an estimated total of 17,820 from only 41 counties.

40,000 More Voters In 1963

From a reported 146,000 registered Negro voters in Georgia in 1954, 156,000 in 1958, the last year state records were kept by race, it is estimated that the total now approaches 250,000, with some 30,000 being registered in 1962 alone. Mr. Calhoun, the Georgia director for SCLC, anticipates that when all reports are in, the state will have an increase of 40,000 additional Negro voters for 1963. Atlanta, with its All-Citizens Registration Committee, Jesse Hill, Jr. and Dr. C. A. Bacote, co-chairmen, added approximately 7,000 new Negro voters. Rev. Bennette, SCLC field secretary, has been working full time with the program since April and the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, made a direct grant to the Atlanta committee.

Upwards of 200,000 Negro registered voters in Georgia for 1962 are said to have been the balance of power in electing the present governor, Carl E. Sanders, as well as other state officers last year.

Register To Vote!

SCLC Hits Louisiana In Determined Vote Drive

Faced with the very determinative gubernatorial race in Louisiana and a sure run-off between the forces of racism and moderation, SCLC rushed a staff of 10 workers into Louisiana to attempt to register voters in time for the December elections.

Our task force of Birmingam students were joined by the local people of Louisiana and launched an intensive effort in Lake Charles, New Iberia, and Plaquemine, where SCLC field secretary Major Johns was a candidate for the state legislature.

The project was conducted in cooperation with CORE, which had maintained a team of workers in Louisiana throughout the summer, and continued to spark the direct action program there.

Place 1,000 On Rolls

Registration rolls in Lake Charles were increased by almost 1,000 Negro voters during the month of November by a team of workers led by SCLC field worker Dan Harrell. Important ground work was laid in the surrounding parishes to enable us to continue our work for months to come.

Louisiana only recently has been the scene of a legal victory by the Justice Department, which struck down as unconstitutional the literacy test which was being administered to Negro voters in a discriminatory fashion. But the segregationists will not be a party to Justice; they immediately began to crack down through a registration application which requires Negro registrants to give their ages in years, months and days.

Independence Comes To Africa's Kenya

On Thursday, December 12th, the Union Jack was lowered in Kenya, East Africa, for the last time and in its stead was raised the black-red-green flag of independence. Once Britain's most prosperous colony, Kenya is the 34th state to receive independence.

With a population of 8,500,000 — 160,000 of them Asians and 65,000, Europeans — it is the big test for Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta. Kenyatta was released only last year after spending nearly eight years in jail and under restriction of the British on a conviction of being involved in Mau Mau terrorism.

National Debt

With independence comes responsibility. The new government of Kenya will inherit a national debt of some $190,000,000, with sterling reserves estimated at only $45,000,000. Population explosion, export commodities, unemployment, and education are major problems for the new nation.

But *Uhuru* — the Swahili word for independence and freedom has come to Kenya.

Danville Shows Vote Gain Following Direct Action

Seeking to consolidate some of the gains of the summer Direct Action Program, the Danville Christian Progressive Association began to add voters to the registration rolls. Under the guidance of SCLC Virginia field secretary, Herbert Coulton, and aided by the SCLC Birmingham task force, DCPA was able to add 783 voters to the rolls during the past three months. This total represents a 30 per cent increase in the total of Negro voters and was amassed against the obstacle of a poll tax of $4.84 per person.

Poor Community

Danville is a poor community and many of the labor force is engaged only in seasonal work, so that it was necessary for DCPA and SCLC to raise funds to aid in the payment of Poll Tax. Local Citizens were encouraged to give poll tax as a gift for Christmas, and almost $500.00 was raised in the community for this purpose. SCLC supplemented the poll tax fund by a grant of $1,000. This is the high cost of Democracy in Danville.

Elections To Be Crucial

Elections this summer in Danville will be crucial in the determination of the direction of this community's life. Already, the City Council shows a new respect for its Negro citizenry as a result of the combined approach of Demonstrations and Registration. A City Fair Employment Practices Bill was recently enacted by the same City Council that a few months ago refused to talk with Negroes.

Make Gains In Danville; With Fair Hiring Policy

Danville, Virginia, scene of the most brutal police action of the present year, continues its determined quest for self-respect and human dignity. Under the aegis of the Danville Christian Progressive Association and supplemented by the forces of SNCC, CORE and NAACP, the siege for Freedom has been maintained since last May. This southwest Virginia textile center produced more legal chicanery than any other comparable situation in the South. One of the several city injunctions now under attack prohibited the singing of "We Shall Overcome," theme song of the Movement. Yet, with no break-through at press time in public accommodations, some gains have been realized.

Fair Hiring Policy

Most significant is the passage of a city ordinance establishing a fair hiring policy in city employment. Any person who feels he has been discriminated against in employment may appeal to the Circuit Court for relief. It is believed that the 5-3 vote of the council for the ordinance is the first of its kind anywhere in the South.

The chart below indicates breadth of gains made during period spanning June 10th - December 10*

Downtown and Shopping Centers Jobs	7	30
City Employment	0	1
School Desegregation	0	2
City Council	6-1	5-3
	Against Biracial Talks	For official talks**
Registered Voters	1596	2976

Resume Demonstrations

The Central Committee of the Danville Movement voted unanimously November 29th to resume limited demonstrations if needed, in order that the community's attention would be focused on the one single area where no progress is yet recognizable.

* *Eating facilities in variety stores and shopping centers previously desegregated in 1960.*

** *Employment ordinance result of series of talks.*

Two Kinds of Negroes—Wallace

In his recent speech at Harvard University, Gov. Wallace of Alabama had this unusual observation to make:

"When you speak of the Negro in the North, the image before your eye is probably the mulatto and he constitutes a very small per cent of your population. When we speak of the Negro in the South the image in our minds is that great residue of easy-going, basically happy, unambitious, incapable-of-much-learning African, who constitutes 40 per cent of our population, and who the white man of the South, in addition to educating his own children, has attempted to educate, to furnish public health services and civic protection."

Gospel singer Mahalia Jackson smiles happily as she receives plaque from Dr. King honoring her for her contribution to civil rights struggle. Award was made after her Dec. 1 concert in Atlanta. Looking on are Rev. Ralph Abernathy (l.) and Wyatt Tee Walker (r.).

15 Northern Ministers Jailed In Williamston

After four months of demonstrations in Williamston, N. C., 15 ministers from the Boston area joined local people in that Eastern North Carolina town of 6,000 in their struggle for Human Rights.

On November 12, the Northern ministers, headed by Reverends John Harmond and Paul Chapman, arrived in the town of Williamston to help, as Rev. Harmond put it, show the world that "no one can say they are free unless every man can attest to it".

The ministers participated in a mass march on the City Hall on November 15, in an effort to again bring the problem before the city officials. Some fifty odd participants were jailed.

Refused Bond

The ministers refused bond and subsequently remained in jail for a week. During this time they fasted at intervals.

On the 18th of November, Golden Frinks was sentenced to a six-month term in a state prison. The ministers immediately began looking into the matter, two of them withdrawing from the jail.

In the two weeks following their release, the ministers were caught up in a program of confronting the Williamston towns people with the reasons they had come in a door-to-door, person-to-person effort to help establish lines of communication.

By December 3, the last of the ministers returned to their parishes and congregations after setting the ground work for the Williamstonites to visit Boston for Christmas.

Supervisor's Meeting

About 35 persons will attend a special supervisor's workshop on January 3rd, 4th and 5th at Penn Community Center at Frogmore, S. C. This workshop is designed to train a person in each area who can help organize, develop and supervise adult citizenship schools.

Mahalia Stirs Crowd, Accepts Rights Plaque

On the afternoon of December 1st, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference presented the third in a series of *"Stars For Freedom"* concerts by presenting Miss Mahalia Jackson. Appearing with her were the Gospel Harmonettes of Birmingham, Alabama and the Pattersonaires of Atlanta. Miss Jackson's rendition of "Move On Up A Little Higher" brought the audience to its feet.

Dr. King Presents Plaque

Prior to intermission, Dr. King presented a bronze plaque to Miss Jackson in recognition of her outstanding work in Civil Rights in which she has performed all over the country for the Civil Rights Movement.

FIRST IN PETERSBURG—Bernard Bland, first Negro driver of Petersburg, Va. Transit Co. is ready to roll after recent hiring through efforts of local affiliate and determined work of Milton Reid, SCLC's Regional Representative and Field Secretary, Herbert V. Coulton.

SCLC *Newsletter*

Publisher, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

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Atlanta, Georgia
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WYATT TEE WALKER, *Acting Editor*

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF SCLC

1. **To achieve full citizenship rights, and total integration of the Negro in American life.**
2. **To stimulate non-violent direct mass action to remove the barriers of segregation and discrimination.**
3. **To disseminate the creative philosophy and techniques of non-violence through local and area workshops.**
4. **To secure the right and unhampered use of the ballot for every citizen.**
5. **To reduce the cultural lag through the Citizenship Training Program.**

Editorial

The Insensitive Deep South

This writer is convinced that the hard-core racist in the Deep South will remain inflexible in his social attitudes until death. There were times previous to Mr. Kennedy's assassination when I believed optimistically that the evidence of harsh and vitriolic attitudes was for the most part, a sham, a facade, ingeniously devised to bide for a little more time. However, my optimism has been considerably dimmed in the wake of President Kennedy's murder.

I was on a plane to the West Coast, out of New Orleans when word came from the Captain that Mr. Kennedy had been shot. One-half hour later we were informed that the President was dead. It seemed as if the whole plane was stunned into sober silence. One man alone, spoke audibly. "Good God! You wouldn't think this could happen in America." But it had. In my own heart, I groped to grasp the factuality of the message. In desperation, I thought: "If it is true (but it can't be) maybe it had to happen to shake this country out of its moral degeneracy."

The words of my keynote address at the Annual SCLC convention drifted back to me. I was trying to say then that if hatred and bigotry could snuff out the lives of four little black girls in Sunday School, then nobody is really safe. Now the President of the United States was slain by the same hatred and bigotry that twisted a tortured Lee Oswald. *This Nation is sick!* Maybe this will shake us to our senses. Perhaps now we will realize that the spread of poison in our nation's bloodstream must be checked. This must be the meaning of John Kennedy's death for the course of history.

But it seems I was wrong. Scarcely had Mr. Kennedy been entombed on the hillside at Arlington than the press echoed the venom and hate of the two Senators from Georgia — Russell and Talmadge. They described the Civil Rights Legislation called for by the new President as "cruel" and "vicious."

A minister in Dallas reported fourth grade children cheering at the news of Kennedy's death and then went into seclusion for fear of his life. But the *coup de grace* came late Sunday night in Southwest Georgia. Carolyn Daniels, a teacher in SCLC's Citizenship Program, and landlady of several SNCC workers was tumbled from bed by the staccato bursts of an automatic rifle.

This is the same section of Georgia where three houses of worship were leveled by racist arsonists. Now with the President assassinated only two weeks ago, how could we still be hell-bent with bombing and burning and murder and mayhem? Does not the Deep South have any sensitivity at all to the impending tragedy that threatens to destroy this nation internally? America needs to get down on her knees and pray to God to save us from ourselves.

—wtw

Much Ado About Nothing

It seems shamefully pathetic at times when men of high appointment must spend their energies in pursuits that belie the loftiness of the positions bestowed upon them. Alabama's Governor Wallace appears to be such a man. His great concern about Dr. King's being transported to Selma, Ala. from Birmingham in a car rented by an employee of the Justice Department and the subsequent furor it has stirred up hardly seems worth all the bother. The simple facts are that Dr. King was driven a distance of about 100 miles in a rented car by a friend after his life had been threatened.

The aftermath developed into this: 1.) bold and continued headlines in the press after Wallace revealed that he had knowledge of the trip; 2.) the firing of the justice department employee who had rented the car; and 3.) a full grand jury investigation of the entire matter.

Upon analysis it appears that all of this is so ridiculously inconsequential when one considers that the trip in question could hardly cost more than the munificent sum of $33. Yet, on the other hand it usually costs about $15,000 to convene a grand jury of some 23 persons who are paid $8 per day for a period of two months.

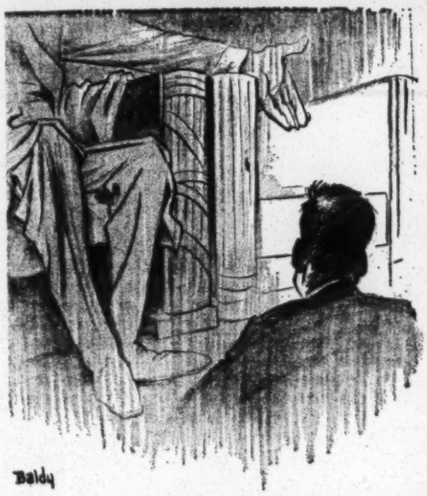
If $33 is a waste of the taxpayers' money, as Gov. Wallace would want to claim, such a waste is barely more than the scraps left over from a family dinner when placed against the towering sum of $15,000.

I now know how Shakespeare must have felt when he put his pen to these words: "Much Ado About Nothing."

—ETC

The Cartoonist's View

'Mr. President . . . Only The Chair Has Changed'



Baldy in the Atlanta Constitution

Burck in Chicago Sun Times

Lock Step

Mauldin in the Chicago Sun Times

Letters To SCLC

The Image Of Birmingham

Dear Martin:

Our hearts are heavy as once again Birmingham looms back into the headlines of every newspaper in Central and Southern Africa, but this time the news is more tragic than ever. If there is any doubt as to the image that is being conveyed to this part of the world, I think it might be seen in the words of a new neighbor. After exchanging introductions she naturally inquired as to where I came from. When I replied, "Birmingham, Alabama", a strange look came over her face. She reached over the fence, grabbed my hand, and while vigorously pumping it up and down, blurted out, "Shake hands, brother! Keep the nigger down!" This is what Birmingham is now known for.

May the strength of the witness to justice and peace which you and thousands of others there in Birmingham are making wipe out this picture of oppression and terror and establish in its place those precedents which we so desperately need in places such as Southern Rhodesia. The whole world is looking over your shoulders.

REV. ROBERT E. HUGHES
Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

Professor Wants To Help

Dear Rev. King:

I am an Assistant Professor of Chemistry here at the University of Georgia, born and bred in Chicago, Illinois. In the past, my work has required about 60 hours per week, but I feel that some of this should be spent, if possible, working for the cause which you, and others like you, have brought to the forefront of the American Conscience.

It is difficult to put down my feelings about the matter without making it appear either pompous or insincere, so I won't try to do so. I know that you are acquainted with many others who, sensing a common guilt for the situation as it exists today, want to do something, however small, to help assuage that guilt.

What can be done here? The Southern propensity to be oblivious to the obvious has hidden many wrongs from view, but even the most ardent civic supporter can not overlook the fact that the lot of the Negro in Athens is hardly what could be called satisfactory.

I want to be a part of changing this lot. What can I do? Whom should I contact to find out? My first responsibility is, of course, that I discharge the duties of my profession. But I do not intend that the security of my position be allowed to interfere with my conscience.

Finally, I want to offer you the hospitality of our home, should you ever be in Athens. I realize that others more highly placed than I must have done so too, but even so, we would be honored to have you as our guest.

DR. THOMAS D. WALSH
Athens, Georgia

Teach Racial Equality

Dear Reverend King:

I want to write a letter of congratulations and encouragement to you, but I do not know actually where to begin.

First off, I am a Jesuit novice in my second year here at Jesuit College. I have tried to follow "Freedom Summer" as closely as I am able, and now I want to do my part.

My part, however, can consist only in small things, like this letter to you and my coming attempt to teach racial equality to fourth graders in a small, near-by town. I plan to center my first class around the parable of the Good Samaritan. I will change "a certain man who was robbed" to a Negro man, and the city of Jericho to Birmingham or Minneapolis.

Nevertheless, I think that I am helping the most in a small, third way: I am including your personal success and the success of the whole summer in my daily prayers.

Hoping to join someday in this cause, I remain

LARRY BRANCH,
NOVICE S. J.
Jesuit College
St. Bonifacius, Minnesota

Distance A Barrier

Dear Sir:

I watched your very moving 'March on Washington' on television. I know that many people in Britain would like to help you but distance is the barrier. However, if you could get someone to send a list of U.S.A. newspapers which would give a hearing to any letters from the British Isles supporting your Equal Rights Campaign, then perhaps we, in Britain, could be of some small help.

Any information on your Campaign would be useful as we have to rely upon press reports for information. Wishing you every success.

JOHN GARBUTT
Newcastle upon Tyne
England

CONTRIBUTIONS

I wish to contribute to the work of SCLC and the social struggle in the South.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....
(street)

.....
(city & state)

Amount of Contribution .....

Send to: SCLC
334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

DIS 'N DATA

Did You Know . . . that **Frank Sinatra** staged a Benefit Concert for C.O.R.E., N.A.A.C.P., and S.C.L.C. which provided a $60,000 contribution to the three groups on the night before his son was kidnapped? . . . That **Mrs. Septima P. Clark,** Supervisor of the Citizenship Schools for S.C.L.C. recently was honored by the **National Council of Negro Women** for her many years of dedicated service in the field of Civil Rights? . . . That **Wyatt T. Walker,** executive assistant to **Martin Luther King, Jr.,** was elected to the executive board of the **National Association of Intergroup Relations Organizations** at its annual conference in November? . . . Or that **Sammy Davis, Jr.** will appear at Atlanta Municipal Auditorium on May 9th in a Benefit Concert.

Mrs. Clark

• • •

Have You Heard? . . . About the November 29th Issue of **Life Magazine** which has the late **President John F. Kennedy** on the cover? The issue in its entirety is a **Memorial Tribute** to our beloved late President. **The Associated Press** also has produced a book that covers the week's events evolving around the assassination of the late President . . . **Jet Magazine,** however, was the first major weekly magazine to hit the streets with complete coverage on the assassination from cover to cover. The issue was an excellent job.

• • •

Have You Seen? . . . The clever child's coloring book, **Color Me Brown** by **L. H. Giles.** It's very picturesque, containing pictures of Negroes who have helped build America through outstanding contributions. The **Chicago Board of Education** is evaluating it presently for its potential usefulness in the Public Schools. In addition to providing hours of stimulating recreational activity for the child, it also points up the accomplishments of many of America's most outstanding Negroes.

From Burned Ruins

By Jackie Robinson

Jackie Robinson

From the charred remains of three rural Baptist churches there now rise the concrete walls of fitting monuments to the Negro community's determination to be free. During the late summer of 1962, three churches, two of which that had been SNCC centers for Voter Registration activity in rural Terrell and Lee County, Georgia were tragically destroyed by fire. The Shady Grove Baptist Church in Lee County was bombed and/or burned in the early morning hours of August 15. This was believed to be reprisal against the SNCC voter registration activity and the then enthusiastic Albany Movement. Two weeks later on Sunday morning the Mt. Olive and Mt. Mary Baptist churches were burned to the ground. By coincidence, I happened to be enroute to Albany for a Voter Registration Rally. Wyatt Tee Walker met me in Atlanta and we flew to Albany together, going by car immediately to the site of the churches.

Let's Rebuild

While I stood there, sick to my stomach, looking at those burned churches, Wyatt suggested that we ought to show the people who did this that burning our churches wouldn't stop us. Impulsively, I replied, that we ought to rebuild them and I'd start a fund with $100.00. Later that day Dr. King called from the West Coast and asked would I serve as National Chairman for an SCLC Rebuilding Fund. I readily accepted.

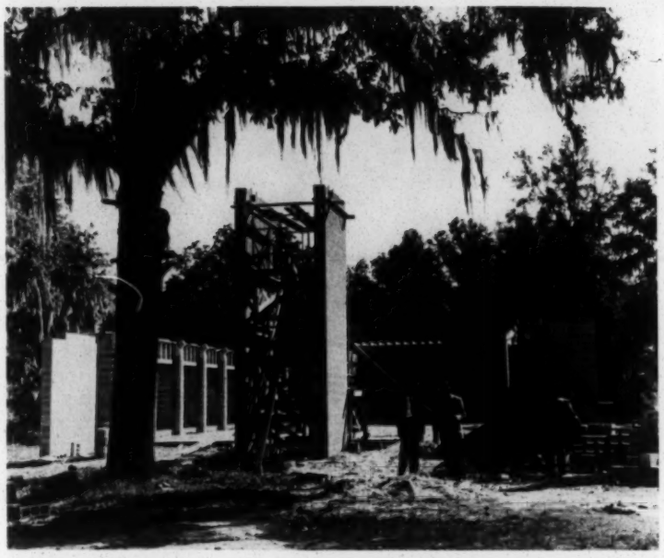
Gov. Rockefeller Helps

Since that time, we have raised nearly $50,000. Bill Black, my boss at Chock Full-O-Nuts contributed the first $5,000, Frank Shiffman of the Apollo Theatre in New York gave another $1,000 and Governor Rockefeller gave $10,000. We received gifts from all over the nation and in every denomination from $1.00 up.

Our work has been supplemented by the Atlanta Constitution Fund and monies collected by the Georgia Council of Churches, the United Church of Christ and other smaller groups. The Trappist Monks at the monastery in Conyers, Georgia, have made the stained-glass windows for all three churches. The Toombs Amisano and Wells architectural firm in cooperation with Georgia Institute of Architects have drawn, blue-printed and supervised the rebuilding program.

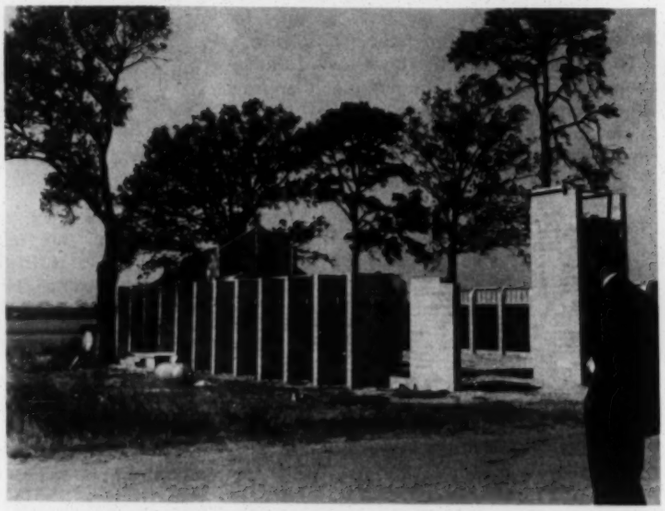
Still Need $20,000

We are anxiously looking forward to the completion of the churches. The cost of construction is $95,000 exclusive of furniture and equipment. This means with approximately $50,000 in SCLC's fund and another $25,000.00 in other funds and insurances, we are still $20,000.00 shy of the funds needed to clear construction costs completely. We are hoping that our many readers who may not have contributed to the church re-building fund will supplement the deficit we now face. Checks may be made payable (tax deductible) to Mt. Olive Baptist Church Rebuilding Fund, c/o Jackie Robinson — 425 Lexington Avenue, New York City or direct to the SCLC home office in Atlanta.



VANDALISM BEFORE COMPLETION—Although construction of churches is still going on, vandals already have tried to halt their completion. Thirty-foot pier like that shown above was yanked down recently during night at Mount Mary Church in Terrell County, Georgia.

VIEWING RUINS—Pastor of Mount Mary, Rev. William Boyd, views the crumpled heap of rock and debris after learning of vandalism. Some who have viewed wreckage theorize that a bulldozer equipped with strong chains might have been used to pull down the towering pier.



STILL INTACT—Mount Olive church, also in Terrell County, has not had its construction hampered (at least not at press time) and is an example of what stage of development construction has reached. Here, SCLC's Wyatt Tee Walker studies the picturesque site.

VEP Assigns SCLC Four Key Areas

The Southwide Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, which seeks to administer Foundation Funds through the five major civil rights organizations recently granted SCLC funds to conduct projects in four key areas during coming months. Grants were made for Savannah and Albany, Georgia; Danville and Petersburg, Virginia.

SCLC also provides staff help in other areas for communities which have received direct grants from VEP. Ben Mack of South Carolina provides staff assistance for a VEP program in the First and Second Congressional Districts of that State, and Rev. Fred C. Bennette has given leadership to the VEP project in Atlanta.

SCLC continues to work through its 150 affiliates in encouraging voter registration locally and aiding in the financial burden.

SCLC Worker Shot; Home Bombed After Taking Group To Register

A 36-year-old citizenship school teacher, trained and maintained by SCLC, was wounded on December 7, when "night-riders" attacked her southwest Georgia home in "infamous" Terrell County.

Mrs. Carolyn Daniels was in her Dawson, Georgia home late on a Saturday night, when some 30 rounds from an automatic rifle were fired into the house. Mrs. Daniel was struck in the left foot and right leg by the barrage of rifle fire.

When Mrs. Daniel went for medical attention, the house was destroyed by a bomb blast.

That same weekend, Mrs. Daniels had accompanied 33 people to the voter registration office, 30 of whom completed registration.

Second Incident

This was the second time Mrs. Daniels' home had been fired on by night riders within 15 months. The first time was on September 6, 1962, and the blast wounded SNCC workers Jack Chatfield, Prathia Hall and Chris Allen.

It was in Terrell County, in July of 1962, that Sheriff Z. T. Matthews and 12 armed whites broke into a church where a voter education meeting was in progress. This Sasser, Georgia incident brought national attention to the conditions which existed there. In September, 1962, three churches used for voter education meetings were burned to the ground not long after SNCC workers were driven away from the area.

Mrs. Daniels points to bomb-wrecked ruins of her home after attack, but has vowed to keep on working in the freedom struggle.

SCLC PREXY IN DANVILLE—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and staff aide, Bernard Lee, are shown being greeted by Danville's SCLC leaders; l-r, Reverends L. G. Cambell, Hildreth McGhee, L. W. Chase and A. I. Dunlap (behind Lee).

On Earth—A New Minority

(Mrs. Boyle, a frequent contributor to SCLC's Newsletter is author of the book, "The Desegregated Heart.")

By Sarah Patton Boyle

We are in the midst of what is now nationally and internationally recognized as a major American revolution. Let us realize that marches, sit-ins and all the rest provide a constructive, harmless outlet for the revolutionists' mounting tension, frustration and increasingly molten wrath. If the revolution is to remain a peaceful one, abundant peaceful demonstrations must be allowed.

In the South particularly, we fail to grasp the depth of Negro determination to win freedom and equality. Indeed few of us even know that colored citizens are not free. We cannot see over the segregation wall we have erected and into their hearts, minds, lives. We view the wall only from the white side, which is the outside.

Prison Wall

We do not know that on the inside — the Negro side — it is a prison wall. Segregation has placed colored Americans in what to them amounts to a concentration camp — at best a prison, at worst a torture chamber — from which hundreds of thousands are now willing to pay any price necessary to escape.

We must realize that our nation's history is repeating itself. Negro Americans are feeling as Jeffersonian Americans once did. We oppress Negroes much as the British oppressed our colonists, and their inner reaction is like that of the colonists. But, by God's grace, their tactics have not been the same. Negro Americans are achieving by legal and other effective but undestructive means what white Americans achieved less nobly. Even suffragettes used more violence than have colored demonstrators.

Increase Demonstrations

It ill befits us, who boast of our Boston Tea Party and celebrate our freedom won with swords and guns, to rebuke Negro citizens for their orderly, controlled pressure to gain at last rights and privileges which long ago we so dearly bought — supposedly for every American.

Pain and fear fill me when I see our foolhardy efforts to reduce demonstrations which so innocently dramatize and publicize injustices that too long we have ignored. Far from hoping that they cease, let us pray that these valuable safety valves increase in scope and number until they peacefully wrest their goals from a too-indifferent nation.

Volcano May Explode

Else the rumbling volcano upon which we sit may explode and teach us through suffering that colored Americans can no longer be thought of as "our Negroes." On this contracted globe, they have become merely one segment of a vast colored population which identifies with their plight. Perhaps only one more page in history will be turned before we discover the truth that on our little planet Earth, we whites are the minority.

Mrs. Boyle

The SCLC Bookshelf

New & Current

She Walks in Beauty by J. A. Rogers. A first novel by the Negro historian and columnist is the story of Eva Langston, a 19th century Quadroon, and her rise to First-Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen of France. The book won for Mr. Rogers The Distinguished Author Medal, an award given to encourage significant contributions to the literary field. Western Publishers.

Follow The Free Wind by Leigh Brackett. The life of James Beckwourth, legendary Negro hero of the Old West, is the basis of this western. "Bloody Arm," as he was called by the Snake Indians, was respected for his skill and courage and feared for his bloody ruthlessness. Although he was a half-breed, he favored neither side. Legend says that he had a hundred scalps in his Tee Pee, over half of which were white. Publishers are Doubleday & Co.

The Ochre People by Noni Jabavu. The rich culture and traditions of the author's South African Bantu background comes alive as the problem of the old ways versus the new ways arises. Within her own distinguished, highly educated, westernized family are those who cling to old customs. Now the wife of an English film director, and living in England, Miss Jabavu describes visits to her father's home and to Transkei and also to Johannesburg where the family matriarch "Big Mother" lives. St. Martin's Press, Publishers.

Ahdoolo! by Floyd Miller. This is a biography of Matthew A. Henson, the Negro servant of Commodore Robert E. Peary, explorer. When Peary became the first man to reach the North Pole, he was glorified and praised while Henson remained unnoticed. Because of pressures put upon Congress, Henson received a belated medal for "outstanding service to the government of the United States in the field of science," for his part in the expedition. *Ahdoolo!*, a word created by Henson, means hope and courage which he personified. Publishers are Dutton & Company.

Available At SCLC

Strength To Love by Martin Luther King, Jr. Publishers: Harper & Row. Price: $3.50

Stride Toward Freedom by Martin Luther King, Jr. Publishers: Harper & Brothers Co. Price: $2.95

Crusader Without Violence by L. D. Reddick. Publishers: Harper & Brothers. Price: $3.95

Echo In My Soul by Septima Poinsette Clark. Publishers: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price: $4.50

The Desegregated Heart by Sarah Patton Boyle. Publishers: William Morrow & Co. Price: $5.00

The Day They Marched, edited by Doris Saunders. Publishers: Johnson Publishing Co. Price: $1.00

Quote & Unquote

Rev. Richard E. Matera of Berea, Ohio, in a sermon on "Racial Justice Now": *"We have kept the Negro out of everywhere from our pews to our pulpits . . . . He has been denied everything from banana splits to the study of Plato."*

* * *

R. L. Mabe, leader of a newly-organized branch of the Ku Klux Klan in Winston Salem, N. C.: *"I can honestly say it is a fine organization, and we don't go for violence."*

* * *

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., at Yale University, commenting on a recent attempt by the school's administration to prevent Alabama's Governor Wallace from speaking there: *"We would even welcome him at one of our mass meetings to present what I feel are his ridiculous views."*

* * *

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., after being asked if civil rights for Negroes can be achieved through legislation: *"Perhaps morality cannot be legislated, but behavior can be regulated. Legislation cannot change the heart, but it can control the heartless."*

* * *

James W. Silver, of the University of Mississippi, discussing his home state in an address before the Southern Historical Association in Asheville, N. C.: *"What respect can there be for the legal process when one standard of justice prevails when a Negro commits a crime against a Negro, another when a Negro commits a crime against a white, still another when a white commits a crime against a white, and a fourth when a white commits a crime against a Negro."*

* * *

Bob Ingram, staff writer for the Montgomery Advertiser, in an article on Alabama Governor Wallace's appearance at Harvard University: *"More than two dozen students polled as they left the auditorium expressed the almost identical sentiment that Wallace was substantially more intelligent than they had anticipated."*

* * *

Louis Lomax, the author, in a speech at Atlanta University, urging Negroes to be prepared for new job openings: *"We can't find qualified Negroes for the jobs available now. Whatever else you do, stage a study-in and be ready to do the job."*

* * *

Mahalia Jackson, the gospel singer, discussing race relations during an appearance in New Haven, Conn.: *"Some folks seem to hate you on general principles. I can't understand why white folks don't ever really talk to Negroes. If they got to talking to us, then they might be able to understand what we're all about."*

Miss Jackson

A Call to Faith and Freedom
by
Martin Luther King, Jr.

Men, women and children have been quickened to pray, to march, to suffer imprisonment—even to face death—for the ideals and beliefs preached by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Now, in his new book, Dr. King shares the convictions that guide his life and are inspiring a second revolution in America today. Don't miss this "Emancipation Proclamation" for our time.

STRENGTH TO LOVE

$3.50

HARPER & ROW, Publishers

Stride Toward Freedom Passes Million Mark; Now Gold-Bound

A gold-bound edition of Stride Toward Freedom was sent to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by the publishers, Harper and Brothers, indicating that the book had sold over one million copies since it was first published in 1958. It was Dr. King's first book, and told the story of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

The Poet's Pen

Because I Have A Colored Face

Because I Have a Colored Face,
This very much is true,
All the millions of my race
Are judged by what I do.

Because I have a colored face,
Some think I should bow in shame
But, I am very proud
Of the Negroes' noble name.

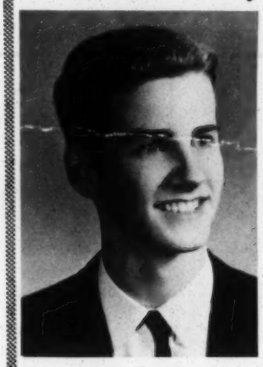
Because I have a colored face,
You wonder why I am so proud?
Because from the trampled dust my people rose
Never, never more to bow.

Because I have a colored face,
This I will try to do,
Fight this racial hate that says
"Slow your pace, Colored face."

WILLIE L. JONES
BRONX, NEW YORK

A WHITE YOUTH SPEAKS OF FREEDOM

By John Newman



John Newman

Four days at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Annual Convention taught me that America may see greater reforms than the tangible ones of civil rights for Negroes. I believe that the SCLC leaders know this and intend it, but I doubt that many Americans, Negro or white, grasp the full consequences of the Revolution. If I outline how my understanding has changed, it may clarify the thoughts of others.

Like typical Northern white students, I backed the freedom rides, sit-ins, demonstrations and voter registration campaigns as methods of political and economic coercion to knock down racial walls. I thought the movement could accomplish two things. First, by the direct pressure on local merchants and politicians, local changes might be made. Second, national publicity would show the Federal Government, big business, educational institutions and other local, state and national institutions that reform is needed and will be demanded.

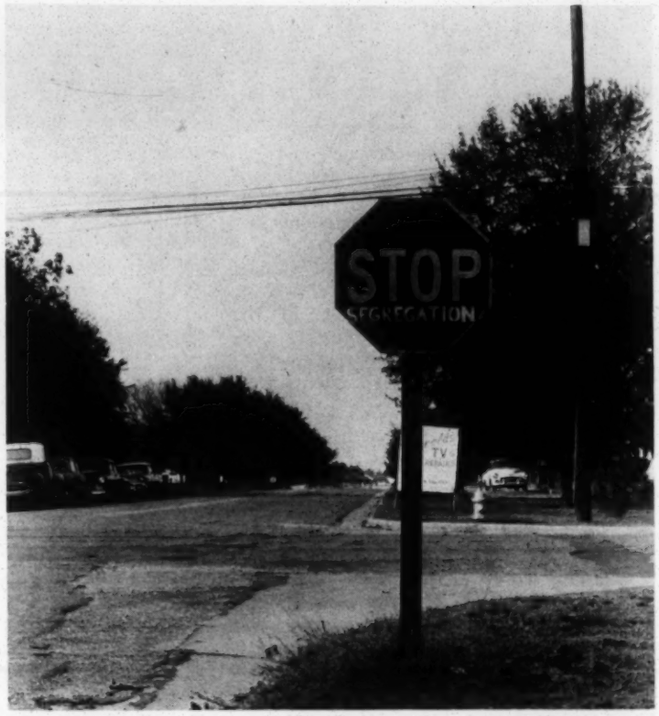
Results Not Significant

All this has happened and will continue. In communities where civil rights workers are active, desegregation of schools, lunch counters and other public facilities show some success in applying local pressure. The civil rights package and general increase in public awareness demonstrate the effect of national publicity. On a national scale, the results are still not too significant, however.

But I was only looking at part of the picture. Men make a great America, not their institutions. Only when I listened, in astonishment, to dedicated, competent leader after leader describing his local civil rights struggle, did I realize that this movement is bringing new life to individual men. Only when I heard an unschooled man from Greenwood, Mississippi, say that it "didn't matter" that he suffered in prison, did I begin to see a blinding light. All this man had thought about, in his jail cell, was: "Are they going to the courthouse?" "Are others swallowing their fear and trying to register?" Only then did I see that the redemptive power of unmerited suffering in non-violent resistance is infusing a new spirit into men in ways that my college-style theorizing about non-violence could never describe. Only then did I see that the people of America, black and white, are the most important target, not the institutions. Most of us don't understand the larger dimensions of the freedom movement, because we have not asked the question "How can the movement change the minds and hearts of men?"

New Dimension

This movement, in the first place, symbolizes a broad attempt to free black men from the "slave psychology" imposed upon them by their white brothers. C. T. Vivian, SCLC staff member, made clear to me this new dimension of the non-violent protests. He argued that to get out and stump for Negro voters, important as that may be, is not enough. The Negro who doesn't care enough to register must get up and get moving. But, before he can do this, he must develop more respect for himself. He must believe that he is worth more than his white boss says he is. The sit-ins, freedom rides and demonstrations have been dramatic examples of Negroes making their claim for their worth as men. This witness of a few gives every Negro a new sense of importance. Dick Gregory understood this as he pronounced that the demonstrations in the South would free the Negro in the North. Because Negroes in Birmingham faced the police dogs and filled the jails, Negroes all over America took a new look at their skin and hair and said, perhaps for the first time: "I'm proud to be a Negro."



Wyatt Walker Photo

SIGN OF THE TIMES—Civil rights enthusiasts in Albany, Georgia are waging psychological warfare on their foes by stenciling "SEGREGATION" on nearly every Stop sign in sight.

Freedom Star Rises Higher

A member of Birmingham's Freedom Choir recently signed a lucrative singing contract with 20th Century Fox. She is Miss Cleo Kennedy, acclaimed as one of the great undiscovered talents of our time, by officials of the contracting agency. Miss Kennedy has been a member of the Alabama Christian Movements for Human Rights choir for several months.

Throw Off Past

I have believed too long that the only way to overcome the inertia produced by 300 years of training a group to think they are inferior is by many long years of re-training. I am slowly seeing how vastly I have underestimated the strength of the human spirit — the ability to throw off its past and say: "I'm free now." My devotion to the methods of non-violent resistance to evil is growing because I have seen that men rise to meet the challenge of radical dedication to just action.

But I'm not finished. America needs more than just freedom from racial discrimination and segregation. She needs freedom from conformity and materialism . . . a return to her revolutionary traditions. As Wyatt Tee Walker said, keynoting the conference: "Somewhere, we must find the courage and very, very soon, to substitute *courageous* morality for *conventional* morality."

'A Nation Of Sheep'

I believe not only that this Revolution can free the Negro from institutional and psychological handcuffs — and free the segregationist whites, but that it can free all Americans from the delusion that conventional morality is adequate for our times. Too long we have been a "nation of sheep." Too long we have acted as if our role in government is limited to an unstudied vote, now and then. Too long the majority of Americans have not spoken publicly on controversial issues because of the fear of criticism. The direct action campaigns can be a shot in the arm for all of us. They can remind us that we are a country now, because in 1776, we refused to cooperate with unjust practices of the English Parliament. They can remind us that peace and tranquility are only valuable so long as our society is just. They can remind us that some men still believe it is more important to do what is right than to be safe and free of criticism.

90,000 Negroes Vote in Mississippi Mock Election

By Annell Ponder

Over 90,000 disfranchised Negroes in Mississippi voted for the first time this past November in the Council of Federated Organizations' Freedom Ballot Campaign. The Council, composed of local civil rights groups and the four civil rights organizations — SCLC, SNCC, CORE, NAACP — ran two native Mississippi candidates, Dr. Aaron Henry (Negro) and Rev. Edwin King (White), for the office of governor and lieutenant governor respectively.

The Freedom Vote platform covered freedom, voting and justice for Negroes and called special attention to the need for:

—long-term, low-interest loans for farms less than 300 acres in size.

—government assistance in the creation of cooperatives for small farmers.

—public works programs to relieve unemployment and improve communities.

—minimum wages of $1.25 an hour and a maximum work-week of 40 hours.

—fair employment practices in hiring, with penalties for those not complying.

Ballots At Pool Halls

The campaign, which saw citizens casting ballots at private homes, pool halls, cafes, churches, fraternal meeting halls, and stores over a three-day period, illustrated dramatically that the Negroes of the state know how and are willing to vote when permitted to do so. That so many participated despite more than 200 cases of harassment and violence underscores the urgency and the impatience of Mississippi Negroes for "Freedom Now." →

Citizenship School Helps

Citizenship school staff and students participated throughout the campaign by helping to organize local drives, teaching and instruction, manning ballot boxes and canvassing, as well as running as candidates for local offices.

The freedom vote campaign saw some reversals in the direction of the tide of fear which has played so great a role in the stultifying paralysis of growth in the state.

It saw policemen shake and sheriffs tremble.

'Never Turn Back'

Citizenship staff and students distributed through the mails and through the classes thousands of statements setting forth the purpose and objectives of COFO activities. Reiterating COFO's determination to "never turn back," these statements went to key Negro and white citizens and called upon these persons and through them all of the people of the state to help make the present social revolution both *nonviolent* and *successful*. We believe that this interpretation helped to encourage many Negroes to vote and discouraged some of the violence that might have occurred.

BOOTSIE . . . . . *By Ollie Harrington*

"And while you gentlemen was wastin' yo' time talkin' about givin' the Niggras civil rights . . . they went and did away with Santa Claus!"

FREEDOM HOUSE AWARD SHARED WITH MARTYR — Roy Wilkins and Martin Luther King, both 1963 honorees of Freedom House in New York City, look on as Dr. Harry Gideonse, Freedom House president, makes posthumous award to Mrs. Myrlie Evers, widow of Medgar Evers, Mississippi NAACP official slain last summer by a sniper in Jackson.

Birmingham Airport Motel Ordered Open To Negroes

The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth and the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights in Birmingham, an affiliate of SCLC, engineered another long struggle victory when Birmingham's lush Airport Motel opened its doors to Negroes.

When the legal battle ended, Attorney in charge Oscar W. Adams asked that a permanent injunction be issued against the motel for operating with a policy of segregation. Judge H. H. Grooms, United States District Court, issued the injunction.

SCLC stalwarts came into Birmingham to tell how they had been denied accommodations. Rev. Otis Moss, Cincinnati, Ohio testified that he had been sent a telegram stating his reservations were confirmed.

SCLC staffer, Rev. C. T. Vivian, also testified.

300 Demonstrate At VOA In N. Carolina

Some three hundred people gathered in a demonstration at the site of the Voice of America transmitters in Washington County, North Carolina, on Sunday, December 15.

A spokesman for the group, John Gibson, assistant to the program director of SCLC, said that the demonstration was not aimed at the Voice itself, but "simply used the VOA as a smybol to tell the Nation and the world that racial segregation in Williamston and Eastern North Carolina could no longer be tolerated by the people of Carolina."

Crowds In Fields

The crowd which gathered in the fields of this VOA installation between Williamston, Greenville and Washington, N. C. was comprised of representatives from the whole state.

Addressing the crowd was Attorney F. B. McKissick, national president of the Congress on Racial Equality, Rev. Arthur Thomas of the National Council of Churches, Rev. Lavert Taylor, field secretary of SCLC, and Mrs. Sarah Small, president of the Williamston Unit of SCLC.

SCLC Field Secretary Given Six-Month Term

Golden Frinks

Golden A. Frinks, SCLC field secretary and anti-segregation leader in Eastern North Carolina, was given a six-month prison term on November 8, in Edenton, N. C.

In November, 1962, Frinks was sentenced for delaying and obstructing an officer. It was suspended on condition he pay a fine and not violate a state law for one year.

Judge Chester A Morris invoked the sentence after Frinks pleaded guilty to issuing a worthless check in September and later that month was found guilty of speeding in a North Carolina county.

HELPING STAMP OUT ILLITERACY—In a demonstration writing-lesson class, Mrs. Dorothy F. Cotton, Citizenship School director, teaches an illiterate student to recognize the letters in her own name by placing a circle around them. Later she will attempt to join them in the correct letter order as they appear in her name. Such classes have done much to help wipe out illiteracy among some 10 million in U. S. today.

Democracy In The South

Justice Dept. Vs. Officers Of Winona, Mississippi

By Septima P. Clark

I'm sitting through this trial of the six Negro men and women who were brutally beaten in jail in Winona, Mississippi, because they tried to eat and use the rest rooms at the bus station after riding all day and night on a Continental Trailway bus on June 9, 1963.

The witnesses testified that there were no signs of white or colored on the doors of the restaurant or rest rooms. A highway patrolman ordered them arrested. One of the patrolmen was off duty when he participated in the brutality.

Excuse All Negroes

You should have seen the way the jury was selected. There were four Negroes among them, but all were excused for frivolous reasons such as, knowing the officers beforehand, and assuming that they were members of the NAACP, CORE, or SNNC. For them to disown membership meant nothing. They were excused anyway.

The judge in referring to the jury said repeatedly: "Remember these are members of the Negro race, people against whom these alleged offenses have occurred, and all defenders are officers of the State of Mississippi."

The seven clients of the Justice Department were put on the stand with an additional set of FBI investigators, three Negro prisoners and two photographers.

Jurors Hilarious

The men of the jury were hilarious in the beginning, but as the truth unfolded, they became red as a beet in the face and silent.

The young people testifying for the Justice Department were all asked educational achievement, means of support, organizational affiliation, and were forced to write statements dictated by the highway patrolman while in custody.

The Justice Department was able to put on the witness stand three Negro prisoners who were in custody on June 9th. These men testified seeing Highway patrolman Basinger slap Annell Ponder ten times in the face. They also said that the sheriff gave two of them a pint of moonshine whiskey and handed them a black jack to beat a 19-year-old young man and a 44-year-old woman. They beat the young man until he lapsed into unconsciousness.

Blood-Soaked Garments

The beaten prisoners were photographed by the FBI. These pictures revealed the brutality inflicted upon them. Two dresses and a brassiere were shown as evidence. One was torn into shreds and the other two garments were blood-soaked. The FBI measured the cut in the head and under the chin of the 15-year-old girl. The police officers stoutly denied doing any of it. They claimed the women and men were non-violent all the time they were in the booking room, but when they brought them from the cell a second time to question them, they became violent. One prisoner testified that he was sent to wipe up blood in one of the women's cell. Still, the officers denied striking anyone with a black jack.

Mr. Barrett for the Justice Department, in summing up and making his plea to the jury, told the story of the beatings, the taking of statements and falsifying of testimony. He charged the officers with conspiring to arrest and beat these workers in voter registration.

Fellow Citizens

Mr. Wells and Mr. Jackson for the defendants said to the jury: "You sit here with the great responsibility draped on your shoulders of five of your fellow citizens. Don't play with these men's freedom! Don't temporize with this oath! That Ponder woman carried these young people to an island in South Carolina to be taught by a white man called 'Robert' from that infamous Highlander Folk School in Knoxville, Tennessee. Then you heard her say that she did not trust the FBI here nor in Atlanta, so Martin Luther King, the worst demagogue that has come out of the South, paid her way to Washington. When he pops his finger, a button jumps and the whole Justice Department goes into action. Gentlemen of the jury, you have agitators on one hand, and elected officials on the other, who shall you believe? Gentlemen, you have a serious task before you. It's your right to require that they prove the facts by qualified persons."

Individual Freedom

Mr. H. M. Ray for the Justice Department said, "Thank God we live in a country where there is a trial by jury. If you acquit these men, you will allow an ideology to creep in that will destroy us all. This is a case against individuals. This country has been made great by individual freedom. This trial has been a great lesson to you. It shows what has been going on in Mississippi."

Judge Claude F. Clayton said to the jury: "Jurors, determine facts; the judge determines the law and no opinions are valid. I'll explain to you the word 'conspiracy'. A combination of understanding to accomplish some unlawful purpose or lawful purpose in an unlawful way. If one of these men are found guilty, all are guilty in a conspiracy. An overt act means any act committed by one or more conspirators to carry out a conspiracy. Under the color of the law means a misuse of power. Marshal, you may now escort the jurors to the jury room."

They stayed one and one-half hours and came back with a NOT GUILTY verdict.

In Memoriam

Cynthia Wesley
Denise McNair
Addie Mae Collins
Carole Robertson
Virgil Ware
Johnnie Robinson
John F. Kennedy

LEST WE FORGET BIRMINGHAM AND DALLAS

SCLC's Christmas Plan

There have been many genuine mixed feelings about the oft-proposed Christmas boycott to memorialize the Birmingham children and the late John F. Kennedy. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has devised a plan it feels is workable and suited to almost any individual's civil rights appetite. The basic idea began in SCLC with Wyatt Tee Walker's keynote address at the Annual Convention in Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Walker, unaware at the moment that Ossie Davis, John Killens and Louis Lomax had projected a similar idea a few days earlier, declared: "The rationale (for an economic withdrawal at Christmas) could be: " 'Since there's no Christmas for the Birmingham children, as a mark of my penitence and commitment, there'll be no Christmas at my house.' "

Response Varied

The response around the nation was varied and the great numbers of civil rights devotees expressed concern as to exactly what would be the national program in this regard. The Unity Council for Civil Rights embarked on a Holiday Card Fund which solicited funds for the member civil rights organizations in memory of the Birmingham dead. Some sentiment expressed in the South generally felt this was too soft and did not get to the heart of the problem. It was then that Dr. King's executive assistant proposed an SCLC Christmas Memorial Plan that subsequently Dr. King approved as official. Dr. King felt that the genius of this plan is that it provides each individual family the choice of how involved they become in the Christmas boycott idea.

The Plans

1. **MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION—**	No Christmas tree, no cards, no decorations, no gifts, etc.
2. **MAJOR PARTICIPATION—**	Christmas tree, cards, decorations, and gifts within family only.
3. **PARTIAL PARTICIPATION—**	Same as (2) but with unlimited gift giving though no gift is to cost more than $5.00.
4. **MINIMAL PARTICIPATION—**	Normal Christmas celebration with special gift to civil rights struggle, church of your choice or favorite charity.

Give To Civil Rights Groups

Monies normally spent (1, 2, & 3) for Christmas may be forwarded to Civil Rights Struggle through SCLC, NAACP, SNCC CORE or National Urban League or directed to the church of your choice or favorite charity as a memorial to the dead of Birmingham and the late John F. Kennedy. This would indeed make for a memorable Christmas.

SCLC *Newsletter*

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
OF SRC, INC.
5 FORSYTH ST., N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RETURN REQUESTED

Registration Get-Out-Vote Meets Slated

Atl. Daily World 2/15/64

Statewide activities for the 1964 General Election year are taking definite form as the Statewide Registration Committee, sponsored by S. C. L. C., the Georgia Voters League and the Voter Education Project, as well as, countless local regional and county organizations begin first voter-registration and later get-out-the vote campaigns. Beginning Wednesday, February 19 at 6 p. m. in the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Dublin, Georgia, with the 6th District Meeting of the Georgia Voters League, each weekend will be taken up with political action in various parts of the state by those organizations mentioned and other groups.

Among them is a coordinated meeting of the executive committee of the Statewide Registration Committee and the Georgia Voters League at the Americana Motel, 160 Spring St., Atlanta, Saturday, Feb. 22 at 1:00 p. m. Staff and field workers of S. C. L. C. and V. E. P. will be observers at these sessions, presided over by J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, chairman of the Statewide Registration Committee, S. C. L. C. Voter-Registration Georgia Director and co-chairman of the Georgia Voters League, together with William P. Randall, the other co-chairman of the League. Rev. Andrew Young, S. C. L. C.'s voter-registration and citizenship school director, will participate in the meeting to outline the proposed activities.

Coordinated district citizenship training clinics are proposed as follows: Saturday, February 29, 3rd District, [illegible] and 10th District, Greensboro; March 21, 1st District, [illegible] March 28, 2nd District, Albany; April 4, 4th District, Griffin, April 11, 7th District, Cedartown; April 18, 5th District, Atlanta and April 28, 6th District, Macon. The last named meeting is now planned for the usual statewide semi-annual meetings of the Statewide Registration Committee and Georgia Voters League.

Hosea Williams, chairman of the Chatham County and Southeast Crusades for Voters, Slater King, president of the Albany Movement, Rev. Fred C. Bennette, Atlanta, S. C. L. C. Field Secretary, Messrs Randall and Calhoun are coordinators of the series of meetings.

SCLC

The largest number of new voters reported was in Texas--a total of 120,590 as of December 31. The figure is an estimate of new voters paying poll tax for the first time under a state-wide program. It includes Latin Americans, white persons, and Negroes. Approximately 60,000 are Negroes. The Texas program will continue up to the 1964 registration cut off date in that state, as will the program in all other states.

The lowest figure was for Mississippi--3,228.

Figures for other states are Alabama, 13,487; Arkansas, 8,756; Florida, 37,111; Georgia, 46,347; Louisiana, 5,899; North Carolina, 23,323; South Carolina, 20,727; Tennessee, 34,243; Virginia, 13,877.

VEP also released its estimates of total voter registration in the area. For the eleven states, all voters numbered 14,157,058. Of these, 12,405,240 are white, and 1,751,818 are non-white.

This means that 11.8 per cent of the total registration in the eleven southern states is now non-white. Of the non-white voting age population, 35.2 per cent are registered.

The Voter Education Project is a program of the Southern Regional Council, with offices in Atlanta.

Emphasize Nonviolence

Col. Eng.
4-14-64

ATLANTA (AP) — A mass meeting to emphasize the importance of nonviolence in the Negro's struggle for freedom from segregation will be held in Tallahassee, Fla., Sunday night, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference announced Monday.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the SCLC, will address the gathering which will precede a series of workshops on nonviolence.

The Rev. C. T. Vivian, an official of SCLC, said the workshops would be in connection with a drive for voter registration in the Tallahassee area.

Vivian and the Rev. James Lawson, director of the workshops, said the program in Tallahassee would consist of three phases:

1. Programs of ministers and other community leaders.

2. Programs for students and others in the community who may take part in nonviolent demonstrations.

3. Programs for persons in the community who may not be taking any active part in such demonstrations.

Vivian said the importance of such nonviolent programs is becoming more evident in the civil rights struggle.

"We have seen a certain militancy that could lead toward violence in cities where no nonviolent workshops have been held," he said.

Vivian said the emphasis on nonviolence training would be increased wherever possible.

"We are asking every one of our affiliates to have workshops in nonviolence as the method of gaining thoughtful understanding," Vivian said. "For nonviolence is more than simply not hitting back."

SCLC

April 14, 1964

The Rev. Andrew Young
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Andy:

We know that the campaign by C. B. King of Albany for the Second Congressional District seat will be a motivating influence for Negro registration in all of southwest Georgia, but we think that it is important to caution all of you that the VEP program must remain strictly non-partisan even in the case of a Negro candidate and all participating agencies will have to take special measures to be sure that no valid charge could be made against VEP with reference to a vaiolation of our tax exempt status for having participated in partisan politics.

This same caution should be exercised, of course, in any other place where Negro candidates are running.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

(white) agencies
SCLC

April 14, 1964

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Dr. King:

I am very pleased to know that you spoke last night in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in support of the local voter registration program.

The Voter Education Project first made a grant to the National Urban League in support of voter registration in the Winston-Salem area and we currently are working through a joint NAACP-CORE program. This means that three national organizations have contributed to the success of the local registration project there and your willingness to speak brings the involvement of SCLC.

We have reason to regard Winston-Salem, North Carolina, as an outstanding example of the splendid manner in which local people from various organizations can coordinate their efforts toward a common goal so vital as voter registration; and when the national organizations lend their support it makes for an even more effective program.

C
on
O

agencies
SCLC

Thank you for going to Winston-Salem to speak for registration.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mrs. Louise Wilson
Mr. Clarence Coleman
Mr. Roy Wilkins
Mr. Whitney Young

May 7, 1964

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Martin:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of the journal which describes the SCLC in pictures and words. I think this is a very outstanding booklet and is of unusually high quality.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone 524-1378

SCLC

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President* Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer* Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Assistant*

WB

May 1, 1964

Mr. Wiley Branton
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a recent journal which seeks to give a brief sketch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in pictures and words. In addition to a statement on the history of SCLC, this booklet gives an account of our work in voter registration, citizenship education, direct action etc. It was prepared by our director of public relations, Ed Clayton, I wanted you to have a complimentary copy.

Sincerely yours,

Martin

Martin Luther King, Jr.

K/g

Enclosure

SCLC
Agencies

Martin Luther King, Jr.
332 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MAY 25 1964

WB
BW
RTB
JP

May, 1964

Dear SCLC Supporter:

The glare of headlines, spotlighting our other desegregation campaigns, often obscures the news of the steadily rising rate of Negro voter registration in the South.

Approximately one-half million Negroes were registered just in the past 21 months! This important gain was stimulated by Birmingham's heroic struggle and the nationwide actions that followed it, and bulwarked by planned campaigns of the various organizations.

The emergence of a significant Negro vote in the South can:

1. Curb the resort to violence of many segregationist leaders in elected posts.

2. Shift the balance of power in many regions to a Negro-White coalition which can accomplish systematic, genuine changes.

3. Open opportunities for creative Negro participation in political life.

4. Facilitate the beginnings of a true democratic process by undermining the oligarchical rule in the South which has hindered the progress of the whole nation.

Our organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is occupied seven days a week doing our share in this work. Our salaried staff people are in over twenty southern cities. We service hundreds of communities from Atlanta. We conduct hundreds of citizenship training classes to remedy the faulty education Negroes have received. In addition, literacy education is provided for the wholly uneducated.

These remarkable schools, which penetrate some of the deepest backwaters of the South, are a type of Negro self-help unique in our movement.

To continue all of these activities, as well as other aspects of our program, is impossible without your sustained financial assistance. Negroes contribute funds and services, but poverty limits their aid. They have suffered willingly to advance our work, enduring brutality, violence and even death. During the most tumultuous period of civil rights activity in 1963 we made no mail appeal for funds. We need all the help you can give us <u>now</u>.

You can invest in a democratic America by again contributing to this vital work. In do doing you are aiding a struggling people and a democratic ideal. You will aid one part of the population and yet all of the nation.

I hope we will hear from you soon. With warmest good wishes,

Martin Luther King Jr.
Martin Luther King, Jr.

Please make your check payable to S.C.L.C.

150

SOME IMPORTANT FISCAL FACTS ABOUT SCLC

- No officer of SCLC, including Dr. King, receives any salary or compensation for his services.
- Our administrative costs in 1963 were only 8.3% of our income—a ratio which is considered by all agencies as extremely low.
- Our books are audited by Jesse B. Blayton, Certified Public Accountant. Our financial statement is published annually and copies are extensively circulated and are available to the public.
- Each contributor is kept informed of our activities by means of our monthly newsletter.

YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO SCLC SUPPORTS:

- Voter Registration (Southwide)
- Citizenship Clinics and Work-shops on non-violence
- Direct Action Projects to end segregation
- Merit Employment Programs to end job discriminaton
- Special Educational Scholarships
- Legal Defense and bail for victims of racial injustice
- Citizenship and literacy schools

SCLC IS DEDICATED TO

helping the American Negro attain first class citizenship by NON-VIOLENT direct action and education.

"No American can afford to be apathetic about the problem of racial injustice."
—Martin Luther King, Jr.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
332 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
President

RALPH ABERNATHY
Treasurer

(see other side)

IF YOU RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE COPY OF A MAILING . . .

Although we try to avoid duplication, it is not always possible or economical for us to do so. It would actually cost ten times the saving in postage to cross-check each list. If you have received duplicate material from us we hope you will share it with others.

(see other side)

SUSTAINING CONTRIBUTORS ANNUAL CARD—1964

In the year 1963 you were among those who contributed up to $20.00

YOUR 1964 CONTRIBUTION $_____

We hope you will be able to repeat your 1963 donation or increase it to help us in the enlarged work we are doing. Please send your contribution today!

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
OF SRC, INC.
5 FORSYTH ST., N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Just tear off the stub at right for your records and return this portion with your check in the enclosed envelope. Please indicate any correction in name or address.

(See other side)

KEEP THIS STUB FOR YOUR RECORDS

Date: _____

Amount _____

Thank you for your continued support of the struggle to end segregation and extend democracy to the South.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
332 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

I suggest that you send your appeal to the following persons.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
332 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

(See other side)

180

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First Class Permit No. 3135, Atlanta, Ga.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

S. C. L. C.

332 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

63

WB

M E M O R A N D U M

August 7, 1964

TO: Wiley A. Branton
FROM: Jean Levine
RE: Interim financial report on SCLC covering period November 1,1963 to August 1,1964.

Because of the complexity of this account, I felt that I should do an interim audit which would permit us to check our balance against SCLC's present bank balance. This was done today with Edwina Smith and it appears that we are indeed pretty much in balance. This also afforded the opportunity to depict for you the geographic breakdown of SCLC's expenditures during this period and these are shown below.

Location	VEP Grants	Disbursements	Balance
* Danville, Va.	$ 500.00	$ 98.49	
Montgomery,Ala.	500.00	382.05	
Albany, Ga.	2,500.00	3,000.59	
North Carolina	1,500.00	742.00	
Citizenship Clinics	4,000.00	4,166.25	
Atlanta	4,605.00	4,658.60	
Petersburg, Va.	2,000.00	1,513.46	
Savannah	7,000.00	6,928.21	
Tuscaloosa	1,000.00		
Georgia	2,930.00		
Admin. Expenses		51.75	
TOTAL	$26,535.00	$21,541.40	$4,993.60

*The unexpended portion of the Danville program was transferred to the Albany program with your permission.

jl

SCLC-Funds

January 28, 1965

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
S C L C
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Dr. King:

We have just received from Mrs. Edwina Smith of the SCLC staff what purports to be the final financial accounting to the Voter Education Project, and we are turning it over to our fiscal assistant for auditing.

I thought it necessary to let you know how very much we have appreciated the excellent cooperation which Mrs. Smith has always shown in handling the financial records pertaining to the VEP grants. Whatever impressions will be left regarding SCLC's participation in the Voter Education Project will be favorably enhanced by the attitude and cooperation which Mrs. Smith has shown, and you and SCLC have every reason to be proud to have her associated with you.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
cc: Mrs. Edwina Smith

WB

M E M O R A N D U M

January 29, 1965

TO: Wiley A. Branton
FROM: Jean Levine
RE: Final Accounting for SCLC for grants from November 1, 1963 to August 1, 1964

Grants:		$32,335.00
Disbursements (Geographic):		
Administrative Expenses	$ 480.00	
Alabama (Montgomery):	2,663.84	
Florida (St. Augustine):	604.79	
Georgia:		
Citizenship Clinics	4,166.75	
Albany	3,000.59	
Atlanta	4,658.60	
Southeast Georgia	11,825.59	
North Carolina:	893.71	
Virginia:		
Danville	98.49	
Petersburg	3,942.64	
TOTAL		32,335.00

See attached for individual program breakdowns.

jl

Alabama: (Montgomery)

Disbursements:

Adv. Prom. & Print.	$ 62.79
Fix. & Equip.	26.25
Meals	3.00
Office Supplies	248.87
Postage	25.00
Salaries	1428.70
Tel. & Tel.	108.03
Tran. & Trav.	761.20
Total	$2663.84

Florida: (St. Augustine)

Disbursements:

Office Supplies	$ 84.48
Salaries	25.00
Tel. & Tel.	50.00
Tran. & Trav.	445.31
Total	$604.79

Georgia:

Citizenship Clinics:

Adv. Prom. & Print.	$339.39
Meals	893.38
Office Rent	95.00
Office Supplies	5.02
Salaries	642.31
Tel. & Tel.	83.87
Trav. & Trans.	2077.28
Utilities	30.50
Total	$4166.75

Albany:

Adv. Print. & Prom.	450.64
Fix. & Equip.	5.15
Meals	107.86

(more)

Georgia (Continued)
Albany (Continued)

Office Rent	150.00
Office Supplies	180.10
Postage	20.00
Salaries	1756.35
Tel. & Tel.	150.00
Tran. & Trav.	121.06
Utilities	59.43
Total	$3000.59

Atlanta:

Adv. Prom. & Print.	$2583.13
Fix. & Equip.	21.63
Meals	272.37
Office Supplies	537.99
Postage	7.28
Salaries	814.65
Tel. & Tel.	98.88
Tran. & Trav.	322.67
Total	$4658.60

Southeast Georgia:

Adv. Prom. & Print.	$2591.78
Fix. & Equip.	15.27
Meals	484.22
Lodging	9.27
Office Rent	205.00
Office Supplies	599.91
Postage	237.74
Salaries	5228.74
Tel. & Tel.	538.73
Tran. & Trav.	1914.93
Total	$11,825.59

North Carolina:

Adv. Prom. & Print.	12.00
Meals	14.00
Lodging	31.00
Salaries	657.71
Tran. & Trav.	179.00
Total	$893.71

Virginia:

Danville:

Adv. Prom. & Print.	$ 53.10
Office Supplies	23.99
Salaries	21.40
Total	$ 98.49

Petersburg:

Adv. Prom. & Print.	$372.05
Fix. & Equip.	9.95
Meals	94.75
Office Rent	180.00
Office Supplies	612.39
Postage	110.00
Salaries	1892.50
Tel. & Tel.	20.63
Tran. & Trav.	591.64
Utilities	58.73
Total	$3942.64

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone 522-1420

SCLC

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President* Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer* Andrew J. Young, *Executive Director*

February 8, 1965

Mr. Wiley Branton
c/o The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Enclosed is a copy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Proposed Voter Registration and Political Education Program and Budget for the first half of 1965.

At this point, each county has been visited personally by staff members in order to acquaint SCLC with the complexities of each individual county. While visiting each county, our staff had a conference with the Negro leadership, obtained the name of the organization in each county that is responsible for voter registration, and met briefly with the officers. We investigated the "factions" in each county and made a study of SCLC's Adult Citizenship Program possibilities. Information was also obtained concerning registration; name and address of the registrars, name and address of the registration officer, requirements and process of registration, irregularities and records of intimidations and the attitude of the registrar. The name, address, and position of white leaders that are considered the power structure of each county was obtained.

Information was also secured containing civil rights organizations working in each county. A study was made of the attitude of leading Negroes toward SCLC. In many cases where our staff found the absence of organization, an attempt was made to stimulate organizing for voter registration.

Data concerning the last voter registration drive was obtained in order to propose registration programing for each county. Information was also gathered on all of the leading Negro ministers in each county. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., our president, and the entire staff would be very pleased if you could find the time to read and analyze the enclosed program and budget. Your suggestions concerning this program and how it might be financed would be highly appreciated. We would be very pleased to have the opportunity to meet with you and your board to discuss your assistence in the financing and participation of this project.

Very truly yours,

Hosea L. Williams

Hosea L. Williams

February 22, 1965

Mr. Hosea Williams
S C L C
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Hosea:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 8, in which you enclosed a copy of SCLC's proposed voter registration and political education program for the first half of 1965. I have read the proposal and the accompanying materials with great interest, and must compliment you and your co-workers for the good job you have done in preparing the proposal.

I was surprised to find only one slight reference to Alabama, and that at the bottom of page 20. It appears that your program does not otherwise involve Alabama although that is the state which has been making the news, so far as SCLC activities are concerned. How does Alabama figure into your present proposal?

Dick Miles of South Carolina was in to see me last week, and was to go over and talk with Andy Young and Randolph Blackwell to see about coordinating some of the South Carolina activities, and I hope that some good will come from this meeting.

It appears that VEP will not be getting any additional funds, and therefore we will not be in a position to contribute anything financially to the operation of your program, but I certainly hope that you and SCLC will keep us fully advised of your registration activities as long

as we are still in business, as we feel that we have a stake in your future program.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

W
A
B
/
s
s

563 Johnson Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone 522-2023

SCLC SCOPE PROJECT

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

DEPARTMENT OF VOTER REGISTRATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

Martin Luther King Jr., *President* Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer, Vice Pres. at Large* Andrew J. Young, *Executive Director*
Hosea L. Williams, *Director*

WB

Paid 6/2/65

May 29, 1965

Dear Sir:

Please allow me this opportunity to express the appreciation of Dr. King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for your concern and dedication to SCOPE.

I am wondering how well SCOPE is doing in your college community? How many applications has your chapter received as of this date? Have you mailed all applications to the Atlanta office? If not, please do so at once.

Was your chapter able to raise the amount of needed funds? If not, how much financial aid from SCLC will your chapter require?

Has your SCOPE chapter chosen its county? What problems does your chapter encounter at this moment? Will more available funds increase your chapter's number of applicants?

What can the Southern Christian Leadership Conference do to assist your chapter in becoming a matured, effective chapter?

Please fill out the enclosed form and return it <u>today.</u>

In God we trust,

Hosea L. Williams

Hosea L. Williams, Director
Political Education, Voter
Registration & SCOPE

File SCLC

W:MEH

S.C.L.C. SCOPE
HOSEA L. WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR
563 JOHNSON AVE., N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
522-2023

YOUR NAME _____

ADDRESS (STREET) _____

(CITY & STATE) _____

PHONE ____ (HOME) _____ (BUSINESS) _____

AGE _____ RELIGION _____ RACE _____ MAJOR _____

NAME OF COLLEGE _____

ADDRESS (STREET & NO.) _____

(CITY & STATE) _____

DOES YOUR COLLEGE HAVE AN ORGANIZED SCOPE CHAPTER? _____

Chairman of chapter _____

Chairman's address (STREET & NO.) _____

(CITY & STATE) _____

(PHONE) HOME _____ BUSINESS _____

DIRECTOR OF CHAPTER _____

DIRECTOR'S ADDRESS (STREET & NO.) _____

(CITY AND STATE _____

(PHONE) HOME _____ BUSINESS _____

Number of applications received to date _____

Number of applications accepted to date _____

HOW MUCH IS YOUR CHAPTER BUDGET? _____

HOW MUCH HAS BEEN RAISED AS OF THIS DATE? $_____

HOW MUCH MORE CAN BE RAISED BY YOUR CHAPTER? $_____

HOW MUCH WILL YOU REQUEST FROM THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE TO SUPPLEMENT WHAT YOU HAVE RAISED? $_____

HOW MANY MORE APPROVED APPLICATIONS CAN YOUR CHAPTER GET IF WE FURNISH THE FUNDS?_____.

HAS YOUR SCOPE CHAPTER CHOSEN ITS COUNTY?_____IF SO, GIVE THE NAME OF THE COUNTY_____AND THE STATE IT IS LOCATED IN_____. IF NOT, WHAT COUNTIES IS YOUR CHAPTER INTERESTED IN?

(COUNTY & STATE)_____.

(COUNTY & STATE)_____.

(COUNTY & STATE)_____.

DID YOUR CHAPTER RAISE MORE FUNDS THAN NEEDED?_____.IF SO, WILL YOU PLEASE SEND UNNEEDED FUNDS TO THE ATLANTA OFFICE TO AID CHAPTERS NOT ABLE TO RAISE THEIR FUNDS?_____. AMOUNT YOU ARE SENDING $_____(MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO SCLC-SCOPE.)

WHAT ARE THE MAIN PROBLEMS YOUR CHAPTER FACES AT THE MOMENT?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

IN WHAT WAY CAN THE SCLC-SCOPE NATIONAL OFFICE HELP?_____

SOUTHERN

CHRISTIAN

LEADERSHIP

CONFERENCE

THE DEPARTMENT OF VOTER REGISTRATION

AND

POLITICAL EDUCATION

PROPOSED BUDGET

AND

PROGRAM

JANUARY 1, 1965 JUNE 30, 1965

Hosea L. Williams,
Director

Fred V. Martin,
Acting Assistant
Director

Miss Willie Mackey, Secretary

OUTLINE

I. Preface

Motivation of Program

II. Background

a. Basis for selection of project areas

b. Problems of project areas

c. Brief outline of proposed program in each of project areas

III. Procedure

a. Operational aspects of voter registration and political education program in project areas A. B. and C.

b. Recruitment of students

IV. Conclusion

V. Reference Information

a. Map of project areas

b. Tables of relevant statistics

VI. Budget

> From our political philosophy, we are at liberty to consider the state of the public mind, and to look at immediate results, as well as remote consequences. We are at liberty to inquire how far our vote at a given time will forward what we conceive to be the highest interest of society; and having considered this, we are at liberty -no, it is our indispensable duty to cast our vote in that direction, which upon survey of the whole facts in the case, will promote the great end.- Frederick Douglas

In an executive staff meeting of the SCLC held in Birmingham, Alabama the 10th through the 12th of November, 1964, I was instructed as Director of Voter Registration and Political Education to submit to the executive staff on November 30, 1964, a Proposed Departmental Budget and Program covering the period from January 1, 1965 through June 30, 1965. It was requested that this budget should cover the total operational cost of a sustained voter registration drive and political education program in sixty southern counties with fifty percent more Negro population, six southern counties containing large cities where the Negro vote may be doubled and ten southern counties that consistently show strenuous resistance to Negro registration and hence Title I of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill can be applied.

God said "Upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell cannot prevail against it." It is almost as equally true to say upon the rock of political disfranchisement of the Negro segregation was built and the gates of democracy cannot prevail against it. Disfranchisement of the Negro became necessary to maintain white supremacy after the abolition of legal slavery.

The denial of Negroe's right to vote is not a single evil, but has many tentacles of bigotry, the most damanging being the denial of the right to be represented in government. A democratic form of government is theoretically, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Yet, many public officials refuse to represent their Negro constituents, and simultaneously by disenfranchisement deny them the right to represent themselves.

This program will help alleviate this intolerable condition and contribute to the redemption of the soul of America.

I cannot begin to express my appreciation to Mr. Fred Martin, Mr. Pierce Barker, and Miss Beth Livezey for their unlimited cooperation and assistance in the preparation of this report.

BACKGROUND

A comprehensive statistical survey of each of the nine hundred and ten counties the ten southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia has been compiled on the basis of this information, seventy-five counties (Group A) most in need of Voter Registration and Political Education have been selected.

The following twenty-four criteria were employed in the selection of each of the Project Counties:

1. Geographical Location
2. Total Population
3. White Population
4. Negro Population
5. Percentage of Population Negro
6. Total Voting Age Population
7. White Voting Population
8. Negro Voting Age Population
9. Percentage of Voting Age Population Negro
10. Total Number of Persons Registered To Vote
11. Number of White Persons Registered To Vote
12. Number of Negroes Registered To Vote
13. Percentage of Persons Registered To Vote Who Are Negro

14. Percentage of White Eligibles Registered To Vote

15. Percentage of Negroes Eligibles Registered To Vote

16. Existence of Effective Local Leadership

17. Existence of Active Affiliate

18. Existence of Dynamic Local Organization

19. Previous Successful Voter Registration Projects Under The Auspices of The Voter Education Project Division of The Southern Regional Council.

20. Existence of Active Contact Person

21. Amicability of Existing Relationship Between Local Negro Leadership and The Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

22. Degree of Hostility in the Local White Community To Negro Enfranchisement.

23. Facility of Registration

24. Existence of Capable, Politically Aspirant Negro Leadership

Of these twenty-four criteria, the most significant were percent of Negro registered, Negro percentage of voting population, facility of registration, size and geographical location of county, degree of cooperation of local Negroes and existence of active affiliates. (See - Table # 1.)

All of the counties selected lie in the Black Belt of the South. (See Plate 1.) This

area is plagued by illiteracy, poverty, and disease. These alone are great obstacles to voter registration. However, we must contend with frequent police brutality and intimidation by local whites. We must also contend with trickery, dishonesty, and open intimidation from registrars. Previous attempts at voter registration have met with opposition from police officers, county sheriffs, and local and state judicial officials. Efforts have been made at the federal level to halt intimidation of Negroes wishing to register.

Section 1 and 2 of the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States; titles I, II, III ,IV, and V of the Civil Rights Act of 1957; titles I, II, IV, and VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 and title I of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 are examples of such efforts. However enforcement of such legislation remains weak and inadequate.

In each of the (Group A) counties selected a two-fold, sustained political action program will be instituted and continued for six months. The predominate phase of this Program will be a vigorous Voter Registration Campaign which will be carried out simultaneously with Political Education.

Numerous counties and cities across the south do not have an acute registration problem but desperately need Political Education. The lack of Political Education in many communities is responsible for the defeat of many qualified candidates, the defeat of white liberal candidates and the election of Negro "Uncle Toms" or white conservatives. The lack of Political Education is responsible for many qualified Negro candidates and right-thinking white candidates failing to seek public office. The lack of Political Education is also responsible for Negroes not receiving their fair, just, and equal share of education, jobs, decent housing, salaries and justice in the courts. The "un-American-like" treatment that Negroes continously receive from the local, state, and federal law enforcement officers is certainly a result of an uninformed electorate.

A third group of communities designated Group C will consist of forty rural and six urban counties. These counties will be the scene of a ten week Student Summer Project employing five hundred student volunteers. The six urban counties will contain the cities of Petersburg, Virginia, Columbia and Charleston, South Carolina, Mobil, Alabama, and Macon and Savannah, Georgia. An all out effort will be made to double the Negro

vote in these areas. The rural counties to comprise Group C will be selected from the counties of Group A and an additional list of counties recommended by the Field Supervisors and approved by the Director. Selection will be made on the basis of need and existing degree of organization of the Political Action Program in each county.

One Executive Staff member, one secretary, two field workers, one full time staff worker and 12 subsistance workers, working full time along with 500 volunteer workers will be needed to effect this Program. The Director, Hosea L. Williams will coordinate the Program. Assistant Director, Fred Martin will assist the Director while consentrating most of his efforts on "Group B" counties and the direct supervision of the Field Supervisors and Field workers. Approximately eight counties (Group A) will be assigned to each of the ten field supervisors and each field supervisor will direct vigorous sustained voter registration drives in each county assigned to their supervision. Field Supervisors and each field worker will also be required to carry on Political Education Programs in accord with the Director's wishes.

The field supervisors will be the key to an overall successful program. Since the entire area chosen for political action lies in the Black Belt of the south, it will

often be difficult or impossible to find experienced, capable and determined local men who are willing to take the risk necessary to lead the project in their county. These counties will require constant supervision and inspiration for at least the first several months. A weekly visit by the field supervisor will also be essential in order to keep the director constantly informed of all acts of intimidation, legal psychological, and physical. This contact with the outside workd is imperative if the struggle hold of fear now preventing Negro registration is to be broken.

An expert team of Street Corner and Bar Workers will be assigned to counties according to demands. High productivity will be required of this team at all times. The major portion of their time will be spent in counties where the percentage of unregistered voters is high and registration is relatively easy.

The Supervisor of the Student Summer Project will supervise the recruitment, orientation and placement of the 500 volunteer workers. The Supervisor of the Student Summer Project will also work in conjunction with the fund raising division of the finance department to raise funds for the Summer Project. The Secretary will be in charge of all clerical aspects of the Program.

PROCEDURE - A

The objective of the Political Action Department of SCLC for the first six months of 1965 are massive voter registration and political education.

The attack on Negro disenfranchisement will be launched on three fronts, each front utilizing a different battle plan.

Each of the 75 counties comprising Group A will be worked in approximately the same manner. A Field Supervisor will be responsible for an area of approximately eight counties. As a first step he will visit each of his counties and contact active local leadership. If an affiliate of SCLC exists in the county, he will be able to work directly through its existing structure. If no affiliate exists, he will then work through whatever local structure is available.

In some cases the Supervisor will need to activate local leadership and organize the community. Before the completion of the local registration drive, there is high probability that the organization involved will seek affiliation with SCLC.

Having determined the leadership and activated or created a working organization,

the Supervisor will, if required, set up an office in each county. Rent for this will not run more than $20.00 a month, with office supplies costing not more than $10.00 a month. The office will be used as a base point for all voter registration, compiling records, canvassing base, political education and social action programs of the Negro community at present, and in the future. The office will house the files, maps, phone, and office equipment essential for effective voter registration work.

Two active and capable local persons will be subsidized $15.00 a week to work full time in voter registration. These persons will do the main leg work for the local organization. One of these persons must own a car or be able to borrow one. This person will serve as transporter, and the other with initiative and organizational ability will coordinate the program and seek to activate the entire community by carrying out the voter registration efforts of the local organization. The Supervisor will visit a different county daily to constantly check and direct the local program. Each county will use two cars making at least three trips a day, an average of ninety miles each to carry persons to the polls, at 2¢ per mile for gas. This will

cost about $70 a week. The total cost per county will be about $220 a month. In certain counties, the Supervisor may feel a definite need for expert street corner and bar workers to register persons who frequently are around bars, pool rooms and street corners. A special team has been set up to meet this need and will be "on call" by the Supervisor, upon approval of the Director. Area Supervisors will also make preparation for the mass voter registration drives which will form the backbone of the Student Summer Project.

Many of the counties in Group A will prove to be difficult and hostile areas. After the program has been in operation for a month, the Supervisor will select from the recommendations of the Field Supervisors, the ten most recalcitrant counties. (Group B.) These counties will be the object of legal suits designed to curb discriminatory registration practices. Contact will be made with experienced lawyers of the Lawyer's Constitutional Defense Committee upon approval of the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP, to explore the best avenues of

attack in each county. Their recommendations will largely setermine the ensuing course of legal action.

Forty - six counties comprise Group C. Six of these communities contain major southern cities. Three hundred of the five hundred student volunteers will be assigned to these cities in number proportionate to the number of unregistered Negroes of voting age in the city. Briefly, these southern cities and assignments are Petersburg, Virginia - 18; Columbia, South Carolina - 55; Charleston, South Carolina-63; Macon, Georgia - 31; Savannah, Georgia -43; and Mobile, Alabama - 90.

The other forty rural counties completing Group C, will be designated by the Director from the seventy-five counties of Group A and a selected additional list of counties recommended by the Field Supervisors and approved by the Director. Student volunteers will be assigned to these counties at an average of five per county again, depending on the number of Negroes to be registered. The Student Summer Project is scheduled to operate ten weeks, but only two weeks of actual registration work is covered in this budget.

PROCEDURE - B

The initial step in recruiting college students for SCLC's Student Summer Project will be the mailing of letters to Presidents and Chaplains of selected colleges, universities and seminaries. This letter will explain the Summer Project and request the help of the institution in our recruitment of qualified students. The letter will also ask for names of persons and organizations in each academic community who would be most helpful in recruiting and screening applicants.

Another letter explaining the Student Summer Project and requesting help will be sent to known contact persons and organizations in several academic in stitutions. An explanatory letter will also be sent to friends of SCLC who may be used as recruiters, resource persons, and speakers in their respective areas.

Detailed information and brochures concerning the Summer Project will be sent to institutions responding to the initial mailing. This second mailing will request that arrangements be made for an on-campus organizational meeting of interested students and faculty. Area contacts of SCLC or the Director of the Student Summer Project will be present at this organizational meeting.

As a follow up of the second correspondence from the Atlanta office the Director of the Summer Project will tour the country concentrating on the south, east coast, New England, north, mid-west, and west coast. The purpose of this tour

will be threefold: 1) to establish student faculty groups to enlist recruits, 2) to set up university or regional screening boards, and 3) to raise funds for the Summer Project.

Publicity will consist primarily of three brochures. These brochures will be planned to appeal specifically to the visual, emotional, intellectual and humanitarian aspects of college students. The first will outline the Summer Project, list the counties to be worked and the number of students needed, and will appeal to each student to contribute his summer to the freedom struggle. A form requesting application papers for the summer project will be included.

The second brochure will describe conditions in the South such as intimidation and police brutality, poverty, political and economic structures, etc. which make a Summer Project of voter registration and political education necessary.

The third brochure will explain SCLC and give some background in non-violence: its application, implications, and power. These three brochures will be supplemented by available literature such as SCLC's pamphlet on St. Augustine and Howard Zinn's "Albany" which illumines the existing needs in the South.

Application forms for the Summer Project will be available through the Political Education Department of SCLC in Atlanta and the local campus groups assisting in recruitment. The application form will include such items, as name, address, college, college concentration, experience, person to contact in case of emergency, persons willing to put up bond money if necessary, personal reference,

reason for wishing to participate in the Project, etc. Each applicant must submit an application to the Atlanta Office and to his respective regional screening committee. A personal file will be maintained on each applicant. In addition to submitting an application, each student will be required to have a personal interview with his regional screening board. Regional screening boards will consist of university professors, administrative personnel, chaplains, and others. Final screening will remain in the hands of SCLC staff at orientation. Preference will be given to white applicants from Southern states.

Correspondence will continue with those students approved by the regional screening boards. Each will receive a list of required readings to help prepare them for the summer. It will include Howard Fast's Freedom Road on Reconstruction, Schulte Nordhootle's The People Who Walk In Darkness as briefing on Negro history, V. O. Key's Southern Politics and COPE's (AFL-CIO) How To Win to gain understanding in grass roots politics. The required reading will be accompanied by a supplementary list of suggested readings.

Orientation and training will be conducted on a college campus in Atlanta, Georgia. Summer workers are to report Sunday, June 14. The opening sussion will be Monday, June 15 at 9:00 A.M. Orientation will continue for three days, June 15-17. Students will leave for their respective field assignments on Thursday, June 18. June 19-21 will be devoted to orientation in specific local conditions. Actual field work will start on Monday, June 22. Orientation will include discussion of the motivation, procedure

and problems in voter registration; examination of Southern politics and economic presentation of the need for political education, and training in the application and implications of nonviolence.

Funds for the SCLC Summer Project will be raised in the following ways:

1) One mailing from the SCLC National Office explaining the Summer Project and soliciting contributions specifically for it.

2) Local fund drives on college and university campuses specifically for the Summer Project.

3) Political Action Department of SCLC will find room and board for students in their respective field assignments. However, each student participating will be expected to pay his own expenses (estimate $12.00/wk for 10 wks.) and incidentals. Arrangements will be made to assist those students (especially southerners) who would be excellent field workers but lack money. In conjunction with this there will be a scholarship drive in northern colleges to aid southern Negroes in meeting college expenses of the 1965-66 academic year.

CONCLUSION

We have outlined an ambitious, expensive, yet systematic and well organized program. Throughtful persons throughout the world have realized for centuries that the key to a just and free society lies in equal representation for all men in the process of government. Negroes in the South have been, and still are, denied this right. With this denial has come the denial of a multitude of other human right. The denials are inseperable. So long as we are denied free participation in the governments of our cities, states and nation, we will also be denied participation in the economic and social benefits which are the responsibilities of these governments. We will only be free persons when we are free citizens.

It was with this overriding concern, and a firm belief in the strength and integrity of the informed Negro voter, that this program was conceived. We have many reasons to believe that it will be an unprecedented success.

We have assembled a staff of capable, experienced, and dedicated persons who are committed to this project. They are ready to work around the clock to see its successful fruition. The Negro community and its leadership is more firmly convinced than ever before that their great hope lies in the ballot. They will work long and hard with us.

In Georgia, Governor Carl Sanders has been made painfully aware of the fear and recalcitrance rampant in the white community. He realizes that his hope for a progressive state lies in the Negro vote.

He will work to make county registrars cease their coercion of would-be Negro voters.

A careful study of the program will reveal additional benefits. An increased Negro electorate in the counties selected in Georgia, will liberalize the political philosophies of the United States Congressmen from the first, tenth and third Congressional districts. This liberalization was a major factor in choosing nine of the twenty counties in the first district, eight of the twenty counties in the tenth district and eleven of the sixteen counties in the third Congressional districts.

In South Carolina Democrats anxiously await the chance to liberalize and strengthen a party recently purged of its former racist spokesman, Strom Thurmond. They will also work with county registrars to facilitate Negro registration.

The program in South Carolina is designed to break Strom Thurmond's hold on the government and people of South Carolina. A significantly increased Negro vote will provide the needed margin to defeat Thurmond's bid for re-election to the U. S. Senate in 1966. Thurmond's defeat will destroy the power of racism in South Carolina, and revolutionize the state's politics. The Program seeks in particular to liberalize politics in the first and sixth U. S. Congressional Districts. To this end efforts will be concentrated on six of the eight counties in the first district and six of the nine counties in the sixth district. As in Georgia, the increased Negro vote in these districts will result in the eledtion of Negroes or right-thinking whites, and consequently in the passage of much needed legislation.

In Virginia, the infamous and longstanding Byrd machine is under fire

as never before. A coalition of liberal whites and labor groups is breaking the strangle hold which Senator Byrd has held on this state for forty years. We can greatly assist them, and they us, by a massive Negro registration effort.

All the counties selected in Virginia lie in the fourth U. S. Congressional District. Political Action Programs will be instituted in seventeen of the eighteen counties in the fourth district. Ten of these counties are predominantly Negro. A successful program will revolutionize politics in the fourth district, and in these ten counties, will make possible the election of Negroes, not only to city and county positions, but also to the state legislature.

Florida, a state in which the racist north is counter balanced by a moderate south, will be greatly helped by our effort in the northern ninth Congressional district. We selected eight of the thirteen counties in the ninth district, an area containing ninety-five percent of the districts Negroes. At present this district is one of the most conservative in Florida. This is due in large part to the high percentage of its population who are disenfranchised Negroes. It is the only district in Florida with four or more counties over forty-five percent Negro. The time has come for Florida to join her sister state of Georgia in placing Negro representatives in the state legislature. Our program is designed to accomplish this.

There are other reasons why this program will be an unpresendented success. Demonstrations in Alabama, centered on the right to vote, will dramatize to

whites and Negroes throughout the country the sacredness of a free ballot in a democratic country.

A task force of five hundred young dedicated volunteers from all over the United States will enable the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to carry out the most massive program of Negro registration in American history. The Student Summer Project is designed to double the Negro vote in six major southern cities. This Program (B) is also designed as a safety factor or insurance for the success of the 6 month sustained drive. The following budget covers from January 1st through June 30, 1965, but the Student Summer Project operates in the field from June 22 through August 29th. This budget covers only one of the ten weeks that the students will be out in the field.

This same task force will return home to create a great resevoir of goodwill, human concern and dedication to social action.

We must act now! The conservative politician who have created and nurtured Goldwaterism now control nearly two fifths of the American public. As long as they remain public officials, they are in a position to foster and spread their doctrines. The people will stop these apostles of despair before they get to office if they have the ballot, we can give it to them.

The seventy-five rural counties we have selected have a total population of 1,363,841 660,885 white and 702,956 Negro. In these counties there are 396,764 whites and 324,710 Negroes old enough to vote, for a total of 721, 474. 336, 369 whites and 106, 929 Negroes are registered to vote. This is 84.9 per cent of the white potential and 32.9 percent of the Negro potential. 278,176 persons are as yet unregistered. 60,395 are white and 217,781 are Negro. 67.1 percent

of the eligible Negroes are unregistered.

The same story of Negro disenfranchisement holds true in the six urban counties selected to double the Negro vote. These urban areas have a total population of 1,060,333 703,385 are white and 356,948 are Negro. Of the total population 422,307 are white and 191,924 are Negroes old enough to vote, only 274,905 of the whites and 70,164 of the Negroes are registered. This is a total of only 345,069 out of a possible 614,231 or 56.2 percent of the potential. Only 36.6 percent of the Negro potential is registered, whereas whites have achieved 65 percent of their potential. This means that a total of 269,162 would be voters are unregistered 147,402 of them white and 121,760 Negro.

There are unregistered 217,781 Negroes in the 75 counties selected (see table #2) An effective sustained drive should register no less than ten Negroes per day in each county. This would be only five new registered voters per day for each of the two local full time day workers in each county. Therefore, the program will at least register 97,500 new voters in the 75 counties by June 30th, 1965.

There are 121,760 unregistered Negroes in the six counties containing the six large southern cities (see table #3) there are only 70,164 Negroes registered in these counties. Doubling the present Negro registration would bring the total registered Negroes up to 140,328. Three hundred students will be placed in these counties, if each student is furnished just one local person to work with, they will each have to register only an average of 2.5 new voters per day each to double the Negro vote in ten weeks.

This program will also liberalize political philosophy in seventy-five of the south's most predominantly Negro counties. Eventually, this will lead to Negro state representatives, county commissioners, sheriffs and other county officials, city councilmen, police chiefs and mayors. The election of right-thinking city, county, state and national political officials will inevitably result in fair and just legislation. To make it plain this program gives the Negro much more than hope.

A program of massive political action will succees, because the oft proven principles of nonviolence will again hold true. The moral wrong of political disenfranchisement will crumple before the force of the moral rightness of free participation in the democratic process. We shall overcome, because we are tilling the soil made fertile by the bodies of countless men throughout the world and throughout America in the last century and in the last year who died saying "The freedom to vote is my sacred right and my awesome responsibility."

-PLATE #1 -

MAP WITH PROJECT COUNTIES AND CITIES

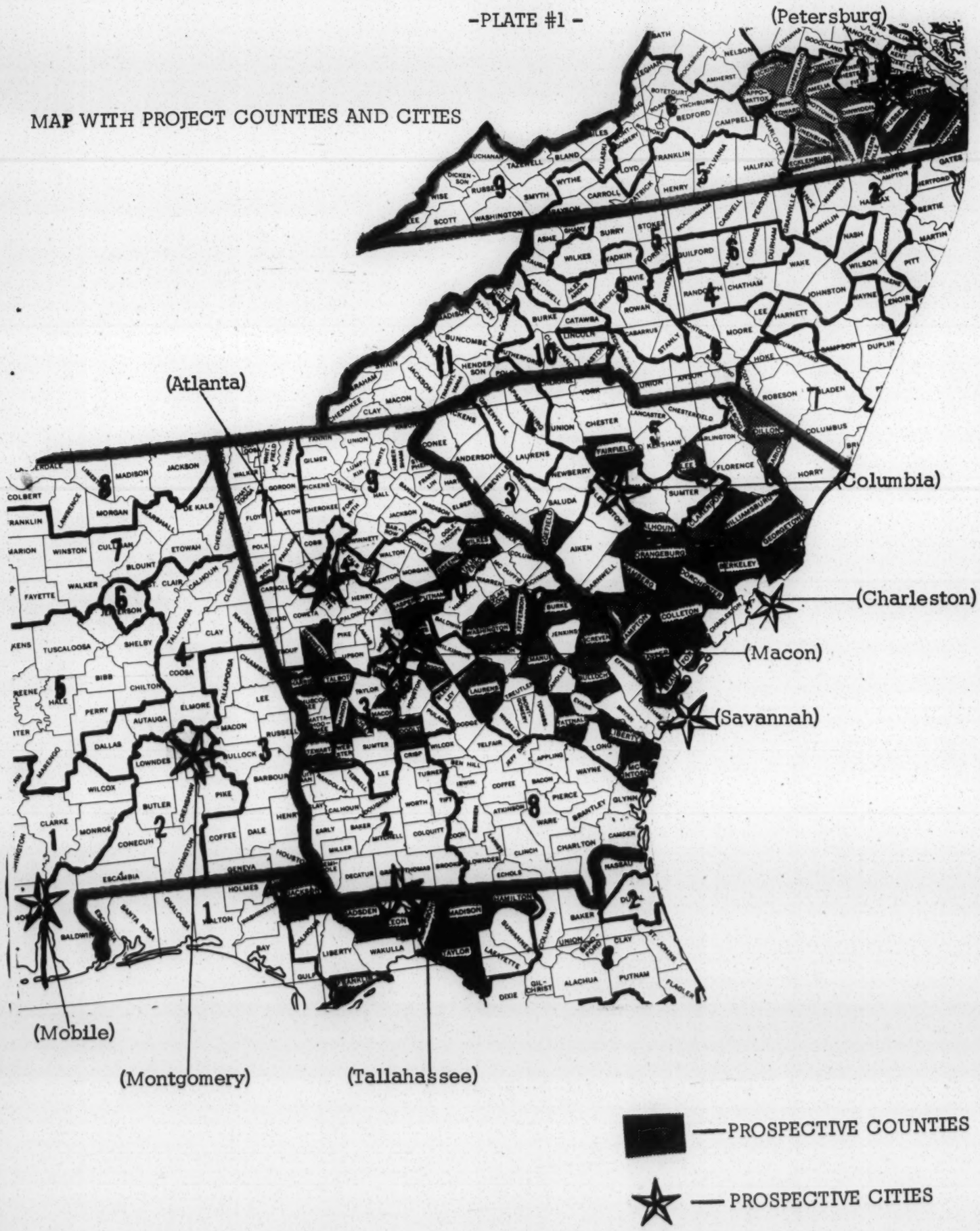

Table #1

COUNTY	POPULATION				REGISTRATION				
VIRGINIA	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	W-REG	N-REG	%W VAP REG	%N VAP REG	UNREG NVAP
Cumberland	3 466	1 819	1 647	47.5	1 950	989	107.0	60.0	658
Buckingham	5 984	3 776	2 208	36.9	2 829	732	75.0	33.2	1 476
Amelia	4 185	2 261	1 924	46.0	2 334	1 038	103.0	54.0	886
Dinwiddie	13 799	5 212	8 587	62.2	3 250	1 450	63.3	16.9	7 137
Sussex	6 428	2 662	3 766	58.2	2 459	1 303	92.4	34.6	2 463
Surry	3 321	1 479	1 842	55.5	1 621	849	109.6	46.1	993
Isle of Wight	9 308	4 991	4 317	46.4	4 291	1 356	86.0	31.4	2 961
Nanesemond	16 771	6 965	9 806	58.5	4 200	2 800	60.2	25.6	7 297
Southhampton	14 674	7 239	7 435	50.7	4 036	950	55.7	12.8	6 485
Greensville	8 384	4 499	3 885	46.3	3 351	1 652	74.5	42.5	2 233
Brunswick	9 371	4 637	4 734	50.5	2 708	1 003	58.3	21.2	3 731
Mecklenburg	17 098	10 474	6 624	38.7	5 600	2 400	53.4	36.3	4 224
Lunenburg	7 145	4 611	2 534	35.5	2 820	597	61.2	23.6	1 937
Nottoway	9 022	5 564	3 458	38.3	4 020	1 320	72.1	38.2	2 138
Powhatan	3 939	2 376	1 563	39.7	1 820	961	76.6	61.5	602
Prince Edw.	8 021	5 125	2 896	36.1	3 074	958	60.0	33.0	1 938
Appomattox	5 387	4 245	1142	21.2	3 400	500	80.1	43.7	642

VAP- Voting Age Population
WVAP - White Voting Age Population
NVAP - Negro Voting Age Population
%N- Percent Negro
W-REG- White Registered
N-REG - Negro Registered
%W - VAP REG- Percent White Voting Age Population Registered
%N - VAP REG - Percent Negro Voting Age Population Registered
UNREG NVAP - Unregistered Negro Voting Age Population

Table #1 - Cont'd

COUNTY	POPULATION				REGISTRATION				
S. CAROLINA	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	W-REG	N-REG	%W VAP REG	%N VAP REG	UNREG NVAP
Dorchester	12 491	7 121	5 370	43.0	7 864	1 750	110.8	32.6	3 620
Orangeburg	33 736	16 381	17 355	51.4	15 669	6 433	95.8	37.1	10.922
Calhoun	5 941	2 623	3 318	55.8	2 416	487	92.0	14.7	2 831
Bamberg	8 178	4 371	3 807	46.5	4 169	1 400	95.4	36.8	2 407
Colleton	14 383	8 203	6 180	43.0	8 045	1 870	98.0	30.3	4 310
Fairfield	10 511	4 975	5 536	52.5	4 050	1 650	81.4	29.8	3 886
Jasper	6 022	2 689	3 333	55.4	2 580	1 200	95.9	36.0	2 133
Hampton	8 763	4 711	4 052	46.3	4 706	1 025	99.9	25.3	3 027
Allendale	5 736	2 531	3 205	55.9	2 900	504	114.7	15.7	2 701
Edgefield	7 867	4 103	3 764	49.9	3 950	650	96.2	17.3	3 114
McComick	4 163	1 915	2 248	54.0	1 900	210	99.2	9.3	2 038
Beaufort	19 345	12 098	7 247	37.4	6 500	3 500	53.8	48.3	3 747
Berkeley	17 741	10 122	7 610	42.8	10 000	4 000	99.0	52.5	3 619
Marion	15 787	8 103	7 684	48.6	5 970	1 700	73.6	22.2	5 984
Georgetown	16 028	8 855	7 173	44.8	6 707	4 804	75.8	67.0	2 369
Williamsburg	18 095	7 560	10 535	58.4	8 067	1 933	106.8	18.3	8 602
Clarendon	12 958	5 223	7 735	59.6	4 708	523	90.4	6.8	7 212
Lee	9 840	4 394	5 446	55.4	4 354	1 150	99.2	21.2	4 296
Marlboro	14 162	8 230	5 932	41.8	6 800	1 200	82.6	20.2	4 732
Dillon	14 254	8 725	5 529	38.8	6 500	2 500	74.5	45.2	3 029

Table #1 - Cont'd

COUNTY	POPULATION				REGISTRATION				
GEORGIA	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	W-REG	N-REG	%w VAP REG	%n VAP REG	UNREG NVAP
Greene	6 563	3 565	2 998	45.7	2 665	1 538	94.7	51.3	1 460
Putnam	4 501	2 279	2 204	48.9	2 302	562	100.1	25.5	1 641
Jasper	3 630	1 925	1 705	47.0	2 044	653	106.2	38.3	1 052
Jones	4 840	2 655	2 185	45.1	2 570	923	96.8	42.2	1 262
Twiggs	4 224	1 969	2 255	53.4	1 698	246	86.2	10.9	2 009
Crawford	3 207	1 596	1 611	50.2	1 300	280	81.4	17.4	1 331
Jenkins	5 195	2 985	2 210	42.5	3 059	300	102.3	13.6	1 910
Peach	8 212	3 650	4 562	55.5	2 839	679	77.8	14.6	3 883
Talbot	3 944	1 437	2 507	63.6	1 448	249	100.8	9.9	2 258
Marion	2 962	1 353	1 609	54.3	1 340	102	99.0	63.5	1 507
Schley	1 864	961	903	48.4	1 006	158	104.8	17.5	745
Macon	7 248	3 171	4 077	56.2	3 052	443	96.2	10.9	3 634
Meriweather	11 537	6 547	4 990	43.2	4 573	921	69.8	18.4	4 069
Harris	6 412	3 310	3 102	48.4	3 340	263	100.9	8.5	2 839
Stewart	4 146	1 465	2 681	64.7	1 656	136	113.0	5.1	2 545
Webster	1 750	775	975	55.7	811	50	104.6	5.1	925
Dooly	6 447	3 581	2 866	44.4	4 252	982	118.8	34.2	1 884
Bulloch	14 438	10 101	4 337	30.0	8 318	1 045	82.3	24.1	3 292
Burke	10 958	4 358	6 600	60.2	3 664	900	84.0	13.6	5 700
Emanuel	10 632	7 627	3 005	28.3	7 864	2 098	103.1	69.8	907
Laurens	19 462	13 178	6 284	32.3	9 590	2 441	72.8	38.8	3 843
Liberty	8 486	5 310	3 176	37.4	2 950	2 050	55.5	64.5	1 126
McIntosh	3 466	1 643	1 823	52.6	1 600	1 616	97.4	89.5	373
Screven	8 286	4 557	3 729	45.0	3 530	863	77.5	23.1	2 866
Tattnall	10 512	7 377	3 135	29.8	6 630	1 310	89.9	41.8	1 825

Table # 1 Cont'd

COUNTY	POPULATION				REGISTRATION				
GEORGIA (cont'd)	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	W-REG	N-REG	% W VAP REG	%N VAP REG	UNREG NVAP
Jefferson	9 717	4 937	4 780	49.2	4 300	980	87.1	20.5	3 800
Washington	10 824	5 373	5 451	50.4	6 347	1 784	118.1	32.7	3 667
Hancock	5 303	1 727	3 567	67.4	1 409	853	81.6	23.8	2 723
Taliaferro	1 990	917	1 073	53.9	879	815	95.8	75.9	258
Wilkes	6 722	3 621	3 101	46.1	3 529	493	97.4	15.9	2 608
FLORIDA									
Jackson	19 477	14 807	5 390	27.7	11 962	3 704	85.1	68.8	1 686
Franklin	3 965	3 186	779	19.6	3 554	617	111.0	79.4	162
Gadsden	23 972	11 711	12 261	51.1	8 329	4 447	71.1	36.2	7 814
Leon	40 563	28 241	12 322	30.4	24 733	7 381	87.5	59.9	4 941
Jefferson	4 983	2 383	2 600	52.2	2 508	1 493	100.0	57.4	1 107
Madison	7 447	4 380	3 067	41.2	4 603	2 201	105.0	71.7	866
Taylor	7 178	5 454	1 724	24.0	5 744	925	105.0	53.6	799
Hamilton	4 107	2 486	1 621	39.5	2 752	1 080	111.0	66.6	541
COUNTIES CONTAINING MAJOR SOUTHERN CITIES									
(Savannah) Chatham	115 581	78 118	37 563	32.5	50 000	21 000	64.0	56.0	16 563
(Macon) Bibb	87 241	60 429	26 812	30.7	42 800	12 072	70.9	45.0	14 740
(Mobile) Mobile	172 382	121 589	50 793	29.5	69 795	12 917	57.8	25.4	37 876
(Columbia) Richland	111 720	79 050	32 670	29.0	58 750	8 750	74.4	29.4	23 920
(Charleston) Charleston	113 408	77 909	35 499	31.3	50 310	13 925	64.6	39.4	21 524
(Petersburg) Dinwiddie	13 799	5 212	8 587	62.2	3 250	1 450	62.3	16.9	7 137

TABLE # 2

Seventy-Five Rural Counties

Population:	
Total	1,363,841
White	660,885
Negro	702,956
Registered:	
Total	443,298
White	336,369
Negro	106,929
Unregistered:	
Total	278,176
White	60,395
Negro	217,781
Potential Registration:	
Total	721,474
White	396,764
Negro	324,710

TABLE # 3

6 URBAN COUNTIES

Population:	
Total	1,060,333
White	703,385
Negro	356,948
Registered:	
Total	345,069
White	274,905
Negro	70,164
Unregistered:	
Total	269,162
White	147,402
Negro	121,760
Potential Registration:	
Total	614,231
White	422,307
Negro	191,924

Note on Statistics:

All population statistics are from the 1960 Population Census.

Registration Statistics:

Florida - Official Registrar's figures as of October 3, 1964.

South Carolina - Official records or best possible estimates received from election officials.

Virginia - Reports via SCLC Field Secretary in Virginia, of official Registrar's figures as of November 3, 1964.

Alabama - Official Registrar's figures as of November 3, 1964.

Georgia - Official Registrar's figures as of 1962 except for counties in the First Congressional District which are as of November 3, 1964.

PROPOSED BUDGET COVERNING JANUARY 1, 1965 -
JUNE 31, 1965

BUDGET

STAFF	POSITION	SALARY	
Hosea L. Williams	Director		
Fred Martin	Assistant Director	625.00	
Beth Livezey	Director, Student Summer Project	390.00	
Willie Mackey	Secretary	1,800.00	
Willie M. Bolden	Field Supervisor	1,500.00	
Rev. Samuel Wells	Field Supervisor	1,700.00	
Charles Freeney	Field Supervisor	625.00	
John Doe (to be hired)	Field Supervisor	625.00	
John Doe (to be hired)	Field Supervisor	625.00	
John Doe (to be hired)	Field Supervisor	625.00	
John Doe (to be hired)	Field Supervisor	625.00	
John Doe (to be hired)	Field Supervisor	625.00	
John Doe (to be hired)	Field Supervisor	625.00	
John Doe (to be hired)	Field Supervisor	625.00	
Lester Hankerson)		625.00	
Henry Brownlee)	Expert Street Corner & Bar Team	625.00	
			$12,265.00
INSURANCE			
Hosea L. Williams		60.00	
Willie Mackey		36.00	
Willie M. Bolden		30.00	
Samuel Wells		30.00	
			$ 156.00

BUDGET CONT'D

RESOURCE MATERIALS

* (A)	Vouchers (5,000)	25.00	
	Field Report Sheets (5,000)	25.00	
	Canvass Sheets (5,000)	25.00	
	Brochures:		
	(Voter Registration) (50,000)		
	Manuals:		
	(Political Education & VEP) (100)	500.00	
	Leaflets:		
	(How you Register) (80,000)	250.00	
	Miscellaneous	75.00	
* (B)			
	Brochures (90,000)	337.50	
	Application Forms (4,000)	36.00	
			$1,623.50

TRAVEL

PLANE:		
	* (A)	2,000.00
	* (B)	530.00
AUTO RENTAL:		
	* (A) 4 cars (to be used by Field Supervisors)	3,200.00
	* (B) Car Rental	1,870.00
AUTO REPAIR:		
	* (A) 4 cars	400.00
GAS:		
	* 4 cars (15,000 miles ea. 750 gallons ea.)	1,240.00
BUS & TRAIN:		
	* (A)	500.00
	* (B)	2,700.00
		$12,440.00

* (A) Expense - General Program
* (B) Expense - Student Summer Project

BUDGET CONT'D

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH

Monthly Rate * (A) 2 phones plus 2 lines @ $20.00 month	$ 120.00	
Long Distance * (A) @ 40.00 week	1,000.00	
Long Distance * (B) @10.50 week	115.00	
Telegraph:		
* (A) $20.00 per month	120.00	
* (B) $ 5.00 per month	30.00	
		$ 1,385.50

POSTAGE

* (A) @ $25.00 per week	625.00	
* (B) @ $25.00 (t months)	745.00	
		$ 1,370.00

FOOD & LODGING

Lodging:		
* (A) Speakers, Resource Persons, Staff & Volunteer Workers	1,500.00	
Food:		
* (A) Speakers, Resource Persons, Staff & Volunteer Workers	2,000.00	
* (B)	3,420.00	
		$6,920.00

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Dictaphone Transcriber	200.00	
Adding Machine	300.00	
Used Desk for Secretary	100.00	
Miscellaneous	100.00	
		$ 700.00

OFFICE SUPPLIES * (A) & * (B)

Minila File Folders - 5th Cut (2,500 @ 26.10 thousand	65.25	
Business Envelopes (15,000)	104.04	
Typing Paper (Bond) (40,000 sheets) $3.75 per box (500 sheets) 20% off for more than 6 boxes. You need 80 boxes	300.00	
Clasp Envelopes (2,000 for bulk mailing)	200.00	
Legal Pads (gross)	55.00	
Ball Point Pens (300)	30.00	
Miscellaneous	130.00	
		$ 884.29

BUDGET CONT'D

CONFERENCES

Staff:

* (A) The entire Voter Education Staff will meet one day each month	1,000.00	
Southwide:		
* (A) Two meetins of staff 7 community leaders	1,000.00	
* (B) Student Orientation	6,000.00	
		$8,000.00

AID TO COUNTIES

SEVENTY -FIVE COUNTIES * (A) @ $1,320.00 per county)

Office Rent - $20.00 per month (6 months)	120.00	
Office Supplies - $10.00 per month (6 months)	60.00	
Gas for two cars - $70.00 per month (6 months)	420.00	
Two subsistence - $120.00 per month	720.00	
	75x$1,320.00 =	$99,000.00

AID TO CITIES

SIX (6) CITIES * (A) & * (B)

Office Rent - $75.00 per month (2 months)	150.00
Installation of telephone (3 phones 2 - lines)	75.00
Deposit on phones	200.00
Monthly phone bill - $45.00 per month (2 months)	90.00
Long distance calls - $100.00 per month (2 months)	200.00
County Maps (2)	80.00
Rent on Office Equipment:	
2 Large Filing Cabinets (2 months)	20.00
Memograph Machine	40.00
2 typewriters (2 months)	60.00
Desk, Tables & Chairs (2 months)	150.00
Paper Cutter	40.00
File Shelves	50.00
5 Index Card Files	20.00

OFFICE SUPPLIES * (A) & * (B) (To Be Used In Six Cities)

Envelopes (5 boxes)	20.00
Memograph Paper (5 Reams)	100.00
Stationary (25, 00 sheets)	20.00
Postage (2 months)	200.00
Memo Ink (10 tubes)	38.00
Water:	
Deposit	10.00
Two months bill	6.00

Lights:		
Deposit	25.00	
Two months bill	12.00	
Gas for transportation	144.00	
Petty Cash * (B)	200.00	
Miscellaneous * (B)	50.00	
		$12,000.00

TOTALS

* (B)	16,459.00	
* (A)	146,385.29	
GRAND TOTAL		$162,844.29

ALTERNATE TOTALS

* (A)	
Less Fifteen (15) Added Counties	$146,385.29
	- 16,857.00
	129,328.29
Less Three (3) Supervisors for Fifteen (15) added Counties	1,875.00
GRAND TOTAL FOR SIXTY (60) COUNTIES & SIX (6) CITIES	$127,653.29

AP Wirephoto
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Atlanta Cafes Desegregated

ATLANTA (AP)— Several lunch counters and restaurants in Atlanta stores were desegregated yesterday, six months after a truce was reached betwen merchants and Negro student sit-in leaders.

No incidents were reported.

Negroes were served in the dining facilities of at least six stores shortly after the noon rush hour. Others were expected to eat at other stores later in the day.

Four young Negro women, one the sister of the first Negro student admitted to Georgia Tech, were seated for lunch in the tea room of Rich's, the city's largest department store.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, Negroes were served at Davison's, another department store, and at the lunch counters of four variety stores.

At total of 182 Negro and white demonstrators were arrested last spring when they sought to break the color bars at store eating facilities.

They were charged with violating an antitrespass law which the legislature had enacted after the sit-ins began in other states.

Need for Hospital Referred to Board

A Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce committee referred to the chamber's board of governors last night a decision as to whether this city should build a new children's hospital.

The board of governors will meet Thursday.

The health and hospital committee considered a report by Dr. W. T. Sanger covering a resurvey of medical facilities for children here and the need for such a hospital.

Tom Kennedy, a former chamber president, presided at the meeting in the absence of the committee chairman, Dr. Paul Morrissey, who was reported ill.

King Says Negroes 'Cannot Slow Up'

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told an audience of 2,000 last night that Negroes cannot "slow up" their integration efforts because they "have a date with destiny."

"We can't afford to slow up," King said in a speech at War Memorial Auditorium. "We have our self-respect to maintain. But even more than that we have the welfare of America to maintain. The state of the world will not allow an anemic democracy."

King's speech, which was interrupted about 20 times by applause from the predominantly Negro audience, highlighted the second day of the SCLC's annual meeting. About 200 out-of-town delegates are attending from SCLC's 70 affiliate organizations in 20 states.

KING SAID THAT increased voting registration by Negroes is going to become an increasingly important instrument of the Negro movement.

Earlier in the day he had outlined plans for a Southwide registration which SCLC and six other organizations will soon begin in an effort to double Negro voting in the South.

"One of the most significant steps a Negro can take is the walk to a ballot box," he said. "We will be able to change the political structure of the South and of the nation.

"Did you ever stop and think that Sen. Eastland (Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss.) is elected a senator by only 100,000 votes? The only way we will change that is to go down to Mississippi and knock on doors and be ready to be arrested and be ready to die if necessary to get Negroes registered in Mississippi.

"WE CAN change our nation. Even the President of the United States respects votes."

King said the organizations cooperating in the registration campaign wil be NCLC, NAACP, CORE, the Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee, the National Urban League, the National Student Association and the Legan Defense and Education Fund.

He said they plan a door-to-door registration campaign which will attempt to double the registered Negro voters in the South, which now number about 1.4 million.

He said the campaign will combat both "external hostility and internal apthy."

KING PRAISED the Nashville students who participated in lunch counter sit-ins and the "freedom rides" to Jackson, Miss. He said of the lunch counter movement:

"When the movement started early in 1960 most Southern cities, including Nashville, practiced segregation at lunch counters. Now 165 cities have integrated their lunch counters—most recently Atlanta, which integrated theirs at 2 p.m. this afternoon."

"Not only have we come a long, long way, but we have a long, long way to go," King said. "Segregation is evil because it is only a new form of slavery covered up with the niceties of complexity."

The meeting will close today after talks by William Kuntsler of the Civil Liberties Union on "The Legal Significance of the Freedom Rides" and Spottswood Robinson, dean of Howard University Law School, and a member of the Civil Rights Commission, on "The Role of the Civil Rights Commission in Social Revolution."

Money Back

The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith said last night that ticket-holders for the cancelled performance here by singer Harry Belafonte can get their money back by writing or going to the office of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, 319 Eighth Ave., N.

Persons who write should enclose their unused tickets and a stamped, self-addressed return envelope, Smith said.

NTH-END SPEC

TRAINING IN NONVIOLENCE

Lesson 1

What is Nonviolence?

Nonviolence is a method of meeting conflict. Nonviolence is the art of turning enemies into friends. Nonviolence is an effort to make love visible in the struggle for human dignity and the beloved community.

* * * * *

In the struggle for a better world there are three essentials:

They are: TRUTH, NONVIOLENCE, AND SELF-SUFFERING.

Truth cannot be absolutely known, but seekers after truth, remaining open and teachable, can struggle in such a way as to increase the amount of truth in the situation. This way of struggle is to us *nonviolence.* To struggle violently is to deny the truth, for violence not only denies the truth of God's relation to man, but also denies the oneness of God's family. In the process of violence, truth is always the first casualty. One should refuse to be violent to one's opponent even though great physical and mental suffering is taken upon oneself. Therefore it can be said that our movement is one of experiment in TRUTH by NONVIOLENCE and SELF-SUFFERING.

Nonviolence is *not* a negative state of harmlessness, but it *is* a positive state of LOVE, of doing good even to the evil-doer. Nonviolence does not mean helping the evil-doer to continue the wrong or tolerating it by passive acquiescence. On the contrary, love requires you to resist the wrong-doer by dissociating yourself from him, even though it may momentarily offend him. It may be better to say that you dissociate yourself from the evil thing he is doing, since our commitment prompts us to maintain loving contact with all of God's creatures.

TRUTH is the end, LOVE (nonviolence) is the means thereto. If we attempt to use evil means (like violence), we may miss Truth altogether. In fact, we have been told that we cannot gather figs of thistles, and neither can men do evil deeds and expect good to occur. It must further be remembered that this applies to *us* as well as to *them.*

* * * * *

Questions for thought and discussion:

In what ways does violence deny the truth?

Am I allowed to do violence just because a person does violence to me?

Is vengeance allowed?

Is nonviolence (positive state of Love) to be confused with cowardice?

In the New Testament, what scriptures strengthen the nonviolent position?

Lesson 2

The Power of Love!

Love is the most powerful force in the world. Hatred and violence may topple empires, redistribute the real estate of the earth, but cannot make a single person love and respect another. Only love can build the sort of world we want, a world in which "every man may dwell under his own vine and fig tree and none shall be afraid." The test of love is self-suffering, and it is powerless without it.

* * * * *

"Love never claims, it ever gives. Love ever suffers, never resents, never revenges itself." (Mahatma Gandhi, in *Young India*) Does this sound familiar? Read I Cor. 13th Chapter

"Nonviolence in its dynamic condition means conscious suffering. It does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer, but it means the pitting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant. Working under this law of our our being, it is possible for a single individual to defy the whole might of an unjust empire. . ." (Gandhi)

* * * * *

This is a world of POWER. To speak of one as *powerless* is to imply *helplessness.* But, we are denied the use of violence by our commitment. Therefore, are we helpless in the social struggle? I think not! There is more than one kind of power in the world. Power must be suitable in type to the job to be done. A twelve-inch wrench gives adequate power in plumbing, but it is totally inappropriate in watch-making. Bulldozers are good to build dams, but not good for rearing children. Love can build a community, but hatred is powerless to do so. Let us not settle too cheaply because we have *only* love for our power. In love we have the only appropriate power to do the job we want done.

Meister Eckhardt, a saint of the Middle Ages, remarks that every person has something of the Divine in him, although in many "it is covered over by 30 or 40 layers of hide or skin like an ox or a bear." This Divinity within man can never be reached by violence, for this merely adds a few more layers of hide or or skin. An act of love has the power to reach him. A centurion was brought to marvel at the action of Jesus upon the Cross, whereas he no doubt had remained untouched by a hundred cruel deeds before. Someone has described the process as being one in which: *violence begets violence, hatred begets hatred, even as love begets love.*

* * * * *

Questions for thought and discussion:

Is violence an appropriate force in family relations? Can you *force* a mate to love you, or children to respect you?

Can you name things that physical force will not get you?

All want to be accepted and loved. Will force do it?

Who is most admired, the bully or a friend? Yet one throws his weight around, and the other loves and respects.

Lesson 3

Resources of Nonviolence

Three Fundamental Concepts:

1. Nonviolent Love is one of the greatest forces on earth for achieving change and the one that can be used with a pure heart. "O, method twice blessed, blessing both him who uses it and the one with whom it is used."

2. Nonviolence has the advantage over violence, in that the number of participants can be much larger. Organized violence excludes from its number children, women and the sick and aged. Nonviolence says children can be as effective as adults, women sometimes more effective than men, and the aged have greater strength. The weak are just as powerful as the strong. What a mighty force for good!

3. Nonviolent Love, among other things, is a skill that can be learned.

* * * * *

What are the weapons of nonviolent Love?

Amazing is the weaponry of nonviolence! Laid out before us is an impressive list of resources for a moral struggle:

1. Fact finding and research
2. Negotiation
3. Education
4. Agitation
5. Legal action
6. Non-cooperation
7. Prayer meetings
8. Vigils
9. Persuasion
10. Civil Disobedience
11. Humor
12. Forgiveness
13. Constructive Work
14. Poster Walks
15. Picket Lines
16. Demonstrations and Walks
17. Parades
18. Slowdowns
19. Strikes
20. Non-retaliation
21. Boycotts

And there are many more--all of them dignified and loving! Here there is no submission, no passivity, no groveling in the dust under an oppressor. Here is a godly way, a refusal to help institutionalized or personal evil, substituting in the place of violence, forgiving love and nonviolent resistance.

* * * * *

No one is saying that nonviolence, of all methods, is always a surefire way. The success or failure of nonviolence can depend, however, upon the following principles:

1. The existence of a grievance great enough to justify the suffering involved for the resisters.
2. The flexibility and cooperativeness of the resisters.
3. Solidarity among a large enough body of the resisters.
4. Favorable reaction of the public not directly involved in the conflict.
5. The amount of moral force or "soul force" generated by the integrity, goodwill and suffering of the resisters.
6. Degree of nonviolent discipline maintained by the group or individual.

Lesson 4

Some Working Rules of Nonviolence

FUNDAMENTAL RULES

1. Self-reliance at all times. Outside help is always nice, but don't count on on it. And besides, it may be slow in coming, and we can't wait.

2. Overcome the opponent's evil with good, keeping the initiative by doing good *before* evil is done, *after* evil is done, and so on.

3. Education of yourself, the group, and the opponent in your aims and objectives; and by tactics of persuasion and adjustment, and in positive resistance where necessary, seek clarity and truth in all relationships. There is no truth between master and slave.

4. In any particular project, reduce your demands to a minimum consistent with truth and love.

5. Keep your program on the move from one stage to another and avoid standing still for long periods.

6. Examine with open eyes the weaknesses within yourself and the group. Morale can be maintained only through constant awareness of nonviolent attitude and behavior.

7. Always be on the lookout for avenues of cooperation with the adversary, but only on honorable terms.

8. Always be willing to give your opponent a "way out" or a "face-saving" device. The aim is not to hurt or embarrass, but to do the will of God.

9. Do not bargain or barter. Refuse to surrender essentials during negotiation.

* * * * *

A NONVIOLENT CODE OF DISCIPLINE

1. Harbor no anger, but suffer the anger of the opponent. Refuse to return the assaults of the opponent.

2. On the other hand, do not submit, grovel, play the part of the coward, even though severe punishment is threatened for not so doing.

3. Refrain from insults and swearing directed at the opponent.

4. Protect your opponent from insult and injury, even at personal risk.

5. Do not resist arrest.

6. If taken prisoner, behave in a dignified and exemplary manner.

7. Try to maintain an attitude of forgiving love toward the opponent.

8. If a member of a unit, obey the order of the agreed-upon leader. If in serious disagreement with the group, leave the project and seek redress through love within the confines of the group while not on the project.

9. Remember that the campaign is against *antagonism* and not the *antagonist.*

For further reading:

The Power of Nonviolence by Richard B. Gregg, $2.75
Conquest of Violence by Joan V. Bondurant, $5.00
How to Practice Nonviolence (pamphlet), free
Perspective on Nonviolence (pamphlet), 25¢
Organizing for Nonviolent Direct Action (handbook), 50¢

Available from:

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
Box 271, Nyack, New York N. Y.

SCLC VOTER REGISTRATION STAFF PERSONNEL

Mr. Herbert Coulton, Field Secretary
244 Halifax St.
Petersburg, Va.
NEW OFFICE
(RE 2-5641)

Mr. J. H. Calhoun
Georgia State Director
334 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
EXISTING OFFICE
(524-1378)

Mr. Bernard S. Lee, Field Secretary
334 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
EXISTING OFFICE
(524-1378)

Rev. Fred C. Bennette, Field Secretary
334 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
EXISTING OFFICE
(524-1378)

Rev. Harry Blake, Field Secretary
2834 Abbie Street
Shreveport, La.
EXISTING OFFICE
(422-1935)
424-8044 - Residence

Mr. F. H. LaGarde, Regional Representative
118 W Albemarle St.
Edenton, North Carolina
EXISTING OFFICE
(4103)

Mr. Golden Frinks (Newly hired coordinator, SCLC Voter Registration Campaign in North Carolina)

CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING SCLC VOTER REGISTRATION FINANCIAL AID

Father Robert B. Hunter, Director
Metropolitan Committee for Voter Registration
601 E 9th Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEW OFFICE

Mr. L. A. Lee, Director
Knox County Crusade for Citizenship
2321 Brooks Road
Knoxville, Tenn.
NEW OFFICE

Dr. Milton A. Reid, President
Virginia State Unit of SCLC
244 Halifax Street
Petersburg, Virginia
(RE 2-5641)
(RE 2-2841)
NEW OFFICE

Mr. Esau Jenkins, Chairman
Citizens Committee of Charleston County
244 Spring Street
Charleston, S. C.
(RA 3-2908)

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

POLITICAL EDUCATION AND VOTER REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT
Summer Community Organization and Political Education Project
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

I. PURPOSE OF SCLC'S Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) Project:

1. To recruit five hundred (500) or more persons from academic communities of America to work for 10 weeks this summer in 75 blackbelt rural counties and six (6) urban counties.

A. Registration:
Workers will register new voters by working with P.T.A.'s coordinated local organizations, church committees, youth groups, a committee made up of business leaders, street corner and bar committees etc.

B. Political Education:
Night classes will be held in political education for persons of voting age. These classes will be held Monday through Friday night, alternating in various parts of the country.

II. PROCEDURE

A. Organizing:

1. Each participating college or University will organize a SCOPE unit. Members of the SCOPE unit should consist of administrative faculty and student body members.

2. Official and Committee Chairmans:
Each SCOPE unit should elect or appoint a chairman, director, program director, secretary and treasurer. The elected or appointed officers should appoint a chairman for the following committees: Recruiting, screening, fund raising, publicity and SCOPE project field supervisor. The name, address and phone number of the elected officials should be mailed to Mr. Hosea L. Williams, Director, Voter Registration and Political Education, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

3. Materials:
SCLC will then mail sample of materials and order blanks for materials (leaflets, posters, buttons, applications, etc.) to SCOPE unit. Order blanks for materials should be filled out completely and returned to SCLC immediately.

Upon receiving ordered materials, the chairman should issue materials to respective SCOPE officials.

4. First Meeting:

An early date should be set for an on-campus meeting. The first meeting should be highly publicized by articles in campus newspaper and local newspapers, radio spots, posters, hand bills, announcements should be made in chapel, churches, classes and other meetings, bulletin board notices, telephone calls etc. The first meeting must be well planned. An informed speaker or lecturer in southern voter registration - and political education should be engaged. A citizenship film (Right Now, Politics Is Your Business, Knocking On Every Door, Government Is Your Business or Count)should be shown, and discussed. Various civil rights posters should be displayed around in the meeting room and/or auditorium. SCOPE brochures, leaflets, posters and applications should be displayed in an accessible place. The chairman should explain the function and objective of the campus SCOPE unit. Someone well versed on SCOPE should discuss the program and allow time for questions. Each committee chairman should explain the functions of his or her committee and solicit committee members and support.

5. Duties of SCOPE officials:

A. Chairman:

The chairman should preside over official meetings, solicit administrative support and coordinate campus (SCOPE) activities with SCLC's officials.

B. Director:

The director should direct all committees. The director is also (not manditory) responsible for directing the ten (10) week field program this summer for his or her group, providing the campus SCOPE decides to adopt a southern county or work as a unit for for the ten week period. If your campus adopts a southern county, the director will be responsible for supervising a study of the total needs of that county, and developing programs that will meet the needs of that county. In the event your campus does not want to adopt a county but wished to work as a unit doing the ten (10) week period this summer, the director will be responsible for supervision while your group is on the field. Otherwise, SCLC officials will supervise participants sent in to work during the ten week period this summer.

C. Program Director:

The program director will be responsible for mass meetings,

freedom rallies, civil rights speakers and Lectures, group meetings, class meetings, political debates on campus, round table discussions on SCOPE etc.

D. Secretary:
The secretary will keep records of all meetings, bills, finances materials and will order needed materials from SCLC when requested to by officials of SCOPE. The secretary will also keep SCLC officials of SCOPE in Atlanta informed weekley (with photos if possible) of SCOPE's activities.

E. Treasurer:
The treasurer will deposit, disperse and take care of all financial transactions.

3. Duties of Committee

A. Recruiting:
The recruiting committee will be responsible for developing political awareness throughout the campus and a sense of responsibility to SCOPE among administrative, faculty and student body members. This can be done by showing citizenship movies to every group on campus, helping the program director to promote debates and round table discussions on southern politics and illiteracy, working closely with the publicity agent promoting radio, television or chapel programs around the right to vote or self government and encouraging the Political Science Department to sponsor more programs on campus based on disenfranchisement. The display and issuring of applications are responsibilities of the recruiting committee. Applications should be displayed and issued in all meetings on campus dealing with any phase of politics or civil rights. The recruiting committee is also responsible for getting interested persons to fill out applications completely and filing the application with the screening committee.

B. Screening:
The screening committee will be responsible for accepting or rejecting applicants. This committee should have some knowledge of applicants character, sincereness and be able to determine the applicants motive to some degree. AN APPLICANTS AGE, EXPERIENCE NOT TRAINING should be determining factors in accepting or rejecting persons to work in SCOPE. Voter Registration and Political Education programs calls for clerks, secretaries, organizers, auto drivers, house canvassers, reporters, sign printers, supervisors, teachers, ministers, directors, intertainers, cooks, fund raisers, bookkeepers, researchers, lawyers, social workers, office machine operators, telephone callers, etc.

Applications accepted should be duplicated and a copy mailed to SCLC's Atlanta office.

C. Fund Raising:
The fund raising committee is not only responsible for the financial needs of the campus chapter, but should assist each applicant in securing funds needed for their travel, room and board this summer (approximately $10.00 per week for room and board and $50.00 for travel.) Businesses and individuals may be asked to contribute funds to colleges or churches (tax deductiable) for this project. Interm, the college or church can sponsor one or more workers. This can be done for the whole chapter. Influential speakers can be brought on campus or to some large church for fund raising rallies. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s book's and recording's may be sold at a profit. Organizations and churches will sponsor workers. Leading politicians should be asked to sponsor workers. In the event chapters find it impossible to finance their workers, officials of SCLC should be contacted.

D. Publicity:
The publicity committee should run an article in each issue of the campus paper. Articles should be written for local news papers at least weekly. Local radio and TV programs (public-service-time) should be produced by the SCOPE chapters as regular as possible. Radio and TV spot (3 minute) announcements about SCOPE should be made several times each week. These spots may be secured from SCLC's Atlanta office in Dr. King's or other executive staff members voice.

E. Field Supervisor:
The field supervisor should introduce accepted applicants to required readings. Orientation sessions for accepted applicants should be held one hour weekly. Each session must be well planned. Someone well informed should be engaged to discuss nonviolence, segregation, illiteracy, poverty, voter registration, political education, SCLC etc. Required readings should be discussed in the weekly meetings. The field supervisor should organize accepted applicants into a working force (supeevisors, secretaries, record keepers, canvassers, (house to house) teachers, (political education), P.T.A. workers, church workers, street corner and bar workers, business workers, etc.

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone 522-1420

SCLC

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President* Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer* Andrew J. Young, *Executive Director*

Dear Friend:

You have been suggested to us as one of the members of your academic community most active in the struggle for human rights.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is planning a Summer Community Organization and Political Education Project which will run throughout the summer of 1965, and will involve at least five hundred volunteers from all over the United States in voter registration and adult education work in the South. A brief description of the SCOPE Project is enclosed. We had hoped that you could lead a drive on your campus to recruit and organize a group of capable young men and women for the project.

As explained in the enclosed description, the SCOPE project emphasizes the establishment of an organized group on each campus which will be able to move as a unit into its assigned community. This means you will need to begin organizing your group now. Please let us know as soon as possible who we may communicate with in the future as SCOPE Project Director on your campus. This is essential if we are to keep our mailings at a minimum.

SCOPE also allows a college community to adopt a county. This program will be competitive, due to the fact that several other college communities are adopting southern blackbelt counties. In the event your community decides to adopt a county, we become the assistant and programming will be left almost entirely up to the sponsoring college community. This is one part of our program we must do yet we love doing it. I am sure you realize SCLC cannot raise the needed funds for every poor, illiterate southern county, therefore, we are allowing your college community not only to work in our summer program, but you have the opportunity to totally adopt the community your group works in.

Due to the nature of the project it is imperative that all applicants be carefully screened. For this purpose your group will need to set up a screening committee of responsible faculty members and students.

Brochures, explaining the SCOPE project are presently being printed. Additional brochures explaining the Citizenship Education Program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the SCLC itself, and the need for constructive action in the south are available, although in short supply. Please let us know what your needs will be

Southern politics and economics, and training in the applications and implications of nonviolence. All steps of the program will be carefully supervised by experienced SCLC staff.

You can assist us invaluably in the recruitment of these students. Enclosed is a form requesting names of persons and organizations in your academic community who will be helpful. If another person in your institution could better fill in this form, please forward it to him.

Since careful long range planning is needed to achieve a successful program, we will be grateful for your prompt attention to this request.

Faithfully yours,

Martin L. King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Km

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE - 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Attention: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Name of College or University _____

President _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Chaplain _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Size of student enrollment _____

Please list faculty, administrative personnel and/or students who would be helpful in recruiting and screening students and faculty for SCLC's Summer Project.

1. Name _____ Position _____

   Address _____ Phone _____

2. Name _____ Position _____

   Address _____ Phone _____

Student organization which Southern Christian Leadership Conference should contact:

1. Name _____ Address _____

2. Name _____ Address _____

Individual students in college SCLC should contact:

1. Name _____ Address _____

2. Name _____ Address _____

3. Name _____ Address _____

Is there an ACLU Chapter in your community which is concerned with civil rights:

1. Name _____ Address _____

Please list any additional information concerning your community which would be helpful to us in our recruitment of mature and dedicated personnel for SCLC's Summer Project.

SCLC

S O U T H E R N C H R I S T I A N L E A D E R S H I P C O N F E R E N C E

208 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Martin Luther King, Jr, President Wyatt Tee Walker, Director

SOUTHWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION PROSPECTUS

IN COOPERATION WITH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

X LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

X UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has the basic aim of achieving full citizenship rights, equality, and the integration of the Negro in all aspects of American life. SCLC activity revolves around two main focal points: the use of nonviolence as a means of creative protest; and securing the right of the ballot for every citizen. Periodically, SCLC upon invitation conducts voter registration drives to enhance a community's opportunity to free itself from economic and political servitude. It is toward this end that this prospectus is directed, employing some new approaches and devices that warrant trial.

I. IMPORTANCE OF THE NEGRO VOTE

Under our American system of government, the right to vote is the basic tool for every citizen who would "promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" set forth in the preamble to the Constitution.

With the groundswell of civil rights interest and activity as it relates to the Negro in America continually growing, the access of Negro citizens to the ballot has assumed new importance.

The demise of the white primary and the developing new posture of the Negro community since World War II have led both professional and lay analysts to conclude that the ballot is one of the keys to the solution of the myriad problems of segregation. By skillful use of the ballot, the Negro can be heard and demand equal consideration along with other groups with lobbying powers, representing business, labor, veterans and farmers.

Both major political parties have recognized the power of the Negro vote, and consequently, in the last few years, the platforms of each have included stronger resolutions aimed at improving the lot of the Negro. Much of this sentiment was crystallized in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first legislation of its kind since Reconstruction.

However, nothing has so clearly illustrated the power of the Negro vote as did the last presidential election. Many reputable sources,

among them the New York Times, have indicated again and again with careful documentation that the sudden shift in the Negro vote in the large urban areas of the East and Midwest turned the tide for Mr. Kennedy and elected him as our 35th President. It is not safe to say that this was the only factor, but certainly the majority of experts agree that it was one of the decisive factors.

Another facet of the importance of the Negro vote that warrants mentioning is that of the impact it can have on world opinion. To say the least, racial injustice at home has been an ever-growing source of embarrassment. In emerging areas of Africa and Asia, every untoward racial incident increases our liabilities as leader of the free world. The full guarantee of the right of the franchise to every citizen and the employment of effective programs to convert the potential voting strength of the Negro in the South into actual voting strength would serve as the strongest deterrent to instances that damage our image before the nations of the world. Here again, the importance of the Negro vote is underscored; it is not only important to the resolution of our internal problems, it has direct relevance to our external problems.

Research discloses that less than 25% of the Negro population in the South of voting age is registered. Thus at one pole we have extremely low incidence of Negro registered voters and at the other pole, the extremely high importance of the Negro vote - not only to the Negro, but to our nation, and perhaps the world. How has this come to be?

The potential Negro vote in the South is beset by a two-headed monster. On the one hand, the effects of segregation have produced in him a sub-culture with an accompanying lack of educational, economic and political opportunities. So situated by cultural conditioning and the system of segregation, he has no real interest or hope that he can find relief through the ballot. Thus, the deeply entrenched apathy of the Negro community in the South towards voter registration. On the other hand, and this perhaps gives rise to a large part of the above, we have the many restrictive devices, compounded by tightening of voter registration laws (Virginia's blank sheet), purging of the voting rolls, open intimidation and economic reprisal. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference agrees that the monster is formidable but not unassailable. Our Southern dilemma cannot be relieved unless some hard-headed, well-oiled machinery in voter registration is directed at greatly increasing the number of Negro voters in hundreds of communities across the South.

II. CHURCH-ORIENTED VOTER REGISTRATION

It is our studied opinion that any successful voter registration drive, whether it be short-range and intensive or long-range and sustained, must be church-oriented. This is true of any program that directly affects the Negro community in the South. The Negro church, more than any other institution has dominated every facet of the life of the southern Negro. Its role as it relates to the Negro Community is perhaps a unique sociological phenomenon. The civil rights struggle of the Negro community

has directly paralleled the activity and development of the Negro church. The Negro church is his only forum, owned, operated and controlled by him; it affords him the broadest opportunity for social intercourse; it is generally the headquarters of the Negro's struggle for full citizenship; the pastor is the community leader and champion of the Negro's civil liberties. Most of the protest centers in the South are clergy-led.

A cursory glance at what has been done in the area of voter registration in the South quickly reveals that the great reservoir of manpower, pastoral leadership, and "grass roots" contact available through the Negro church has not yet been tapped. Accordingly, SCLC, from its church oriented posture, proposes in this plan a beginning directed ultimately at securing the maximum response to voter registration via the Negro church communities in the South. The strategic role of the Negro church in the community, its long identity with the struggle of its people, the practical considerations of public assembly and communication, lend emphasis to our feeling of the significance of a church-oriented voter registration program.

Outlined below are some specifics pointing up the value of such a program is mentioned above:

A. Churches are located in practically every community.

B. The church membership meets regularly, usually each Sunday, and often several members meet during the week.

C. Churches are committed to the ideal of serving or meeting the basic needs of people and having genuine concern for their problems.

D. Church membership cuts across all age, economic, educational, cultural, class, and geographical lines in a community.

E. Churches have the resources and techniques for motivating people to voluntary and altruistic service.

F. The time and schedule of pastors can be adjusted more naturally and easily than that of persons in most other professions.

G. Churches remain free from narrow partisan and divisive handicaps more easily than other types of organizations.

What more fitting role could the church community of any city play than to be a decisive factor in relieving the hurt and misery of people who have been made politically and economically impotent by the system of segregation and discrimination?

III. SCLC AND SOUTHWIDE DRIVE

WORD OF PREFACE - SCLC has done some serious thinking on the prospect of a South-wide Voter Registration Drive in cooperation with other human relations organizations in the field. Our suggestion as to our responsibility geographically would be entirely dependent upon mutual agreement on these areas with the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People. It is necessary to mention this reservation because it goes without saying that NAACP has been pioneer in the civil rights struggle of the Negro. Their network of branches and state conferences cover the entire South with the unfortunate exception of the State of Alabama. Our posture remains firm that we would in every instance accept geographic responsibility only upon their mutual agreement. Most assuredly, there are some areas where both SCLC and NAACP are strong organizationally; here we would be amenable to a joint-cooperative project e.g. Virginia. In other areas, we could by agreement function where they

are weak and we are strong. The other side of the coin would be the reverse of the last instance cited. The state of Alabama from which the NAACP is presently prohibited from operating could perhaps be served best by the Conference. In this instance, there is some concentration of our following.

In short, this kind of rule of thumb would be used in relationship to the province of each organization, but more especially to NAACP because of its broad organization and extensive following.

GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSIBILITY - The Conference by way of the following proposals intends only to be suggestive and readily admits that that which appears below must have a high degree of flexibility. When it is indicated that we would assume responsibility for a geographical area, in toto, or in part, it is within the frame of reference that we would be willing to accept responsibility for whatever 'total program' could be reasonably expected for the duration of the drive. If we were to accept one-half the responsibility for a state, this means one-half the program of voter registration, that could be reasonably be conducted in that state for a given period of time.

ALABAMA - The Conference is willing to accept the total responsibility of a voter-registration program throughout the state of Alabama. We would direct our efforts at corraling the support of already-existing organizations in the field, re-activating those that have become dormant, mobilizing new forces, and gearing the total program predominantly through Negro churches. Key urban com-

munities would be chosen for intensive drives and densely populated rural counties would be primary targets. SCLC would address itself to particularly the hard-core counties where not a single Negro has ever been registered to vote. Especially will we concern ourselves with Congressional Districts that have both a high incidence of potential Negro voting strength and hard-core segregationists as their elected public officials. The same kind of concern will be given to those areas at the state and local level.

LOUISIANA - SCLC is willing to accept the total responsibility for a voter-registration program in the state of Louisiana with perhaps the exception of New Orleans. This exception is mentioned because we know that the New Orleans community is strongly NAACP-oriented and one of the more outstanding areas of their achievement in the Deep South. We would be persuaded by their judgment and in this instance would be amenable to a joint-cooperative effort. Louisiana is our second preference because of the high caliber results of the United Christian Movement headed by Dr. C. O. Simpkins (an SCLC official) and Mr. Harry Blake (Field Secretary of SCLC) in the area of voter-registration complaints that aided in bringing to Louisiana the Civil Rights Commission hearing on voting irregularities in the northern Louisiana parishes. We would honestly have the opportunity to build on a firm base that has already been laid. The same basic approach would be made in each state where the Conference functions as outlined briefly under "Alabama."

TENNESSEE - SCLC is willing to assume one-half the responsibility for the state of Tennessee. As in the NAACP's case in New Orleans,

we would feel very paternalistic about Nashville. This is one of the cities where we are perhaps at greatest strength. We recognize the superior record of the Association in Memphis and would defer to them readily. In addition to some eastern rural areas, the Conference feels it could be effective in Chattanooga and Knoxville. A plausible partition of the state into an eastern and western responsibility may be possible.

FLORIDA - SCLC is willing to accept as much as one-half the responsibility for the projected program in the state of Florida. The eternal presence of the Association provides still another platform for bi-partisan division of geographical responsibility and/or some joint-cooperative effort. CORE has a stronghold in Miami. The Association is naturally present. There exists the possibility of a three-way joint effort in this pivotal city of the state of Florida.

SOUTH CAROLINA - Upon consultation with CORE officials, we learn that they are most strongly organized in the Deep South in the state of South Carolina. Accordingly, this state, with the presence of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP branches, a tripartite arrangement could possibly be made. The Conference is willing to accept a one-third responsibility for South Carolina.

TEXAS - Since Texas is the second largest state in the union, it is our feeling that there is room for all of the organizations in the field to function. Thusly, SCLC is willing to accept the responsibility for as much as one-third of a program deemed feasible in Texas.

VIRGINIA - The Commonwealth of Virginia is unique in the opportunity it presents, for here in this southern state alone is there the chance for a really joint program. Both the Association and the Conference have here their strongest and most active state units. So closely intertwined are the personnel and the objects of interest, geographical division of responsibility would be a great waste. It is our sincere feeling that a remarkable effort could be made under the leadership of Mr. Robert D. Robertson, state conference President of the NAACP, and Dr. Milton A. Reid, state conference President of SCLC. We trust that this suggestion be given the most serious consideration.

GEORGIA - The Conference, with an understandable bit of selfish interest, is willing to accept responsibility for the city of Atlanta. At this present moment, an evaluation of a city-wide voter-registration drive in this great southern city is being made to determine what impact some of our newer techniques have made. This drive was a joint-cooperative effort of many organizations with a sizable investment of finance and personnel of the Conference. A sound base has been laid in this pilot project and SCLC would reluctantly forego the opportunity to exploit the start that has been made. We are just as willing to enter again into a similar joint effort as of this past summer of 1961 in the city of Atlanta.

IV. STAFF*

DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION - General overall supervision of Conference responsibility in total program. Maintenance of continual contact and coordination with Director of Southwide Project (Southern Regional Council Office). Works directly under staff head of Conference and directs personally the program and mechanics of voter-registration. Some field service absolutely necessary. Primary responsibility to oversee and discipline budget expenditures.

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION - Normal duties of a private secretary.

FIELD SECRETARY (5) - Upon assignment to specific geographic responsibility, general program of church-oriented voter registration would be applied. Secretary's primary responsibility would be implementation of program as it is suited to particular local community, rural and urban.

CLERICAL STAFF - Four or five part-time stenographic help drawn from home base of state where Field Secretary is on assignment. State program would determine modus operandi as to whether part-time stenographer would be a single person or several different persons in the area of the state being worked.

ORGANIZERS - Local people who would be corraled to do leg work. Modest stipends paid for time invested would be determined by prevailing wage scale of specific community.

* No attempt is being made at this point to present job descriptions. These represent only the barest details of general function.

V. BUDGET

Note: All categories apply for a duration of one year of operation.

SALARIES

Director of Voter Registration		$7,500.00
Secretary to Director		4,000.00
Field Secretaries (5) @ $6,000.00		30,000.00
Part-time Clerical Help (5) @ $1,200.00		6,000.00
Organizers (No. undertermined) part time Leg work, Misc. duties $2,400.00 per office		12,000.00

OFFICES

Rent	$35.00	
Telephone	20.00	
Light	10.00	
Postage	20.00	
Supplies	15.00	
Pro rata $100.00 per month		6,000.00

TRANSPORTATION

Director		3,000.00
Field Secretaries ($1000.00 per)		5,000.00
Field Service (Organizers)		
Gas & oil	$2,400.00	
Auto	1,600.00	4,000.00
Car Pools (to registrar's office)		
Gas and Oil		4,000.00

PRINTING

Stationery, placards, handbills, throw-aways, fliers, posters, invitations, cards, etc.	10,000.00

CHURCH WORK & CONTINGENCIES 3,000.00

PUBLICITY & ADVERTISING

Newspapers	$1,500.00	
Radio	1,600.00	
Public Address	900.00	$4,000.00
	TOTAL	$98,500.00

VI. SUMMARY

The proposals herein contained are only suggestive and not definitive. It is our opinion that a realistic Southwide program demands at least a two-year period. The proposals made had no intent to exclude mention of the other organizations to be involved. We have addressed ourselves primarily to the role of the NAACP because of the similarity of organizational function. We have not presumed to say what the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee or the National Urban League or the Southern Regional Council, etc, would do. We have the inclination to supplement what any organization may do and be supplemented until every citizen is guaranteed the unhampered right of the ballot. In short, SCLC pledges the total resources it can muster for a dynamic Southwide Voter Registration Program.

S O U T H E R N C H R I S T I A N L E A D E R S H I P C O N F E R E N C E

S. C. L. C.

Voter Registration Department
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

A CANVASSER'S NEEDS

A canvasser needs a minimum of three kinds of informational material to distribute:

(1) WHY register:
(Election information, local issues, etc.)

(2) WHERE, WHEN and HOW to register:

WHERE: (example) The voter registration office is located on the third floor of the county courthouse building on Johnson and Broad Streets.

WHEN: Give the time and days the registration office is opened. "The books close soon, so please get registered now."

HOW: This includes information on where in the community voter registration clinics are being held, also information on car-pools.

(3) ELIGIBILITY requirements: age, residence, etc.

All materials should be plainly written, easy to read.

Remember the GOLDEN RULE for successful voter registration campaigns:
"Canvass, canvass every day, start while elections are months away"

S.C.L.C.

SUGGESTED STEPS FOR A BLOCK PARTY

I Have a meeting at your home within the next few days.

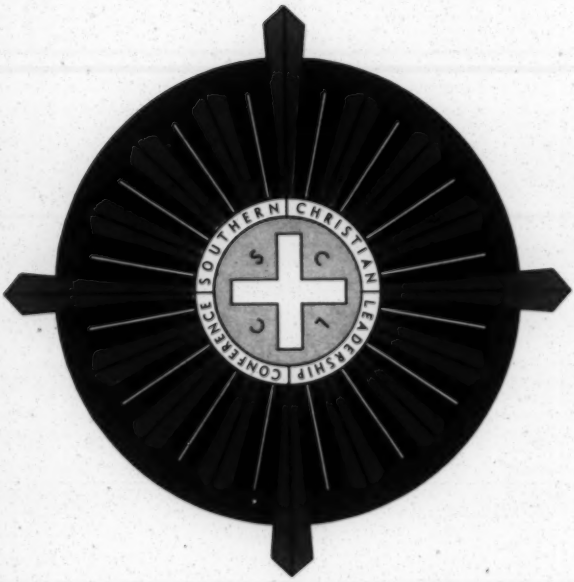
II Be sure you have enough invitations to cover all adults living on your side of the street from one corner to the next. Our local office or committee will be glad to give you additional invitations.

III Deliver the invitation and if possible follow-up with a phone call, but don't make the occasion sound dull. It's a neighborhood get-together.

AT THE MEETING: (You may want to serve coffee and doughnuts)

1. Begin on time. Have Voter Registration material on hand.
2. Present speaker.
3. Speaker tells the deadline for registration and poll tax; the importance of voting; who is eligible; and where to get registered.
4. Discuss community problems and welfare.
5. Tell why your block should have 100% Voters.
6. Plan a meeting for the next week to give help and aid to neighbors who need help to qualify. Plan trips to registrar's office.
7. Have someone contact persons who did not show up at the meeting.

SCLC



THIS IS SCLC

S C L C

Birth of SCLC

On January 10, 1957, more than 100 Southern leaders gathered in Atlanta, Georgia, to share and discuss their mutual problems of the Southern struggle. By unanimous agreement, the body voted to form a permanent organization that would serve as a coordinating agency for local protest centers that were utilizing the technique and philosophy of nonviolence in creative protest. Two months later, close on the heels of the successful Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott, SCLC came into being, in New Orleans, Louisiana. Martin Luther King, Jr., was elected president.

Structure of SCLC

Affiliate organizations all across the South make up the body of the Conference. The making and execution of basic policy is the responsibility of the Executive Board, geographically representative of the entire South. Of the thirty-three board members, twenty-four are elected by the Conference and nine by the Board. Every affiliate may have from one to five voting delegates at any deliberative session of the Conference, depending upon the type of financial affiliation. The annual meeting of the Conference is held in the early fall and the Executive Board meets in the Spring. Policy decisions are handled by an Administrative Committee between meetings of the Conference and the Board. SCLC maintains a modest but versatile staff at its home office in Atlanta, Georgia.

Membership in SCLC

SCLC is not a membership organization *per se*. As indicated, affiliate groups and organizations constitute the actual membership. In turn, individuals belong to the affiliates (churches, civic organizations, fraternal groups, etc.). The minimum affiliate fee is $25.00 per annum entitling the group represented to one voting delegate in all deliberative sessions. An affiliate may have as many as five (5) voting delegates ($125.00), but regardless of amount given, this is maximum number of delegates allowed. Affiliation requires an application in writing to national office that indicates general structure and purposes of group seeking affiliation. All affiliates are confirmed by the Executive Board or Administrative Committee. Upon confirmation, affiliate certificates and suitable credentials are forwarded to member organization indicating

SCLC's services are immediately available. The SCLC Newsletter and other printed material relevant to the social struggle are forwarded to the membership of the affiliate group periodically.

SCLC—A Nonsectarian Agency

From its inception, SCLC has been nonsectarian in character. Conference supporters are people of all faiths, religions and creeds. The word 'Christian' in SCLC's name is natural and unique to the social structure of the Negro community in the South. The Negro church is his only forum, owned, operated and controlled by him; it affords the broadest opportunity for social intercourse; it is generally the headquarters of the Negro's struggle for full citizenship; the pastor has been the community leader and champion of the Negro's civil liberties. Most of the protest centers in the South are clergy-led, thus accounting for the high incidence of ministers who make up the leadership of the Conference. Laymen too, play a significant role, several serving on the Board and holding top offices. SCLC welcomes the good wishes and support of any person or group of persons who have as their ultimate goal actualizing democracy in America through peaceful and nonviolent means.

Aims and Purposes of SCLC

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has the basic aim of achieving full citizenship rights, equality, and the integration of the Negro in all aspects of American life. SCLC is a service agency to facilitate coordinated action of local community groups within the frame of their indigenous organizations and natural leadership. SCLC activity revolves around two main focal points: the use of nonviolent philosophy as a means of creative protest; and securing the right of the ballot for every citizen.

Philosophy of SCLC

The basic tenents of Hebraic-Christian tradition coupled with the Ghandian concept of *satyagraha* — truth force — is at the heart of SCLC's philosophy. Christian nonviolence actively resists evil in any form. It never seeks to humiliate the opponent, only to win him. Suffering is accepted without retaliation. Internal violence of the spirit is as much to be rejected as external physical violence. At the center of nonviolence is redemptive love. Creatively

S C L C

used, the philosophy of nonviolence can restore the broken community in America. SCLC is convinced that nonviolence is the most potent force available to an oppressed people in their struggle for freedom and dignity.

SCLC and Nonviolent Mass Direct Action

SCLC believes that the American dilemma in race relations can best and most quickly be resolved through the action of thousands of people, committed to the philosophy of nonviolence, who will physically identify themselves in a just and moral struggle. It is not enough to be intellectually dissatisfied with an evil system. The true nonviolent resister presents his physical body as an instrument to defeat the system. Through nonviolent mass direct action, the evil system is creatively dramatized in order that the conscience of the community may grapple with the rightness or wrongness of the issue at hand.

SCLC and Leadership Training

In its bold new program, SCLC has undertaken one of the difficult tasks so vital to the present-day struggle in the South. The Leadership Training Program is directed at the organization of communities at the 'grass-roots' level. It is believed that the great success of the Negro community's struggle for full citizenship will be determined by the training of this second-line leadership. Leadership Training embraces the work of the Citizenship Schools and the Correspondence Institute. Both include in their course of studies such subjects as: *Registration and Voting; Social Protest; Understanding Politics; Use of the Boycott; How to Picket; The Nature of Prejudice*, etc.

SCLC's Citizenship Schools

The Citizenship School is the direct result of one phase of the Leadership Training Program. Interested persons, who have a general knowledge of reading and writing, are trained intensively in the skills of adult education using subject matter relevant to the social struggle. They return to their individual communities as instructors and set up a Citizenship School that the 'grass-roots' people may be trained for full participation in civic life. Periodically, the instructors return to the training center for refresher courses to keep them abreast of significant changes and to further develop their skills.

SCLC and Voter-Registration

The right of the ballot is basic to the exercise of full citizenship rights. All across the South, subtle and flagrant obstacles confront the Negro when he seeks to register and vote. Poll taxes, long form questionnaires, harassment, economic reprisal, and sometimes death, meet those who dare to seek this exercise of the ballot. In areas where there is little or no attempt to block the voting attempts of the Negro, apathy generally is deeply etched upon the habits of the community. SCLC with its specialized staff works on both fronts: aiding local communities through every means available to secure the right to vote (e.g. filing complaints with the Civil Rights Commission) and arousing interest through voter-registration workshops to point up the importance of the ballot. Periodically, SCLC, upon invitation conducts a voter-registration drive to enhance a community's opportunity to free itself from economic and political servitude. SCLC believes that the most important step the Negro can take is that short walk to the voting booth.

SCLC and Civil Disobedience

SCLC sees civil disobedience as a natural consequence of nonviolence when the resister is confronted by unjust and immoral laws. This does not imply that SCLC advocates either anarchy or lawlessness. The Conference firmly believes that all people have a moral responsibility to obey laws that are just. It recognizes, however, that there also are unjust laws. From a purely moral point of view, an unjust law is one that is out of harmony with the moral law of the universe, or, as the religionist would say, out of harmony with the Law of God. More concretely, an unjust law is one in which the minority is compelled to observe a code which is not binding on the majority. An unjust law is one in which people are required to obey a code that they had no part in making because they were denied the right to vote. In the face of such obvious inequality, where difference is made legal, the nonviolent resister has no alternative but to disobey the unjust law. In disobeying such a law, he does so peacefully, openly and nonviolently. Most important, he *willingly* accepts the penalty for breaking the law. This distinguishes SCLC's position on civil disobedience from the 'uncivil disobedience' of the racist opposition in the South. In the face of laws they consider unjust, they seek to defy,

evade, and circumvent the law, BUT they are *unwilling* to accept the penalty for breaking the law. The end result of their defiance is anarchy and disrespect for the law. SCLC, on the other hand, believes that civil disobedience involves the highest respect for the law. He who openly disobeys a law that conscience tells him is unjust and willingly accepts the penalty is giving evidence that he so respects the law that he belongs in jail until it is changed.

Source of SCLC's Funds

SCLC's budget is supported by mass rallies, individual and organizational pledges, direct mailing fund appeals, and affiliate fees. Some portion of the budget is realized through the personal appearances of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other members of the Conference. Under its bold new program, SCLC launches in 1961 its 'Dollars For Freedom' campaign which is again directed at the 'grass roots' population of America. More recently, special fund-raising projects in the form of benefits featuring outstanding artists of show business, have added to the financial support needed to carry on the work throughout the South.

SCLC and the Sit-ins

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference views the Sit-In Movement of southern college students as the most important development in the southern struggle. The Conference's record evidences that at every opportunity, it has done everything within its power and resources to aid and abet the students in developing their skills in nonviolent protest. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the coordinating organization of the student movement, was born as a result of a conference called by SCLC at Raleigh, North Carolina, in the spring of 1960 at the height of the Sit-Ins. It continues to serve in an advisory capacity through its professional staff and its president, Martin Luther King, Jr., symbol of the students' nonviolent mass attack on segregation. Some of the most significant victories in the Sit-In Movement of southern college students have come as a result of the leadership and guidance of SCLC affiliates, e.g., Nashville Christian Leadership Council, Nashville, Tenn., Petersburg Improvement Association, Petersburg, Va., etc.

SCLC and Segregation

SCLC is firmly opposed to segregation in any form that it takes and pledges itself to work unrelentingly to rid every vestige of its scars from our nation through nonviolent means. Segregation is an evil and its presence in our nation has blighted our larger destiny as a leader in world affairs. Segregation does as much harm to the *segregator* as it does to the *segregated*. The *segregated* develops a false sense of inferiority and the *segregator* develops a false sense of superiority, both contrary to the American ideal of democracy. America must rid herself of segregation not alone because it is politically expedient, but because it is morally right!

SCLC and Constructive Program

SCLC's basic program fosters nonviolent resistance to all forms of racial injustice, including state and local laws and practices, even when this means going to jail; and imaginative, bold constructive action to end the demoralization caused by the legacy of slavery and segregation—inferior schools, slums, and second-class citizenship. Thus, the Conference works on two fronts. On the one hand, it resists continuously the system of segregation which is the basic cause of lagging standards; on the other hand, it works constructively to improve the standards themselves. There MUST be a balance between attacking the causes and healing the effects of segregation.

SCLC and the Beloved Community

The ultimate aim of SCLC is to foster and create the 'beloved community' in America where brotherhood is a reality. It rejects any doctrine of black supremacy for this merely substitutes one kind of tyranny for another. The Conference does not foster moving the Negro from a position of disadvantage to one of advantage for this would thereby subvert justice. SCLC works for integration. Our ultimate goal is genuine intergroup and interpersonal living — *integration*. Only through nonviolence can reconciliation and the creation of the beloved community be effected. The international focus on America and her internal problems against the dread prospect of a hot war, demand our seeking this end.

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Atlanta, Ga.

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Tallahassee, Fla.

Second Vice-President
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Secretary
*F. L. Shuttlesworth
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Assistant Secretary
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Treasurer
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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
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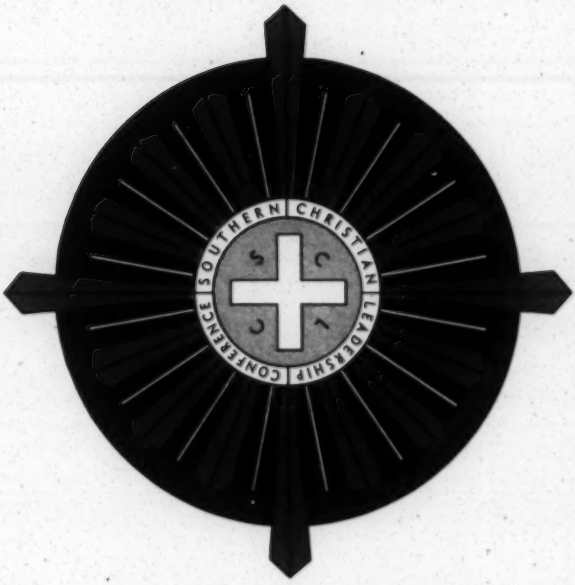
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

*Clergy

SCLC



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(524-1378)

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Rev. Harry Blake, Field Secretary
2834 Abbie Street
Shreveport, La.
EXISTING OFFICE
(422-1935)

Mr. F. H. LaGarde, Regional Representative
118 W Albemarle St.
Edenton, North Carolina
EXISTING OFFICE
(4103)

Mr. Golden Frinks (Newly hired coordinator, SCLC Voter Registration Campaign in North Carolina)

CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING ** SCLC VOTER REGISTRATION FINANCIAL AID

Father Robert B. Hunter, Director **
Metropolitan Committee for Voter Registration
601 E 9th Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEW OFFICE

Mr. L. A. Lee, Director **
Knox County Crusade for Citizenship
2321 Brooks Road
Knoxville, Tenn.
NEW OFFICE

Dr. Milton A. Reid, President
Virginia State Unit of SCLC
244 Halifax Street
Petersburg, Virginia
(RE 2-5641)
(RE 2-2841)
NEW OFFICE

Mr. Esau Jenkins, Chairman
Citizens Committee of Charleston County
244 Spring Street
Charleston, S. C.
(RA 3-2908)

** cooperative arrangement

S O U T H E R N C H R I S T I A N L E A D E R S H I P C O N F E R E N C E

208 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Martin Luther King, Jr, President Wyatt Tee Walker, Director

SOUTHWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION PROSPECTUS

IN COOPERATION WITH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has the basic aim of achieving full citizenship rights, equality, and the integration of the Negro in all aspects of American life. SCLC activity revolves around two main focal points: the use of nonviolence as a means of creative protest; and securing the right of the ballot for every citizen. Periodically, SCLC upon invitation conducts voter registration drives to enhance a community's opportunity to free itself from economic and political servitude. It is toward this end that this prospectus is directed, employing some new approaches and devices that warrant trial.

I. IMPORTANCE OF THE NEGRO VOTE

Under our American system of government, the right to vote is the basic tool for every citizen who would "promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" set forth in the preamble to the Constitution.

With the groundswell of civil rights interest and activity as it relates to the Negro in America continually growing, the access of Negro citizens to the ballot has assumed new importance.

The demise of the white primary and the developing new posture of the Negro community since World War II have led both professional and lay analysts to conclude that the ballot is one of the keys to the solution of the myriad problems of segregation. By skillful use of the ballot, the Negro can be heard and demand equal consideration along with other groups with lobbying powers, representing business, labor, veterans and farmers.

Both major political parties have recognized the power of the Negro vote, and consequently, in the last few years, the platforms of each have included stronger resolutions aimed at improving the lot of the Negro. Much of this sentiment was crystallized in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first legislation of its kind since Reconstruction.

However, nothing has so clearly illustrated the power of the Negro vote as did the last presidential election. Many reputable sources,

among them the New York Times, have indicated again and again with careful documentation that the sudden shift in the Negro vote in the large urban areas of the East and Midwest turned the tide for Mr. Kennedy and elected him as our 35th President. It is not safe to say that this was the only factor, but certainly the majority of experts agree that it was one of the decisive factors.

Another facet of the importance of the Negro vote that warrants mentioning is that of the impact it can have on world opinion. To say the least, racial injustice at home has been an ever-growing source of embarrassment. In emerging areas of Africa and Asia, every untoward racial incident increases our liabilities as leader of the free world. The full guarantee of the right of the franchise to every citizen and the employment of effective programs to convert the potential voting strength of the Negro in the South into actual voting strength would serve as the strongest deterrent to instances that damage our image before the nations of the world. Here again, the importance of the Negro vote is underscored; it is not only important to the resolution of our internal problems, it has direct relevance to our external problems.

Research discloses that less than 25% of the Negro population in the South of voting age is registered. Thus at one pole we have extremely low incidence of Negro registered voters and at the other pole, the extremely high importance of the Negro vote - not only to the Negro, but to our nation, and perhaps the world. How has this come to be?

The potential Negro vote in the South is beset by a two-headed monster. On the one hand, the effects of segregation have produced in him a sub-culture with an accompanying lack of educational, economic and political opportunities. So situated by cultural conditioning and the system of segregation, he has no real interest or hope that he can find relief through the ballot. Thus, the deeply entrenched apathy of the Negro community in the South towards voter registration. On the other hand, and this perhaps gives rise to a large part of the above, we have the many restrictive devices, compounded by tightening of voter registration laws (Virginia's blank sheet), purging of the voting rolls, open intimidation and economic reprisal. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference agrees that the monster is formidable but not unassailable. Our Southern dilemma cannot be relieved unless some hard-headed, well-oiled machinery in voter registration is directed at greatly increasing the number of Negro voters in hundreds of communities across the South.

II. CHURCH-ORIENTED VOTER REGISTRATION

It is our studied opinion that any successful voter registration drive, whether it be short-range and intensive or long-range and sustained, must be church-oriented. This is true of any program that directly affects the Negro community in the South. The Negro church, more than any other institution has dominated every facet of the life of the southern Negro. Its role as it relates to the Negro Community is perhaps a unique sociological phenomenon. The civil rights struggle of the Negro community

has directly paralleled the activity and development of the Negro church. The Negro church is his only forum, owned, operated and controlled by him; it affords him the broadest opportunity for social intercourse; it is generally the headquarters of the Negro's struggle for full citizenship; the pastor is the community leader and champion of the Negro's civil liberties. Most of the protest centers in the South are clergy-led.

A cursory glance at what has been done in the area of voter registration in the South quickly **reveals** that the great reservoir of manpower, pastoral leadership, and "grass roots" contact available through the Negro church has not yet been tapped. Accordingly, SCLC, from its church oriented posture, proposes in this plan a beginning directed ultimately at securing the maximum response to voter registration via the Negro church communities in the South. The strategic role of the Negro church in the community, its long identity with the struggle of its people, the practical considerations of public assembly and communication, lend emphasis to our feeling of the significance of a church-oriented voter registration program.

Outlined below are some specifics pointing up the value of such a program is mentioned above:

A. Churches are located in practically every community.

B. The church membership meets regularly, usually each Sunday, and often several members meet during the week.

C. Churches are committed to the ideal of serving or meeting the basic needs of people and having genuine concern for their problems.

D. Church membership cuts across all age, economic, educational, cultural, class, and geographical lines in a community.

E. Churches have the resources and techniques for motivating people to voluntary and altruistic service.

F. The time and schedule of pastors can be adjusted more naturally and easily than that of persons in most other professions.

G. Churches remain free from narrow partisan and divisive handicaps more easily than other types of organizations.

What more fitting role could the church community of any city play than to be a decisive factor in relieving the hurt and misery of people who have been made politically and economically impotent by the system of segregation and discrimination?

III. SCLC AND SOUTHWIDE DRIVE

WORD OF PREFACE - SCLC has done some serious thinking on the prospect of a South-wide Voter Registration Drive in cooperation with other human relations organizations in the field. Our suggestion as to our responsibility geographically would be entirely dependent upon mutual agreement on these areas with the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People. It is necessary to mention this reservation because it goes without saying that NAACP has been pioneer in the civil rights struggle of the Negro. Their network of branches and state conferences cover the entire South with the unfortunate exception of the State of Alabama. Our posture remains firm that we would in every instance accept geographic responsibility only upon their mutual agreement. Most assuredly, there are some areas where both SCLC and NAACP are strong organizationally; here we would be amenable to a joint-cooperative project e.g. Virginia. In other areas, we could by agreement function where they

are weak and we are strong. The other side of the coin would be the reverse of the last instance cited. The state of Alabama from which the NAACP is presently prohibited from operating could perhaps be served best by the Conference. In this instance, there is some concentration of our following.

In short, this kind of rule of thumb would be used in relationship to the province of each organization, but more especially to NAACP because of its broad organization and extensive following.

GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSIBILITY - The Conference by way of the following proposals intends only to be suggestive and readily admits that that which appears below must have a high degree of flexibility. When it is indicated that we would assume responsibility for a geographical area, in toto, or in part, it is within the frame of reference that we would be willing to accept responsibility for whatever 'total program' could be reasonably expected for the duration of the drive. If we were to accept one-half the responsibility for a state, this means one-half the program of voter registration, that could be reasonably be conducted in that state for a given period of time.

ALABAMA - The Conference is willing to accept the total responsibility of a voter-registration program throughout the state of Alabama. We would direct our efforts at corraling the support of already-existing organizations in the field, re-activating those that have become dormant, mobilizing new forces, and gearing the total program predominantly through Negro churches. Key urban com-

munities would be chosen for intensive drives and densely populated rural counties would be primary targets. SCLC would address itself to particularly the hard-core counties where not a single Negro has ever been registered to vote. Especially will we concern ourselves with Congressional Districts that have both a high incidence of potential Negro voting strength and hard-core segregationists as their elected public officials. The same kind of concern will be given to those areas at the state and local level.

LOUISIANA - SCLC is willing to accept the total responsibility for a voter-registration program in the state of Louisiana with perhaps the exception of New Orleans. This exception is mentioned because we know that the New Orleans community is strongly NAACP-oriented and one of the more outstanding areas of their achievement in the Deep South. We would be persuaded by their judgment and in this instance would be amenable to a joint-cooperative effort. Louisiana is our second preference because of the high caliber results of the United Christian Movement headed by Dr. C. O. Simpkins (an SCLC official) and Mr. Harry Blake (Field Secretary of SCLC) in the area of voter-registration complaints that aided in bringing to Louisiana the Civil Rights Commission hearing on voting irregularities in the northern Louisiana parishes. We would honestly have the opportunity to build on a firm base that has already been laid. The same basic approach would be made in each state where the Conference functions as outlined briefly under "Alabama."

TENNESSEE - SCLC is willing to assume one-half the responsibility for the state of Tennessee. As in the NAACP's case in New Orleans,

we would feel very paternalistic about Nashville. This is one of the cities where we are perhaps at greatest strength. We recognize the superior record of the Association in Memphis and would defer to them readily. In addition to some eastern rural areas, the Conference feels it could be effective in Chattanooga and Knoxville. A plausible partition of the state into an eastern and western responsibility may be possible.

FLORIDA - SCLC is willing to accept as much as one-half the responsibility for the projected program in the state of Florida. The eternal presence of the Association provides still another platform for bi-partisan division of geographical responsibility and/or some joint-cooperative effort. CORE has a stronghold in Miami. The Association is naturally present. There exists the possibility of a three-way joint effort in this pivotal city of the state of Florida.

SOUTH CAROLINA - Upon consultation with CORE officials, we learn that they are most strongly organized in the Deep South in the state of South Carolina. Accordingly, this state, with the presence of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP branches, a tripartite arrangement could possibly be made. The Conference is willing to accept a one-third responsibility for South Carolina.

TEXAS - Since Texas is the second largest state in the union, it is our feeling that there is room for all of the organizations in the field to function. Thusly, SCLC is willing to accept the responsibility for as much as one-third of a program deemed feasible in Texas.

VIRGINIA - The Commonwealth of Virginia is unique in the opportunity it presents, for here in this southern state alone is there the chance for a really joint program. Both the Association and the Conference have here their strongest and most active state units. So closely intertwined are the personnel and the objects of interest, geographical division of responsibility would be a great waste. It is our sincere feeling that a remarkable effort could be made under the leadership of Mr. Robert D. Robertson, state conference President of the NAACP, and Dr. Milton A. Reid, state conference President of SCLC. We trust that this suggestion be given the most serious consideration.

GEORGIA - The Conference, with an understandable bit of selfish interest, is willing to accept responsibility for the city of Atlanta. At this present moment, an evaluation of a city-wide voter-registration drive in this great southern city is being made to determine what impact some of our newer techniques have made. This drive was a joint-cooperative effort of many organizations with a sizable investment of finance and personnel of the Conference. A sound base has been laid in this pilot project and SCLC would reluctantly forego the opportunity to exploit the start that has been made. We are just as willing to enter again into a similar joint effort as of this past summer of 1961 in the city of Atlanta.

IV. STAFF*

DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION - General overall supervision of Conference responsibility in total program. Maintenance of continual contact and coordination with Director of Southwide Project (Southern Regional Council Office). Works directly under staff head of Conference and directs personally the program and mechanics of voter-registration. Some field service absolutely necessary. Primary responsibility to oversee and discipline budget expenditures.

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION - Normal duties of a private secretary.

5 FIELD SECRETARY (5) - Upon assignment to specific geographic responsibility, general program of church-oriented voter registration would be applied. Secretary's primary responsibility would be implementation of program as it is suited to particular local community, rural and urban.

CLERICAL STAFF - Four or five part-time stenographic help drawn from home base of state where Field Secretary is on assignment. State program would determine modus operandi as to whether part-time stenographer would be a single person or several different persons in the area of the state being worked.

ORGANIZERS - Local people who would be corraled to do leg work. Modest stipends paid for time invested would be determined by prevailing wage scale of specific community.

* No attempt is being made at this point to present job descriptions. These represent only the barest details of general function.

V. BUDGET

Note: All categories apply for a duration of one year of operation.

SALARIES

Director of Voter Registration		$7,500.00
Secretary to Director		4,000.00
Field Secretaries (5) @ $6,000.00		30,000.00
Part-time Clerical Help (5) @ $1,200.00		6,000.00
Organizers (No. undertermined) part time Leg work, Misc. duties $2,400.00 per office		12,000.00

OFFICES

Rent	$35.00	
Telephone	20.00	
Light	10.00	
Postage	20.00	
Supplies	15.00	
Pro rata $100.00 per month		6,000.00

TRANSPORTATION

Director		3,000.00
Field Secretaries ($1000.00 per)		5,000.00
Field Service (Organizers)		
Gas & oil	$2,400.00	
Auto	1,600.00	4,000.00
Car Pools (to registrar's office)		
Gas and Oil		4,000.00

PRINTING

Stationery, placards, handbills, throw-aways, fliers, posters, invitations, cards, etc.	10,000.00

CHURCH WORK & CONTINGENCIES 3,000.00

PUBLICITY & ADVERTISING

Newspapers	$1,500.00	
Radio	1,600.00	
Public Address	900.00	$4,000.00
TOTAL		$98,500.00

VI. SUMMARY

The proposals herein contained are only suggestive and not definitive. It is our opinion that a realistic Southwide program demands at least a two-year period. The proposals made had no intent to exclude mention of the other organizations to be involved. We have addressed ourselves primarily to the role of the NAACP because of the similarity of organizational function. We have not presumed to say what the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee or the National Urban League or the Southern Regional Council, etc, would do. We have the inclination to supplement what any organization may do and be supplemented until every citizen is guaranteed the unhampered right of the ballot. In short, SCLC pledges the total resources it can muster for a dynamic Southwide Voter Registration Program.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Maxwell Hahn
The Field Foundation

RE: The Citizenship Education Program and the Southwide Voter Registration Drive

The present program in Citizenship Education is designed to train local community leaders in:

- Facing Community Problems
- Basic Civic Knowledge
- Voter Education
- Teaching Methods

The ultimate objective of this program is an informed, registered, organized citizenry throughout the South.

The process by which this can be accomplished is much slower and less dramatic than "crash" voter registration programs which seek to canvas the constituency in an attempt to secure immediate registrations. However, the broad approach to citizenship education may be far more rewarding in terms of responsible participation in the affairs of government.

The Citizenship Training Program attempts to give some local leaders in each community a simple understanding of the processes of government and a perspective of long range goals which are possible through the maintenance of personal and group integrity.

Practically speaking, this is accomplished by training persons with natural leadership ability in our initial residential workshop. These persons in turn train persons in their communities who are having difficulty qualifying due to functional illiteracy. The training process establishes a meaningful relationship between leader and pupil which can form the basis of a political line of communication.

M O R E

In Southeast Georgia, the leaders trained became precinct workers and used their pupils, the new literates, as block workers. This made for a very effective approach to mass registration with a sound base of political education. This was certainly one factor in doubling the Negro voter registration in Chatham County.

The Citizenship Education Program also offers an educational approach to the "functional illiterate." In the U. S. Justice Department recommendations, persons with at least 6 years of formal schooling, should be accepted as literate. In Louisiana, 59.1% of the Negro population have six years of schooling or less. Any effective approach to voter registration should include some provision for registering these persons. The Citizenship School has proven its ability to help these persons qualify as registered voters.

The 59.1% of Negro population in Louisiana, with six years or less of formal schooling, is typical of other deep South states. (The U. S. Census reports of social and economic characteristics are not yet ready for other states).

These figures do confirm the need for a concomitant program of education related to any drive for qualified voters, especially since literacy tests are the primary means now employed to disfranchise the Negro.

Our emphasis is on Leadership Training. It is our hope that these leaders will share their skills with their neighbors in a variety of civic opportunities.

In voting, we hope that a sound understanding of the rule of the citizen in local, state and national government will ensue in many Southern communities the issues are so irrelevant to most Negro voters that the interest is not high enough to get out the registered vote. These newly trained leaders might sharpen issues in the minds of the Negro voter by helping them to

M O R E

request and expect some services from local government officials.

An illustration of the type of community problem which trained leaders will confront is the situation which existed in a South Georgia sea coast town. The shrimp packing plant informed some 300 Negro workers, individually, that their work was not up to par. They said that the plant was soon to be required to meet the minimum wage standards of the Federal government. The workers were told that they would have to be released since their work was not up to this wage level, however, if they were willing to sign a statement saying that they were handicapped workers, they could continue to work at their present wage level of $0.30 to $0.50 per hour. All of the workers but one signed, and she was paid $1.15 per hour.

The worker who refused to sign the statements that she was handicapped came to our Citizenship Training session as a visitor one evening and expressed to our staff her concern over the injustice done to her fellow workers. This problem was discussed by our workshop and a gathering of local citizens. Here we outlined the procedure for dealing with such incidents. This set in motion a chain of reactions which resulted in the factory complying in toto with the minimum wage law.

Situations such as this are typical in the South. Our program is designed to cope with a variety of community needs, and to share information on Social Security, banking, health, welfare and other aspects of the Negro's drive to make full citizenship and responsible participation in the community a reality.

This program is significantly different in scope from the South-wide voter registration drive and merits continued support as a separate project of the Field Foundation.

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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP C

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

LIST OF GEORGIA COUNTIES BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT
I	1. Bryan	Pembroke
	2. Bulloch	Statesboro
	3. Burke	Waynesboro
	4. Candler	Metter
	5. Chatham	Savannah
	6. Effingham	Springfield
	7. Emanuel	Swainsboro
	8. Evans	Claxton
	9. Jenkins	Millen
	10. Liberty	Hinesville
	11. Long	Ludowici
	12. McIntosh	Darien
	13. Montgomery	Mt. Vernon
	14. Screven	Sylvania
	15. Tattnall	Reidsville
	16. Toombs	Lyons
	17. Treutlen	Soperton
	18. Wheeler	Alamo
II	1. Baker	Newton
	2. Brooks	Quitman
	3. Calhoun	Morgan
	4. Colquitt	Moultrie
	5. Decatur	Bainbridge
	6. Daugherty	Albany
	7. Early	Blakeley
	8. Grady	Cairo
	9. Miller	Colquitt
	10. Mitchell	Camilla
	11. Seminole	Doraldsonville
	12. Thomas	Thomasville
	13. Tift	Tifton
	14. Worth	Sylvester
III	1. Ben Hill	Fitzgerald
	2. Chattahoochee	Cusseta
	3. Clay	Ft. Gaines
	4. Crisp	Cordele
	5. Dodge	Eastman
	6. Dooley	Vienna
	7. Harris	Hamilton
	8. Houston	Perry
	9. Lee	Leesburg
	10. Macon	Oglethorpe
	11. Marion	Buena Vista
	12. Muscogee	Columbus
	13. Peach	Ft. Valley
	14. Pulaski	Hawkinsville
	15. Quitman	Georgetown
	16. Randolph	Cuthbert
III Con.	17 Schley	Ellaville
	18 Stewart	Lumpkin
	19 Sumter	Americus
	20 Taylor	Butler
	21 Terrell	Dawson
	22 Turmer	Ashburn
	23 Webster	Preston
	24 Wilcox	Abbeville
IV	1. Butts	Jackson
	2. Carroll	Carrollton
	3. Clayton	Jonesboro
	4. Coweta	Newnan
	5. Fayette	Fayetteville
	6. Heard	Barnesville
	7. Henry	McDonough
	8. Lamar	Barnesville
	9. Meriweather	Greenville
	10. Newton	Covington
	11. Pike	Zebulon
	12. Spaulding	Griffin
	13. Talbot	Talbotton
	14. Troup	La Grange
	15. Upson	Thomaston
V	1. DeKalb	Decatur
	2. Fulton	Atlanta
	3. Rockdale	Conyers
VI	1. Baldwin	Milledgeville
	2. Bibb	Macon
	3. Bleckley	Cochran
	4. Crawford	Knoxville
	5. Glascock	Gibson
	6. Hancock	Sparta
	7. Jasper	Monticello
	8. Jefferson	Louisville
	9. Johnson	Wrightsville
	10. Jones	Gray
	11. Laurens	Dublin
	12. Monroe	Forsyth
	13. Putnam	Eatonton
	14. Twiggs	Jeffersonville
	15. Washington	Sandersville
	16. Wilkinson	Irwinton

(LIST OF GEORGIA COUNTIES
PAGE 2)

DISTRICT	COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT
VII	1. Bartow	Cartersville
	2. Catoosa	Ringgold
	3. Chattooga	Summerville
	4. Cobb	Marietta
	5. Dade	Trenton
	6. Douglas	Douglasville
	7. Floyd	Rome
	8. Gordon	Calhoun
	9. Haralson	Buchanan
	10. Murray	Chatsworth
	11. Paulding	Dallas
	12. Polk	Cedartown
	13. Walker	LaFayette
	14. Whitfield	Dalton
VIII	1. Appling	Baxley
	2. Atkinson	Pearson
	3. Bacon	Alma
	4. Berrien	Nashville
	5. Brantley	Nahunta
	6. Camden	Woodbine
	7. Charlton	Folkston
	8. Clinch	Homerville
	9. Coffee	Douglas
	10. Cook	Adel
	11. Echols	Statenville
	12. Glynn	Brunswick
	13. Irwin	Ocilla
	14. Jeff Davis	Hazelhurst
	15. Lanier	Lakeland
	16. Lowndes	Valdosta
	17. Pierce	Blackshear
	18. Telfair	McRae
	19. Ware	Waycross
	20. Wayne	Jesup
IX	1. Banks	Homer
	2. Barrow	Winder
	3. Cherokee	Canton
	4. Dawson	Dawsonville
	5. Fannin	Blue Ridge
	6. Forsyth	Cumming
	7. Gilmer	Ellijay
	8. Gwinnett	Lawrenceville
	9. Habersham	Clarksville
	10. Hall	Gainesville
	11. Jackson	Jefferson
	12. Lumpkin	Dahlonega
	13. Pickens	Jasper
	14. Rabun	Clayton
	15. Stephens	Toccoa
	16. Towns	Hiawassee
	17. Union	Blairsville
	18. White	Cleveland
X	1. Clarke	Athens
	2. Columbia	Appling
	3. Elbert	Elberton
	4. Franklin	Carnesville
	5. Greene	Greensboro
	6. Hart	Hartwell
	7. Lincoln	Lincolnton
	8. Madison	Danielsville
	9. McDuffie	Thomson
	10. Morgan	Madison
	11. Oconee	Watkinsville
	12. Oglethorpe	Lexington
	13. Richmond	Augusta
	14. Taliaferro	Crowfordsville
	15. Walton	Monroe
	16. Warren	Warrenton
	17. Wilkes	Washington

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CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM

REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

TO: MR. MAXWELL HAHN

FROM: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE AND
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

TO DATE, THE CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM HAS TRAINED 101 PERSONS IN THE FIVE DAY WORKSHOP AT THE DORCHESTER CENTER. THIRTY-FIVE OF THESE COMPLETED THEIR COURSE ON JANUARY 20, 1962, SO THERE IS NO REPORT OF THEIR WORK AS YET. OF THE OTHER SIXTY-SIX PERSONS WHO HAVE COMPLETED THE COURSE, THERE HAVE BEEN FIFTY-THREE LOCAL CITIZENSHIP SCHOOLS HELD, OR NOW BEING HELD. THE PERCENTAGE YIELD OF TEACHERS RECRUITED WHO CONDUCT CLASSES IS NOT QUITE SO HIGH AS THIS FIGURE WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE; SEVERAL TEACHERS HAVE CONDUCTED MORE THAN ONE CLASS.

OTHER PUPILS HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS AS SUPERVISORS AND AS COMMUNITY LEADERS IN RELATED AREAS.

ONE SUCH PERSON REPORTS:

> "I HAVE HAD A STRUGGLE IN THIS VOTING AND REGISTRATION IN MY COUNTY. I WAS THE ONE WHO BROUGHT THE SUIT IN BIENVILLE PARISH AND HAD THE NAMES OF 560 NEGROES RESTORED TO THE REGISTRATION LISTS. THEY WERE THEN ABLE TO VOTE DECEMBER, 1962 FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1956. I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO COME TO FOUR (4) MORE PARISHES TO HELP THE PEOPLE WHO SEEM HOPELESS. THE CITIZENSHIP TRAINING COURSE IN JULY MEANT SO MUCH TO ME.
>
> YOURS FOR FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP
>
> J. N. BLANKENSHIP
> BOX 80
> SALINE, LOUISIANA
> PHONE 6263
> JONESBORO, LOUISIANA"

CLASSES HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED IN THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES:

STATE	NUMBER OF CLASSES
ALABAMA	
MONTGOMERY	9
MADISON PARK	1
GEORGIA	
SAVANNAH	3
HINESVILLE	1
SWAINSBORO	2
GLENVILLE	1
COBBTOWN	2
COLLINS	1
MIDVILLE	1
MISSISSIPPI	
MOUND BAYOU	1
CLARKSDALE	3
CROWDER	1
VIRGINIA	
DINWIDDIE COUNTY	3
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY	3
PETERSBURG	7

STATE	NUMBER OF CLASSES
SOUTH CAROLINA	
CHARLESTON COUNTY	1
CRANE CREEK	1
CAMP FORNANCE	1
CAYCE	1
EAU CLAIRE	1
LEXINGTON	1
COLUMBIA	2
COLLEGE PLACE	1
UNION COUNTY	1
RIDGEWOOD	1
CALHOUN COUNTY	1

THE THIRTY-FIVE PUPILS IN OUR LAST WORKSHOP SHOULD PRODUCE APPROXIMATELY THIRTY PERSONS WHO CONDUCT CLASSES. NINETEEN OF THIS GROUP WERE STUDENTS WHO HAD BEEN EXPELLED FROM ALBANY STATE COLLEGE FOR HAVING PARTICIPATED IN THE RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS. THEY WILL BE OUT OF SCHOOL UNTIL AT LEAST MARCH AND HOPE TO WORK IN VOTER REGISTRATION DURING THE INTERIM. OUR PLAN IS TO USE THEM TO TRAIN PERSONS AS BLOCK WORKERS AND TO WORK IN AREAS OF ALBANY WHERE THE SOCIAL DISTANCE BETWEEN THE RESIDENTS AND THE REGISTRATION OFFICE IS SUCH THAT SOME CONCERTED EDUCATION IS NECESSARY IN ORDER FOR THEM TO QUALIFY.

IN ADDITION TO THE STUDENTS, THERE WERE TWO PERSONS FROM MACON, ONE FROM WAYCROSS, ONE FROM HOMERVILLE, ONE FROM RICEBORO, ONE FROM UVALDA IN GEORGIA. TWO PERSONS WERE FROM HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA, FIVE WERE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TWO WERE FROM HODGE AND JONESBORO, LOUISIANA. THIS GIVES OUR PROGRAM A VERY BROAD BASE.

THE WORK THUS FAR HAS BEEN VERY SLOW AND DIFFICULT. EACH PERSON IN ATTENDANCE REPRESENTED HOURS OF RECRUITING TIME AND MILES OF TRAVEL. NOW THE PROGRAM IS BEGINNING TO DEMONSTRATE IT'S WORTH AND THINGS SHOULD MOVE MUCH MORE STEADILY THE NEXT SIX MONTHS. DURING THIS PERIOD WE HOPE TO CONCENTRATE MUCH OF OUR ENERGIES INTO UPGRADING THE QUALITY OF TRAINING WHICH ACTUALLY TAKES PLACE IN THE LOCAL SCHOOLS. THIS WILL MEAN WORK ON THE CURRICULA MATERIALS AND PRODUCING THEM IN SUCH QUANTITIES THAT EACH PUPIL MAY HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF THE FULL MERIT OF THE COURSE. IN MANY AREAS IT MEANS ADAPTIONS IN THE PROGRAM TO MEET SPECIFIC COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ATTEMPTS AT SUBTERFUGE ON THE PART OF LOCAL REGISTRATION OFFICIALS.

UNTIL NOW, THE SCHOOLS HAVE RUN ON A VOLUNTEER BASIS WITH TEACHERS USING MAKE-SHIFT MATERIALS TO GET A MINIMUM JOB DONE. IMPROVING THE PROGRAM NECESSITATES A GREAT DEAL OF ADDITIONAL SUPERVISION FROM THE STAFF, AND A REFRESHER COURSE AFTER ABOUT SIX MONTHS OF TEACHING.

WE ALSO FIND THAT WE CANNOT COUNT ON LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS TO GIVE A GREAT DEAL OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE SCHOOLS. THEY WILL PROVIDE A MEETING PLACE AND OCCASIONALLY DO NOT CHARGE FOR THE HEAT AND LIGHTS, BUT EACH TEACHER HAS HAD TO PROVIDE THE PUPILS WITH THE MATERIALS. A PRINTED WORK-BOOK, PRODUCED IN LARGE ENOUGH QUANTITIES TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO EACH PUPIL IS A NECESSITY AT THIS POINT TO INSURE SOME UNIFORMITY OF CURRICULUM.

TEACHING IS A FINANCIAL BURDEN UPON THE VOLUNTEERS ALSO. OFTEN THEY MUST TRAVEL TO OTHER COMMUNITIES, ADDITIONAL CLOTHES AND CLEANING ARE REQUIRED, THE WOMEN FEEL SOMEWHAT OBLIGATED TO KEEP THEMSELVES IN A POSITION TO DEMAND THE RESPECT AND ADMIRATION OF THEIR PUPILS, AND THIS MEANS MORE FREQUENT TRIPS TO THE BEAUTY PARLOR ETC. IN RURAL SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES SUCH AS THOSE THAT WE ARE WORKING IN, THE AVERAGE INCOME IS OFTEN LESS THAN $1000.00 PER FAMILY PER YEAR. VOLUNTEER WORK IS VERY EXPENSIVE TO THESE PEOPLE IF ANY COSTS ARE INCURRED. SO FAR WE HAVE UTILIZED A GOOD MANY PERSONS WHO HAVE RETIRED ON SMALL PENSIONS FROM CIVIL SERVICE OR TEACHING JOBS. THESE PERSONS WORK WELL WITH ONE GROUP OF PUPILS, BUT IN STATES LIKE GEORGIA WHERE YOU HAVE AN 18 YEAR OLD VOTER ELIGIBILITY, IT IS HELPFUL TO GET SOME OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY SERVICE.

THE EXPENSE MONEY FOR THE TEACHERS WILL GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO WORK WITH YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES WHO MUST FIND BABY SITTERS, OR DO ADDITIONAL PART TIME WORK TO FEED THEIR FAMILIES. THIS IS THE LEVEL AT WHICH SOME POLITICAL EDUCATION OF THE TYPE PROVIDED IN OUR TRAINING SESSIONS MIGHT BRING FORTH SOME DYNAMIC COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM

BUDGET OF SUPPLEMENTARY NEEDS

	FEBRUARY 1 - JUNE 30
SUPPLIES (FILMS AND TAPES FOR USE BY LOCAL SCHOOLS)	750.00
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (PUBLICATION OF PUPIL WORKSHOPS)	1,500.00
STUDENT TRAVEL (REFRESHER COURSES)	3,000.00
STAFF TRAVEL (CONTINUED SCHOOL SUPERVISION)	2,500.00
TUITION GRANTS (REFRESHER COURSES)	5,000.00
OPERATION OF LOCAL SCHOOLS:	
150 TEACHERS, $30 PER MONTH, 3 MONTHS	13,500.00
50 SUPERVISORS, $40 PER MONTH, 3 MONTHS	6,000.00
TOTAL	32,250.00

SCLC

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES ON GRANT TO SCLC AS REPORTED BY MISS PONDER - TOTAL GRANT $11,500

Georgia	$ 2,207.89
Louisiana	1,629.98
North Carolina	1,252.33
South Carolina	459.08
Tennessee	3,241.10
Virginia	1,651.77
TOTAL	$10,442.15

The operating part of the grant, $1,500, was spent as follows, in addition to absorbing some of the deficit in state expenditures:

Transportation of field secretaries to a special voter registration conference

Postage, etc.

Accommodating people who came to the conference - luncheon, etc.

Renting automobiles

Travel

Photographic services, etc.

S.C.L.C.

VOLUNTEER FOR
VOTER REGISTRATION CRUSADE

My Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

I am willing to help on:

☐ week days or evenings, ☐ weekends

I can help:

☐ in the office, ☐ in my block, ☐ in my church

Please return this card to:

Sponsored by the S.C.L.C. - Martin Luther King, Jr., Pres.

95

PLANNING A VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

(for campaign steering committee)

Site_____

Size of Negro Population_____

Number of Registered Voters (approximate)_____

Potential Negro Registered Voters_____

Increase Goal_____

Period of time_____

Boundaries of concentration area (outline)_____

Number of volunteers needed_____

Organizations to participate:

(churches, voters leagues, youth groups, etc.)

SUMMARY

I Secure Basic Information

II Set Registration Goals

III Set Target Date for beginning and for ending Registration Drive

IV Outline Boundaries of Concentration Areas

V Set number of volunteers needed and list organizations which will support drive

VI Set up basic committee (as outlined in organizational chart)

(canvassers, publicity committee, speakers bureau, finance committee, etc.)

VOTER REGISTRATION CRUSADE

BLOCK - CANVASSERS
DATA SHEET

Street or Road _____ Canvasser's Name _____

Block Number _____ Address _____

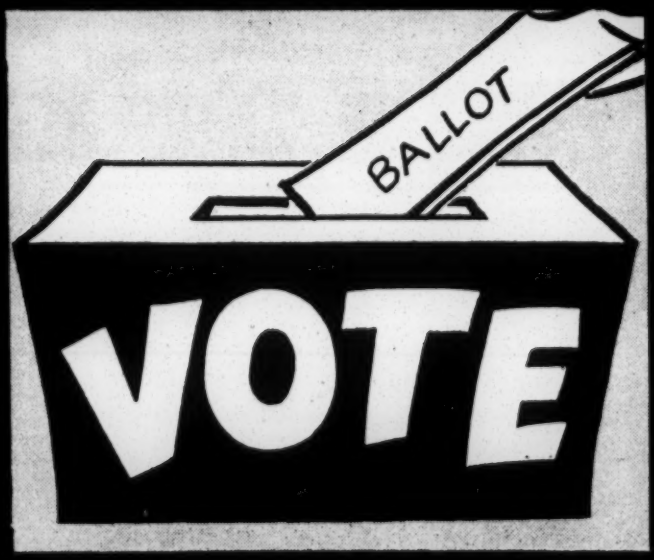
Dates Worked _____

Box or House Number	Name of Citizen Canvassed	Registered (Yes) (No)	Will register at once	Wishes transportation	Last time voted?	Need to report change of address	Left material	Recommended follow-up

Begin at one corner and circle the block without crossing the street, turning right at each corner. Call at each house or apartment. (PLEASE CHECK EACH ITEM CAREFULLY)

SCLC

CRUSADE FOR THE



TO DOUBLE THE
NEGRO VOTE
IN THE SOUTH

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

". . . to secure these rights to ourselves and our posterity . . ."

THE *NEGRO VOTER* IN THE SOUTH

THE FACTS

(1) Over 5 million Negroes of voting age live in the South.

(2) **Only 25% of adult Negroes vote compared with 60% white adults.**

(3) Purges of voters **lists,** "slowdowns" by registrars, opening the registration office only one or two days a month and at hours that are not helpful for working people; and

(4) Open intimidation by some plantation bosses and many local officials, all play a part in discouraging the Negro Citizen from becoming a registered voter.

As a result, "Government by consent of the governed," upon which our nation was founded in 1776, is a goal still to be made a reality in most of the South today.

Most of the present crop of Southern Senators and Congressmen will oppose and fillibuster all legislation designed to protect the voting rights of citizens of this region.

YOU CAN CHANGE THIS SITUATION

Despite these obstacles Negro citizens are struggling daily to double the number of voters and to obtain representation in government.

Even the most die-hard segregationist in public office can be made to respect voting power. Furthermore, we know there are many liberal white citizens in the South who count on the Negro votes to increase enough for liberal voices to be heard in the government.

The whole nation will benefit from an enlarged Negro vote in the South. This area of our country CAN elect men and women of good will and a sense of justice to Congress and to local state legislatures.

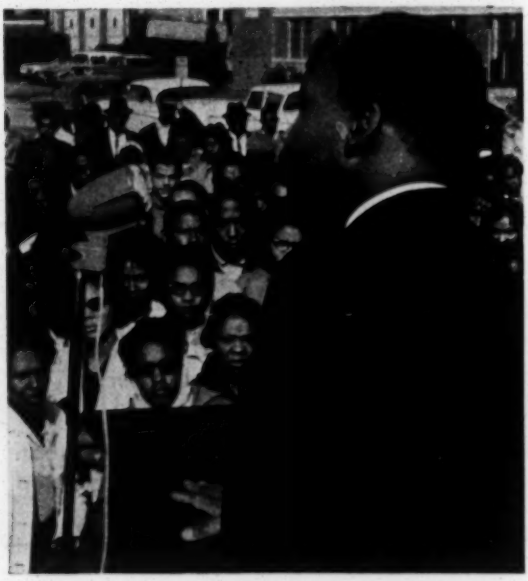
Let all who believe in Freedom and Human Dignity join in this great **Crusade For The Ballot Now!!**

Young people in Macon, Georgia in line at the County Courthouse to become new registered voters. With S. C. L. C. help, Negroes in Macon doubled their voting power in a ninety-day campaign during 1962.

All over the South, people at the grass-roots level are joining the CRUSADE FOR THE BALLOT.

CRUSADE FOR THE BALLOT

TO DOUBLE THE NEGRO VOTE IN THE SOUTH



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
President, S. C. L. C.

HOW

✓ To educate and stimulate Negroes to exercise the vote.

✓ To help them obtain the right to vote where in practice it does not exist.

ORGANIZE

✓ SCLC will help your community to organize registration schools, workshops for local leaders, public meetings on voter registration and provide material when requested.

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH

✓ **No narrow partisan interest must be allowed to divide us. In reaching a cross section of the Negro community, the Crusade will move across party lines.**

✓ It is for the good of the local community that all civic, church, fraternal and other organizations cooperate in this effort.

NONVIOLENCE

✓ The Freedom Movement in the Deep South is a non-violent revolution, giving birth to a new day of progress and human dignity for all Americans, for generations to come.

REGISTER AND VOTE

✓ Remember if you are already registered you must **vote** in elections in order to keep your name listed on the registration books.

All elections are important for gaining needed improvements in the community and speeding the day of full freedom.

"The goal of the Freedom Movement in the South can be summed up in 3 words:
All, Here, and Now

We want **all** of our rights as citizens
(not just some rights);
We want them **here**, in the Deep South, and
We want them **now**---"

-Martin Luther King, Jr.

When you have finished reading this, please pass it on to a member of the family, a neighbor or a friend.

Additional copies may be secured upon request from one of the addresses listed below:

For further information write the local organization:

OR

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
VOTER REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT
332 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Telephone 524-1378

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
President

WYATT TEE WALKER
Executive Director

ATTY. I. M. AUGUSTINE
General Counsel

VOTER REGISTRATION FIELD STAFF

J. H. CALHOUN
Georgia State Director

HERBERT COULTON
Virginia & Carolinas

JAMES BEVEL
Mississippi

FRED BENNETT
Georgia Assistant Director

HARRY BLAKE
Louisiana & E. Texas

BERNARD S. LEE
Student Liaison Organizer

J. H. O'DELL
Regional Consultant

(Miss) ANNELL PONDER
Secretary

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL PROGRAM

(Mrs.) DOROTHY F. COTTON
Director of Education

ANDREW J. YOUNG
Administrator

(Mrs.) SEPTIMA P. CLARK
Supervisor, Teacher Training

VOTING AGE POPULATION

SCLC VOTER REGISTRATION AREA

LOCALE	VOTING AGE POPULATION		APPROXIMATE NO. REGISTERED VOTERS	
	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE
Charleston, South Carolina	26,000		8,000	
Shreveport, Louisiana	20,000		5,000	
Tennessee	338,730	1,914,099	185,000	
Georgia	600,000	2,000,000	190,000	1,125,000
Eastern North Carolina	-	-	-	-

Virginia (Fourth Congressional District: Statistical Breakdown Enclosed)

1962

CITIZENSHIP CLINIC MANUAL

FOR

GEORGIA VOTER REGISTRATION

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE OF GEORGIA

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

J. H. CALHOUN, DIRECTOR

REV. FRED C. BENNETTE, FIELD SECRETARY

HEADQUARTERS: 243 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA, GA.

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.: ATLANTA, GA.

the SCLC story in words and pictures

ONE DOLLAR

VOTER REGISTRATION

March 5, 1963-West Side Branch, Y. M. C. A.

On Tuesday, March 5, I attended a meeting of the All Citizen Registration Committee at the West Side Y. M. C. A., on Ollie Street, Mr. Jesse Hill and Dr. C. A. Bacote, Co-Chairmen. Mr. Hill said the "crash program" is the best method of getting people registered. The Atlanta Drive goes on an automation basis.

First, find out who is registered. Mr. Hill said that in the last two weeks they have registered 800 high school students. "Crash Drive" to start in first week of April. Mr. Hill told us he had a list of the purged people. The total number to be purged by April 1, 1963 is 15,530. Of this total, 3,546 are Negroes; five times more whites than Negroes. Each year some 50,000 Negroes go to the courthouse to ~~give~~ pay taxes or buy auto tags; this would be the advantage of having a Courthouse Committee. They should be there from January 1, to April 1, 1963. Mr. Hill secured the names of Negro registred voter from the Voter Processing Laboratory of Fulton County who had not registered for three years, by streets. He plans to go around and collect the slips of people to be purged.

He called a series of meetings for all sections of the city.

Submitted by

Fred C. Bennette, Jr.

Fred C. Bennette, Jr., Field Secty.
Voter Registration, SCLC

VOTER REGISTRATION

March 8, 1963- Chattanooga, Tennessee

On Friday night, March 8 at 11 PM, I met with Father Robert Hunter, Director of Metropolitan Voter Registration Committee, Chattanooga, Tennessee. We met at the Rosetta Motel, Chattanooga, room #1 for approximately 2 hours. We discussed the Voter Registration program for Chattanooga and Hamilton County.

Father Hunter was aganist the "Crash Program" idea for Chattanooga and Hamilton County. He proposed a new type of program which would involve the hiring of a full-time Director to direct the Voter Registration Program for this area. He proposed to pay this Director $35. per week and allow him $30. per week for expenses. This Director would go into all areas of Chattanooga and Hamilton County and get 25 people assembled to register, thereby, moving the books from the court house to this area of assembly. Tennessee has Neighborhood registration laws which says that wherever 25 or more people sign, the books could be moved to that area. The Director having had his workers canvass the area throughly, will attempt to register all of the people in the area not registered. During this, the Director would cover all of Chattanooga and Hamilton county. Father Hunter felt that this is the best method for his area and is the only method that could be used successfully due to the political make up and several other factors in his area.

This Conference closed at 2AM. We set a tentative meeting for Thursday, March 14, 1963 at 10:00 AM in Atlanta, Georgia, where the proposed Director, a leading minister of the city, Father Hunter, Mr. J. H. Calhoun, Rev. Andrew Young, myself and others will consider Father Hunter's proposal.

Submitted by

Fred C. Bennette

Fred C. Bennette, Jr., Field Secty.
Voter Registration, SCLC

VOTER REGISTRATION

March 13, 1963-Madison, Georgia

On Wednesday, March 13, 1963 at 8:00 PM, I met with the Morgan County Civic League and Registration Committe Committee, Mr. G. C. Williams, P. O. Box 571, Madison, Ga., President, at Jones-Turner Funeral Home. I was asked by the President to attend this meeting. They discussed some of their community problems such as: Dental service for children of their County. They have a project whereby they have been successful in getting Dental service for the Negroes in Morgan County. The County Comissioner pays 45 per cent of the cost and the State 55 per cent of the cost. This amounts to $30 per day for the dentist and $5 per day from the local citizens. Dental Clinic is held the first Wednesday of every month.

The President called for the report of people registered. The Morgan County Civic League is organized on precinct basis. These are the names of the canvassers and the number of people canvassed.

Name of Canvasser	Number Canvassed
Mr. Jones	1
Mr. Terrell	4
Mr. Davis	16
Mr. Jacobs	6
Mr. Turner	5
Mr. Johnson	3

I will be returning to Madison, Sunday, March 17, 1963; at this time, I will work with the canvasser to hemp them improve their techniques. Another interesting thing to note is in his remarks the President referred to "Government is Your Business." It was reported that 15 youth are making plans to attend the Macon Clinic. The President then presented me to make remarks. I told them of the Courthouse Committee and the Voter Registration Program in Georgia; how they fit in. The Committee reports a total of 1,500 registered voters in Morgan County.

An incident came out in the discussion about a white man who lives across from a Negro entrance. The white man's property is graded and has top soil, but the entrance

continued

to the Negroe property is not graded. "Everytime you go to the Negroes house you go in a ditch", the reason for the difference is the white man is a registered voter and the Negro is not. He says registration is the White man's business. I explain to them the procedure of filling out vouchers for V. E. P. I gave to the Committee a check for $25.00 from SCLC. This is the first installment of a total of $75.00. The money will be used to provide transportation, courthouse personnel, and some other incidental expenses involved in registering people. Their total budget is $150.00. We will give them $75.00 and they will raise $75.00/

The meeting ended at 10:00 PM.

Submitted by

Fred C. Bennette, Jr.

Fred C. Bennette, Jr., Field Secty.
Voter Registration, SCLC

P. S. The Negro Mentioned in the "house entrance" incident was canvassed by the Committee.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Savannah, Georgia-March 16, 1963

The clinic went in session at 9:50 AM. Devotions were lead by the young people. The President, Mr. Hosea Williams referred to his clinic as a workshop. Materials were distributed in abundance to all persons present. Each County Chairman and his people were asked to stand and make 2-minutes remarks.

Liberty County, First District, 300 people registered, Emanuel County, Wheeler County, 30 people registered. Mr. Norwood is deputized as a Registrar in Tatnall County; he is the first Negro Registrar. The Negro population of Wheeler County is 1,600, 444 registered plus 30 people in the counties of the First District. The Citizenship schools spur registration.

Ware County, 8th District, 2,900 since Januaryl, 200 registered voters.

Brantley County, 10th District, Richmond County, 1,200 people registered.

First District, Chatham County, 3,000 people registered. They have a full-time office and secretary.

At 10:30 AM, business session for the Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters.

1. Turn in a list with county-wide elected officials.
2. Turn in name of organization.
3. Summary for plans of action.
4. Pay $10.00 joining fee.

Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters contrasted by a board of two members from each county, meets once every other month. Officers are elected at annual sessions. Seventy (70) people/are on the Executive Board of the Chatham Couty Crusade for voters. They have over 40 schools in the First District; organized since March, 1960. "Freexom is the trough

continued-

of Christanity." At this point there was a discussion on V. E. P.

It was discussed that both treasurer and secretary must sign checks.

In Tatnall County 119 people were registered within 2 months.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CLINIC SUBJECT: Observation for a clinic or workshop.

A speaker could utilize the time while eating
There should be time allotted for visitation
There is a loss of time in the clinic between the meal and re-assembly.
There should be a close business session and an open general session.
Loyalty should be stressed in the organization and an office holder should have some prestige.

OBJECTIONS OF VOTING

Fear of Courthouse
Fear of increase in taxes
Lack of time (inconvenience of hours of registration)
Losing job and relief funds
Lack of transportation
What good will my vote do?
Good intentions, but lack of follow-up
Don't want to stir up trouble
Lack of Education

Submitted by Fred C. Bennette,

Fred C Bennette

Field Secretary, Voter Registration,
SCLC

V O T E R R E G I S T R A T I O N

Madison, Georgia-March 17, 1963

On Sunday March 17, 1963 at 7:30 PM, I went to Madison, Georgia to speak to the O. E. S. Educational Program held at Smyrna Baptist Church. There were about 150 to 200 people present from the following counties: Morgan, Walton, Greene, and Putnam counties. I spoke on the "Importance of Negroes Registering in Georgia." The V. E. B. Program, SCLC's role in V. E. P. and the Why's and wherefore of Voter Registration in the South.

At this meeting there were people present who wanted to be informed about the voting and registering in their area. The meeting was sponsored by the Eastern Star; the Worthy Matron is Mrs. G. C. Williams, wife of the Chairman of Morgan County Civic League who I have been working with for some time. They are registering people in the organization. I will be working with this group. It is one of the counties assigned by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Submitted by

Fred C. Bennette, Jr., Field
Secretary, S. C. L. C.

March Report for Shreveport, La.
Caddo Parish
Major Johns, Field Secretary

I arrived in Shreveport on the 17th of March 1963 and found a general state of complacency. This was the result of the attitudes of the people with whom I spoke. They seem to think that the people here were not afraid, but did not really care to arouse the white man.

However, after further conversation in the community, I found that there were people who would be willing to work with voter registration and also those who would be willing to go to the registration office and attempt to register and qualify to vote.

The people have been approached are usually those of the "middle class." The "lower calss" people have been over looked. It is my opinion that we are going to have to work with these people. In conferring with Rev. Blake and Rev. Young we have decided to put forth special effort in the Cooper Road Area and see if we can arouse interest and motivate these people to register to vote.

On Thursday night the 28th of March, we had our first significant meeting in the direction of getting a voter registration drive kicked-off. In this meeting a group of enthusiastic persons met and discussed the problems of getting a drive started and also the problems that have kept a successful drive from being conducted. They all agreed that nothing had been done and expressed dissatisfaction of the lack of progress in the past. I am convinced that they will put forth a special effort to get this program off the ground.

Representatives of the NAACP and the United Christian Movement were present and agreed to work with us in a united drive to get people registered.

During these two weeks we have had three persons to go down and register and they were treated very courteously; however, it will take from three to four weeks before they receive notice of their qualification.

4/1/63

VOTER REGISTRATION

Macon, Georgia-March 18, 1963

On Monday, March 18, 1963 at 1:45 PM, Mr. J. H. Calhoun and I made a field trip to Macon at the request of Mr. William Randall, Chairman of the Bibb County Negotiation Committee. Upon arriving in Macon, we went with Mr. Randall to his office and met with Attorney Jackson and Mr. Lewis Wynn, workers with Mr. Randall. We discussed the Voter Registration Program in the 6th Congressional District and Bibb County, Macon, Georgia. Their plans are to register some 12,000 or more Negroes in Macon; this will be done by getting the high school people registered beginning March 20, 1963 and moving thereafter from community to community. They will initiate a Mass Meeting and following it up on Monday with an intensified canvass of the area throughout the week with peopple being hauled to be registered.

The Committee have made contacts with the Registrar about setting up neighborhood registration in some areas. The Georgia Legislature passed a bill which would permit this to be done. HB No. 153 to provide for additional places of Voter Registration, H B No 246 to provide for Voter Registration at places other than the office of the registrars or tax collector or comissioner in counties of more than 100,00.

Mr. Randall invited me down for Wednesday, March 20, 1963 at which time they will launch their Voter Registration Drive. I will be there.

Submitted by

Fred C. Bennette

Fred C. Bennette, Jr.,
Field Secretary, SCLC

V O T E R R E G I S T R A T I O N

Atlanta, Georgia-March 19, 1963

On Tuesday, March 19, 1963 the all Citizen Registration Committee, Mr. Jesse Hill and Dr. C. A. Bacote Co-Chairmen, of Atlanta met at the Westside Branch of the Y. M. C. A. on Ollie Street at 7:30 PM.

A report was given on the schools of Atlanta, Fairburn, South Fulton, and Dekalb. Over 1,000 students has been registered by this method. Of this, 900 from Atlanta and 150 from the remainder. Mr. Hill reported on the on the night schools, Washington and Carver high. He said the registrar will meet with the principal of Washington high next Monday night, March 25 and try to deputize about 8 or 10 students to register these people. They are working on the people who are about to be purged. The following excuses are given for not voting "can't get around anymore," "not informed". Mrs. Hurt who got this information said she would start a school to inform the people in the North East section (Ripley Street, Forest Avenue, Pine Street, Linden Avenue, Merritts Avenue, Felton Drive, Angier Avenue and other Street of this area.

Mr. Hill then suggested that in canvassing, we need to carry change of address cards due to the residental shift in Atlanta. Lots of people are moving to other areas of the city and when the time comes to vote they do not feel the urge or desire to go back to their former area to vote, therefore, they face purging. They reported 7 people registered and 4 changes of addresses. Mr. Hill tnen spoke of the kick-off for the canvassers. People who are to go out to canvass will have the names of the people that are registered thereby eliminating the need to ask the question are you registered. This will give the canvasser a knowledge of what he is facing. A number of people will say they are registered when they are not. Over 15,000 whites are to be purged out of 100,000 registered. 15,000 Negroes out of 46,000 registered. It was stated that a person that a person must vote in a county, state, or federal election in order not to be purged. They said that the Drive should last 4, 8, or 12 weeks. This way it is better. The Mass Meeting is

is to stimulate the people to register and the workers to get others registered. The best question to ask in canvassing is when did you vote last or did you vote in the last election. Mr. Calhoun spoke on the 50,000 illerates in Atlanta and the disadavatages of sectional meeting (Mass Meeting).

Submitted by

Fred C. Bennette, Jr., Field Secretary,
Voter Registration, SCLC

VOTER REGISTRATION

Madison, Georgia-March 20, 1963

On Wednesday, March 20, 1963 I journeyed to Macon, Georgia, Bibb County on a field trip at the request of Mr. William P. Randall to observe the lauching of their Voter Registration Drive which was stated to begin on this day. After the Mass Meeting last night in the Pleasant Hill section, South Macon, at the New Zion Baptist Church on Edgewood Avenue, Rev. J. A. Jackson, Pastor, they planned to register 12,00. Mr. William P. Randall is Chairman, Bibb County, Co-Ordinating Committee, 845 Forsyth Street, Macon, Georgia -Phone: 746-8264

AGENDA 3/20/63

10:15 AM - 1:00 PM:

1. Engage buses from Bibb Transit Company
2. Engage photographer from Drinnon
3. Notify Mr. Dunwoody and city Registrar about registration
4. Have people at school and at courthouse
5. Meet at Lakeville at 1:00 PM (arrange for people to go)

I arrived in Macon at 10:15 AM. During the time between 10:15 and 3:00 PM 2 36-passenger buses from Bibb Transit Company were to go to the high schools, Ballard-Hudson and Appling high to pick up students to bring to courthouse and city hall to register, we went to see a recreational area that Negroes can purchase and spent some of the time moblizing the forces for the the 3:00'clock assualt on the courthouse and city hall. Mr. Randall, Attorney Tom Jackson, Rev. Van J. Malone, Rev. J. L. Key, Rev. B. W. Chambers and Mr. Lewis Wynn along with 4 others went to the courthouse to meet the buses. They arrived at 3:30 PM, the students got off the bus and were lined up by the workers, their names were taken and they were sent into the courthouse to be registered.

After being registered they were loaded back on the bus to go to the city hall where we reported the process,. After this, the buses took the student home. One hundred students from the above mentioned high schools were registered. A picture was made of these students. At the city hall the officers were changing shifts and

and when they saw all of these student lined up they stopped to look, then one of the officers gave Rev. J. L. Key a ticket for running a stop sign, he says!

This Voter Registration Drive is to last for 120 days; from March 20, 1963 to August 1, 1963. Within this time they expect to register between 10,000 and 12,000 people. Mr. Randall spoke of an idea where the workers could be benefited and would give a boost to get the job done. He said that in a certain city the workers were given a banquet after the drive. The beauticians of the city gave the ladies a free hairdo and others furnished them formal wear for the "Cinderella Ball." The people benefited by this affair were: Door Knockers, Car Poolers, and the Grassroots who had done some work in making the Drive a success. I endorsed this idea. It can mean the success of a Drive and also less salaries, and a mean whereby everybody that worked could be benefited.

Submitted by

Fred C. Bennette, Jr.

Fred C. Bennette, Jr., Field Secretary,
Voter Registration, SCLC

VOTER REGISTRATION

Tallahassee, Florida-April 4, 1963

On Thursday, April 4, 1963, I left Atlanta, Georgia at 8:45 Am enroute to Tallahassee, Florida to attend a meeting of the workers. On the way to Tallahassee, we made our first stop in Albany, Georgia to talk to Dr. W. G. Anderson in person; also Mmes. Anderson and Chatmon ~~Slater King~~ and some other ladies of the Deltas who are conducting the Voter Registration Drive, I talked with Mrs. Slater King over the phone. They have over 4,000 registered voters in Albany at this time. I informed them of the meeting of the Executive Committee in Atlanta, Saturday, April 16, 1963. We then had a meal and left.

The next stop was Camilla, Georgia. We called Mr. William Carroll, local undertaker but he was not in. We then drove on to Tallahassee. We arrived there at 4:20 PM; we went to meet some key people and mapped the layout of the city. The meeting was scheduled for 8:00 PM at the Episcopal Center. Before the meeting, we met with Mr. S. Hunter the Coordinator of the Drive. He told us how the Drive would be conducted. A list showing this is enclosed. We met briefly on the Voter Registration program to size the situation.

At 8:00 PM, we left for the church. There were approximately 10 or 15 persons in attendance. We showed the movie "Government Is Your Business." Mr. Hunter then instructed his workers on the techniques to be used in geting people to register. After the meeting, we retired to a local restaurant where we had a session of WHAT! WHY! WHEN! and how to conduct a Voter Registration program. Mr. Hunter stated that they had a three-week drive to replace people to be purged. The drive was from January 20, 1963 to February 15, 1963.

turn page

He stated that through this system, they put 1,800 people back on the books. He also stated that 11,000 is the protential. 5,045 are now registered and they are planning to register 2,500 during this Drive from March 29, through May 31, 1963.

Submitted by

Fred C. Bennette, Field Secty.
Voter Registration, SCLC

NON-PARTISAN VOTERS CRUSADE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
APRIL 4, 1963

W O R K S H E E T

PURPOSE: TO ORGANIZE OUR ACTIVITIES FOR THE COMING REGISTRATION EFFORT.

GOAL : TO ADD 2,500 NEW REGISTERED VOTERS TO THE ROLE BEFORE THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN.

DATES : MARCH 29 THROUGH MAY 31

I. SUGGESTED SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

MAR. 29 ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING - - LEADERS AND INVITED WORKERS

WORK PERIOD

APR 4 KICK-OFF MEETING AND PLANNING SESSION WITH ALL WORKERS

APR 5 - 7 ORGANIZATION OF AREA FOR WORK. CONTACT SELECTED AREA WORKER

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN ALL OF OUR CHURCHES

APR 8 BEGIN HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN

15 AREA WORKERS MEETING -- CHECK PROGRESS MADE IN THE AREA. EXCHANGE IDEAS FOR IMPROVING THE WORK. DISCUSS PROBLEMS

CONTINUE THE HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN

21 GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN ALL CHURCHES

22 AREA LEADERS MEETING -- DISCUSS PROBLEMS. EXCHANGE IDEAS FOR IMPROVING THE CAMPAIGN

CONTINUE THE HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN

28 CITIZENSHIP SUNDAY (ALL MINISTERS WILL BE URGED TO DELIVER SERMONS DEALING WITH CITIZENSHIP)

AREA WORKERS MEETINGS -- CHECK PROGRESS MADE IN THE AREA. EXCHANGE IDEAS FOR IMPROVING THE WORK. DISCUSS PROBLEMS.

CONTINUE THE HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN

MAY 3 GENERAL MEETING -- CHECK PROGRESS MADE TODATE IN THE CAMPAIGN. EXCHANGE IDEAS FOR IMPROVING THE WORK. DISCUSS GENERAL PROBLEMS

MOTTO: LET'S MOVE FROM WORDS TO ACTION

MAY 5 PEP TALK IN ALL OF THE CHURCHES

CONTINUE THE HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN

11 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MARCH FOR REGISTERED VOTERS

12 YOUTH ANNOUNCEMENT IN ALL OF THE CHURCHES

13 AREA LEADERS MEETING -- DISCUSS PROBLEMS. EXCHANGE IDEAS FOR IMPROVING THE CAMPAIGN

CONTINUE THE HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN

18 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS MARCH FOR REGISTERED VOTERS

19 PEP TALK IN ALL OF THE CHURCHES

20 AREA WORKERS MEETINGS -- CHECK PROGRESS MADE IN THE AREA. EXCHANGE IDEAS FOR IMPROVING WORK FOR THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF WORK. DISCUSS PROBLEMS.

CONTINUE THE HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN

24 AREA LEADERS MEETING -- CHECK PROGRESS MADE TILL THIS POINT IN THE CAMPAIGN. GET IDEAS FOR THE LAST FULL WEEK OF WORK. DISCUSS PROBLEMS

27 FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN ALL OF THE CHURCHES

CONTINUE THE HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN (FINAL EFFORT)

31 GENERAL MEETING OF ALL WORKERS -- EVALUATE THE WORK DONE DURING THIS CAMPAIGN.

MAKE PLANS FOR THE NEXT EFFORT.

II. <u>WORK PERIOD</u>

A. SELECTION OF PRECINT LEADERS

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.
10.	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.

III. B. SELECTION OF AREA CAPTAINS

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.

MOTTO: LET'S MOVE FROM WORDS TO ACTION

NON - PARTISAN VOTER CRUSADE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
APRIL 1, 1963

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK AND AREA WORKERS

BLOCK AND AREA WORKERS ARE THE FOUNDATION OF PROGRESSIVE NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS. THEY ARE THE LIFE LINES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION AND THE PEOPLE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD. THEIR DUTIES ARE:

1. CONTACT AND MAKE FRIENDS.
   (a) VISIT EACH NEIGHBOR'S HOME AND INTRODUCE THEMSELVES.
   (b) TELL THEM ABOUT THE NEIGHBORHOOD'S ORGANIZATION AND ITS PURPOSE.
   (c) BE SURE TO EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF EVERY ADULT IN THE COMMUNITY BECOMING A QUALIFIED VOTER AND VOTING.
2. ASK THEM TO HELP THE ORGANIZATION PROGRAM BY:
   (a) COMING TO AND TAKING PART IN ITS RUGULAR MEETINGS.
   (b) HELPING WHENEVER AND WHEREVER POSSIBLE.
   (c) LETTING YOU MAKE A VOTING SURVEY OF EVERY ADULT IN THE HOUSE, 20 YEARS OR OVER.
3. LEAVE WITH A FRIENDLY EXPRESSION AND AGAIN REMIND YOUR HOST THAT:
   (a) YOU ARE THE BLOCK'S REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE ORGANIZATION.
   (b) TO CALL YOU CONCERNING ANY OF THEIR COMMUNITY PROBLEMS.
   (c) THAT YOU WILL KEEP CONSTANT CONTACT WITH THEM ABOUT COMMUNITY AND ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENTS.

BLOCK AND AREA WORKERS

1. DO BE FRIENDLY	1. DON'T GET ANGRY. (MAYBE THE HOST CORNS HURT.)
2. DO EXPLAIN THE HOW AND WHY OF YOUR ORGANIZATION'S PROGRAM.	2. DON'T ASK TO MAKE A VOTING SURVEY STANDING AT THE DOOR.
3. DO LET THE HOST TALK.	3. DON'T DO ALL OF THE TALKING.
4. DO BEGIN YOUR SURVEY TODAY.	4. DON'T PUT OFF UNTIL NEXT WEEK.
5. DO KEEP IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS.	5. DON'T JUST VISIT WHEN YOU WANT A FAVOR. STOP BY AND GET THEIR IDEAS SOMETIME.
6. DO GET THEM TO BECOME QUALIFIED VOTERS.	6. DON'T FORGET A FOLLOW-UP VISIT WHEN THEY MAKE A PROMISE.

DO GO BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY TO INCREASE THE NEGRO VOTING STRENGTH

PLEASE MAKE A REPORT WEEKLY ON THE FORM PROVIDED FOR THAT PURPOSE SO WE CAN KNOW THE PROGRESS YOU ARE MAKING.

SUGGESTED APPROACH

PARDON ME PLEASE--I AM _____. WE ARE CONDUCTING A REGISTRATION CAMPAIN TO GET EVERY NEGRO IN THIS AREA TO BE FIRST CLASS CITIZENS AND I AM ONE OF THE WORKERS. WE ARE URGING YOU AS WELL AS OTHER NEGROES TO GO TO THE REGISTRATION OFFICE LOCATED AT THE LEON COUNTY COURT HOUSE ANY DAY, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY FROM 9:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M. AND REGISTER. THE BALLOT IS THE NEGRO'S MAJOR WEAPON TO FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP BUT YOU CAN'T VOTE UNLESS YOU ARE REGISTERED. TO YOU FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP COSTS ONLY THE TIME IT TAKES TO GO REGISTER.

NO NEGROES LIVING HERE CAN AFFORD NOT TO REGISTER.

REGISTER AND VOTE CAMPAIGN

REPORT SHEET

PRECINCT NO. _____ NAME OF AREA WORKER _____

AREA NO. _____ PHONE ADDRESS _____

DATE _____

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED LAST WEEK _____

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED TO DATE _____

PERSONS REGISTERED THIS WEEK	ADDRESS
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	

VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

REPORT OF EXCUSES

NAME OF WORKER _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY & STATE _____

DATE OF REPORT _____

EXCUSES AND NUMBER

1. FEAR OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE _____
2. FEEL VOTES OF NEGROES ARE NOT COUNTED _____
3. THINKS POLITICS ARE UNCHRISTIAN _____
4. JUST NOT INTERESTED _____
5. DON'T HAVE THE TIME TO DISCUSS VOTING _____
6. FEEL THE POLITICIANS ARE GOING TO DO WHAT EVER THEY WANT REGARDLESS OF THE VOTES CAST _____
7. TOO BUSY ENGAGED IN PERSONAL AFFAIRS _____
8. FEEL NEGROES SHOULD NOT BECOME INVOLVED _____
9. MUST CONSULT WITH SOMEONE ELSE _____
10. FEAR OF BEING EMBARRESSED AT THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE OR POLLS _____
11. WANT TIME TO THINK IT OVER _____
12. DON'T LIKE THE WAY THINGS ARE CARRIED ON _____
13. BEEN ADVISED NOT TO REGISTER _____
14. SATISFIED WITH CONDITIONS AS THEY ARE _____

OTHERS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

V O T E R R E G I S T R A T I O N

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

April 5, 1963

I met in Columbus, Georgia with Mr. A. J. McClung, Secretary of the Ninth Street Y. M. C. A. We discussed the Muscogee County Voter Registration program. We were slated to meet with Mr. R. T. Blackwwell, Field Director of V. E. P. Project, Mr. Vernon Mitchell, Chairman of the Third Congressional Dristrict. During out meeting, Mr. Henry C. Pendleton, Jr., Regional Territory Representative of the Miller Brewing Company, joined us at the Domino Lounge on Eight Avenue.

Rev. W. J. Reynolds, Chairman of the Drive seems not to have the "know how" of Mr. Vennon Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell can get people registered, but it appears that there is a personality clash between he and Rev. Reynolds. We discussed and tried to get a co-ordinated program that would circumvent all of the people. Rev. Reynolds tends to lean heavenly on the church people. Mr. Mitchell had a mass meeting following. We set a meeting for Tuesday, April 9, 1963 at Columbus, Georgia at 6:00 PM.

To check this, call Mr. A. J. McClung, FA 2-8125 office or MU 9-7279 Home.

Submitted by

Fred C. Bennette, Jr.

Rev. Fred C. Bennette, Jr.,
Field Secretary, Voter Registration, SCLC

ESTIMATED REGISTRATIOUS, 1963, GEORGIA ASSIGNED

TO S. C. L. C. BY VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT, APRIL 5, 1963

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	COUNTY AND COUNTY SEAL	ORGANIZED	REGISTRATIONS
II	Mitchell, Camilla	Yes	200
III	Muscogee, Columbus	Yes	950
III	Sumter, Americus	Youth	100 - Applications Only
IV	Spalding, Griffin	Yes	90
V	Dekalb, Decatur	No-NAACP Atlanta (ACRC)	0 350
V	Rockdale, Conyers	Yes	15
VII	Floyd, Rome	Yes	85
VIII	Telfair, McRae	Yes	15
VIII	Ware, Waycross	Yes	200
IX	Hall, Gainesville	Yes	150
X	Greene, Greensboro	Yes	200
X	Morgan, Madison	Yes	40
X	Wilkes, Washington	Yes	40
	TOTAL		2,435

All of these counties have committees, set up under the program of the Statewide Registration Committee of Georgia, which in many instances, work the year around, and are activated for a drive each year. County leaders for all but Dekalb, report that their committees are in various stages of activity. The Dakalb County Branch, NAACP proposes to conduct registration after the close of its membership campaign this month. In the meantime, several groups in the Atlanta sections of Dekalb County are organizing and working under the All Citizen Registration Committee of Fulton County. Most of the counties begin their activities after the respective district citizenship clinics. The clinic series was completed on March 23rd; consequently the above figures represent a reasonable start.

JANUARY THROUGH MARCH IN THE 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

With the added interest in the 4th Congressional District, we feel that we are at last breaking through the wall in the area of Voter Registration.

I have gone on many "people to people" tours throughout the 4th Congressional District, and met with the people at churches, homes, on farms, behind the plow, in stores, barber shops and just about any other place that you can name.

To stand up before people and tell them that they should register and vote or why they should, is alright but to actually show them and go with them to the Registrar's office is even more effective.

With the help of many of the lay people in these communities, the ministers are working with their churches to better the conditions of his people. No longer is he telling them about pearly gates and golden streets, but he is telling them about side-walks and paved streets. He is telling them about God's Kingdom right here on earth.

I have gone to many churches over the past three months urging people to pay poll taxes, register and vote. I have also spoken with social action committees of churches and helped them organize an effective program in contacting each member of the church whether he be an active or inactive member.

The teachers are not as fearful as they have been. They are working through the children in some cases, the best way to get to a parent is through his children in most cases.

The little man doesn't feel as small anymore. We have tried to reach him and find out what he wants. He can reach some other people that I can't reach.

Generally, people are selfish and most of us want to know, "what's in it for me"? If I pay my poll tax, register and vote, will it prosper me? Once we began to show people that they count, things became somewhat easier.

The beauticians are telling their customers the importance of registration, I have placed materials in all of the barber shops and beauty parlors in Petersburg, Hopewell and to the few known ones in the rural areas. A list of civic and social organization is being compiled and letters will be sent to each club, asking them to help us in this needed hour. This has not been an easy task. In many of these areas the Registrar's office is opened only once and twice a month. There is still much apathy, we still have to recover from a thorough brain washing that hampered us for so long. Nevertheless, "We Shall Overcome."

AMELIA

Amelia is a small county with a voting age population of less than 2,000. Mr. Willie Jeter, President of the Voters League, came to Petersburg to one of our Voter Registration meetings and asked me to come up to give them a shot in the arm. I readily accepted his request and told him to call me when he felt the community could come out. The weather for the past few months has been cold and the roads bad, and perhaps the best time to have the meeting is when we could get the most people out.

I went up to Amelia on a Sunday in January, to meet with the people. We had a very nice meeting and discussed the many problems concerning registration and the reasons that people do not register.

Many people are afraid of failing the test. The test isn't hard and we went over all of the questions to give them a better understanding of what is expected.

Our poll tax seemed to have been a problem and we tried to settle this problem by paying dues. This money would be used to loan any person in the county who really did not have the money to pay his or her poll taxes.

Since that time I have sent information up there and from the report from Mr. Jeter and Mrs. Jamison, who is Secretary of the Voter Registration, eighty-seven persons have registered since we were there in January.

This is not a large figure but considering the fact that Amelia had not registered this many people in five years and of the fact that the Registrar's office is opened only twice a week, this is a fairly good start.

DINWIDDIE

Here is the best organized county in the 4th Congressional District. We have really been able to get people to work in Dinwiddie. The biggest problem confronting the people is the limited days of registration. The Registrar's office is opened only twice a month (2nd and 4th Wednesday).

Many of the ministers have been stimulated by other ministers to do some work to help their people. Rev. Royal Nickens, Rev. T. A. Lacy, Rec. C. Greenhill and Rev. E. D. Harrell to name a few, has been very instrumental in getting some of the other brothers to come in the fold.

On February 3rd, I went to Mt. Level Baptist Church in the county to speak with a group of citizens. There were 86 people at the meeting and 86 people wanted to do something about the problem of voter registration.

Mrs. Walker, Rev. Nickens and I set up workshops to teach people how to register. We went over the forms to explain everything and then answered questions on everything concerning the registration form.

Since the county is divided into five districts, we decided to find out if each district was represented. Much to our delight, each district was represented.

Township leaders were elected and their jobs would be the same as ward leaders in the city, to canvass their roads, farms, county stores, barber shops, to try to get every person over twenty-one to pay his poll tax, register and vote.

The poll tax issue was brought up and many people had paid poll tax and didn't know it because it was called Capitation Tax.

The proper way to canvass was demonstrated because many of the people had never canvassed before.

Car pools were formed to take the people to the various meeting places and also to take them to the Registrar's office.

On February 17th, I spoke at the Sharon Baptist Church and thirty-two people signed volunteer cards indicating their willingness to help the community to help herself. This meeting was held in another district so that these people would also feel needed in this struggle.

There are 8,600 Negroes of voting age and approximately 1,270 Negroes registered. This is an increase of over 300 since I worked in the county and with the goal set at 2,500 we still have a long ways to go. If the Registrar's office was opened everyday, I am sure we could reach this goal much sooner.

Mr. William Gye Edwards, an instructor at the county high school, is running for member of the Board of Supervisors. This too is a factor in the added interest in voting. At last the people feel that we have a chance to vote for someone whom we know and who is concerned about our problems.

I gave Mr. Daniel Edwards, brother of the candidate, materials on Voter Registration for employees at the State Mental Hospital located in Dinwiddie County. This material has been very helpful and many of these people have called me personally wanting to know more about registration.

Several organizations are participating in this drive, namely: SCLC, NAACP, the churches, PTA and Masonic Lodge.

BRUNSWICK

This county lost its NAACP Chapter because of inactiveness. There is great potentials in Brunswick County. About five thousand Negroes are of voting age and only one thousand-sixteen are registered. This is an increase of over sixty-two.

The lack of more leadership and the limited hours and days also adds to the problem in this county. Dr. Byrd, one of the leading ministers and also a teacher in the school system, is still doing a good job. He has quite a bit of infulence but needs some help to assist in getting the message over. He has cooperated with us for he has offered his church to us on a number of occasions.

Last month Mr. William Alexander, who is a native of the county and one of the persons from this area to attend the citizenship school in Dorchester, will be working in this county along with some more interested citizens of Brunswick, to increase the number of registered voters.

The young people have been hearing about the demonstrations going on in other places and this is beginning to stimulate them to do some canvassing. Most of these kids help on the farms in some capacity and after school they do not see many people until the next day. I talked with them and they plan to form a teens club. This will allow them some outlet. There is a community center and when functions are given, the parents will come out. A citizenship project will be formed. I told them that I would get some buttons saying that, "I can't vote, I'm too young, what's your excuse?" They all seem to think that this is a good idea. The interest is growing and things look fruitful.

APPOMATTOX

Here is another very small county with even less having been done in the field of Voter Registration.

Appomattox has a voting age population of 2600 and as of November 1962, only 334 persons had registered.

We have done very little in this county in the last three months because of some real concentration on some other counties with greater potentials.

The first week in March, I did get to Appomattox and talked with two civic groups. These groups were composed of several farmers, a minister, two barbers, housewives and many deacons of rural churches, who claims the ministers are not interested in their area.

They wanted to set up some meetings with people in the community and I gave them material to work with. We also went through the motions of canvassing. The feeling here is that this county will move if given some assistance. Apathy is very dense and materials on citizenship and current events will help this situation.

LUNENBURG

Mrs. Emma Brown, who is Secretary of the Voters League in the county, invited me to come back to speak with a group of citizens on January 27th. I was very happy to accept and much to my delight, they have a fairly good organization. Mr. Washington who runs a general store in Victoria, is the President of the League. He and his wife have contacted many people in Victoria and some persons who actually didn't have the money to pay poll taxes, he paid them.

March 15th, I met with the officers of the league and we discussed some of the problems. They are trying to get a retired teachers group to do some work because the same people are doing most of the work. It was reported that some of the students have shown interest and have done some canvassing. Mrs. Brown reported that sixty-two persons had registered and some of the ministers are telling their members the importance of the ballot.

This is a break-through in this county because, before September of last year nothing had happened in Voter Registration.

POWHATAN

With much help coming from Mr. Paul Bell and his wife, who is Secretary of the local chapter of NAACP, Powhatan is working hard to stimulate new interest in Voter Registration.

This county is the smallest county in the 4th Congressional District. The voting age population is less than 1,500 and in the last three months seventy-six persons registered. This brings the total to slightly more than 600 registered voters.

Mr. Edgar Hopson and his wife have worked very hard also. Much of their time is focused on the school situation, but they have still found time to be very helpful as far as suggestions and canvassing when ever possible.

Our biggest problem here is the lack of man power. The school situation is similar to that of Prince Edward. One bad situation came up when the Negro supervisor of the Negro schools stated publicly that our children are not ready for integration. This dimmed the hopes of many people. Apathy and complacency had settled very deep. It was the Hopsons and the Bells who gave the people hope. Because of this statement and the influence, Mrs. Rosa Martin, the Negro supervisor, had in the county, many Negroes believed her.

It is unfortunate that this situation occurred but Powhatan is working in the field of Voter Registration.

SUSSEX

On March 4th, Mrs. Walker, the daughter of Mr. Rufus Johnson, President of the Voters League, mailed a list of names of persons for me to contact. This was very helpful.

I talked with Mrs. Gracie Bailey, a product of Sussex County, who now lives in Petersburg but teaches in Sussex and learned of Mr. Andrews, President of the PTA in the elementary school. I contacted him and he gave me a spot on the program of the PTA for the third Tuesday in March which was on the 19th. There were eighty people at the meeting and they seemed to be hungry for information.

We met in this county last August just before the public schools opened. It was here that the school officials threatened the teachers if they attended this meeting.

I have been in contact with Mr. Rufus Johnson and people are paying poll taxes and have found the materials very helpful in assisting people how to register.

A sustained drive is needed and since the weather is getting warm, the Voter's League felt that this would be more effective when the weather got warmer. Mrs. Virginia Maclin, Secretary of the League, reported that approximately ninety-three persons have registered since this meeting in August. From this figure, forty-seven of these came between January and March. The Registrars Office is opened only twice a month.

PRINCE GEORGE

Because of limited personal interest in an allout drive, most of our work in this county is being done through the churches.

Mr. E. Thweatt, President of the local chapter of the NAACP and Voter Registration Chairman for the county, felt that a more effective program could be had if we would work through the churches.

It would be hard to get the people out to civic meetings, to a small group of citizens from the county met with some of the deacons of these rural churches. These deacons were suppose to bring this matter to the attention of the deacon board and the minister. This was approved and the ministers agreed to give me a few minutes to talk with the people. Church services were not conducted each Sunday. Some Sundays they would have only Sunday school. The people became interested and the first Sunday in February, we stayed after church for one hour and a half.

The Registrar's office again is an important factor. The office is opened only the first and third Fridays. Registration has been slow but forty-three people did go down in this limited time.

HOPEWELL

Since the first of the year we have worked hard in Hopewell. Three persons

from that area went down to the citizenship school in Dorchester in the January session. One of them, Mrs. Bettie Jamis, is the Chairman of the Voters League. She has worked hard and along with assisting in setting up citizenship classes.

Hopewell is a small city with only a voting age population of around 1600. The Registrar's office is opened once a week, Wednesday from 2-5 P. M. Rev. Curtis Harris, President of the Hopewell Improvement Association and State President of SCLC, and I have talked with city officials concerning the limited hours of registration.

There is no reluctance from the Registrar to register Negroes. He has shown no dissatisfaction as far as registering Negroes is concerned.

Because of this one day a week or three hours a week, registration has moved slowly. Thirty-three persons registered during this period. I'm sure this figure would be many times greater if the office is opened everyday.

Since these classes have started in citizenship, more people are involved and they have become interested. These classes will be continued and more canvassing will be done now that the weather is warmer.

PETERSBURG

Petersburg have shown more interest in voting than at anytime that I can remember. So much is happening now and because of this Voter Registration is moving on.

We had a demonstration at the Registrar's office (city hall) on January 21st and twenty-five persons of concerned tried to enter the Registrar's office at 9:30 a. m. and it was closed. Some of these people had their poll tax receipts and actually wanted to register. The office is opened only three hours a day, at a time when most people are working.

We are making some break-through in many areas. The Mental Hospital situation has helped Voter Registration. The cafeteria will be opened very soon. This was

ordered closed by the State of Virginia, because they would not permit the mixing of races in the dining room.

The ward leaders are doing a good job, especially Mr. Fred Martin of the 6th ward. He has given persons on each street, names of persons to contact.

The demonstrations downtown at the theaters has helped. Here are students willing to be bitten by police dogs and arrested for freedom. We asked the parents to support the students actions by "taking time off to register."

From March 17th until the present time, interest has been very high. Thirty two persons have registered since then, This is a fairly good number considering that these people must pay poll tax.

I met with the Ministers Conference in January and they have gotten the message over to their congregation about the church citizenship program. From reports that I have received, some of the deacons have gone down and have taken their wives. I am on call at all times to say a word to their congregation. I always send voting materials. We have also contacted the civic and social clubs of the city to support our efforts. With the help of the ward leaders, Mr. Gunter, Dr. Reid, Lawyer Cooley and a committee formed to help further stimulate voting. We have worked very hard. The beauticians have really played a key-role in informing the people. The retired teachers association is helping us by recording names of registered voters and also checking the list of persons that our canvassers have bought in by the registration list.

From January through March, we have been able to register approximately 178 people. It is hoped that something can be done about the limited hours of registration in this city. A report was submitted to the Assistant Attorney General, but we have heard nothing from it as yet.

MEMORANDUM

ALABAMA

GADSDEN

The books opened in Alabama January 7th for a ten day period and closed January 18th. I worked in Gadsden during this period. We had more than thirty canvassers working in the community. Their survey sheets were turned into the office of the GCCC. The names of the unregistered persons were extracted from the sheets. We immediately sent them "follow-up" letters. After the letters were sent, we set up a telephone committee. This committee made calls to these unregistered persons. Out of 835 unregistered persons listed by the canvassers, we were able to get 165 to the registrar's office.

Tuesday, January 8th, I went to the Registrar's office to inquire about his office hours. He refused to give me the requested information and closed the door in my face. I then went to the Probate Judge's office across from the registrar. The Rev. E. W. Jarrett, Mr. Frank Smith and I asked the judge if he could assist us in getting the hours for voter registration. I told him that we were not attempting to stir up trouble of any sort. We were merely trying to get our people registered to vote. He informed us that he had no control over the registrar's office. He did say that "I am interested in getting Negroes registered, bedause I have to depend on you as well as whites on election day." We thanked him for his time and departed.

Some of our people were being confused because of the registrar's irregular office hours. His office is usually open from 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. It was reported by persons attempting to register that he sometimes closed his office at 10:00 or 11:00 A. M. for lunch and would stay as late as 2:00 or 3:00 P. M. Many of the people who were trying to register were unable to do so because of his irregular hours. Some of our people would take the morning or the afternoon off from work to get registered. This

is what prompted us to seek an audience with the Registrar.

Miss Martha Powell was asked by the registrar how much was she being paid to bring these people down there. Mr. Frank Smith was called a professional trouble-maker by the registrar.

The week before the books open is devoted to preparing the community for voter registration. On Tuesdays, I usually speak to the Baptist Ministers Union on voter registration. On Wednesday evening, I have a meeting with the voter registration committee. In this meeting, we analyze our progress and discuss our problems. Thursday evening, I speak to the weekly mass meeting of the GCCC. During this meeting we usually have a question and answer period after my remarks on voter registration. During the day, I talk with people I meet on the street and urge them to register and if they are already registered, to vote in each election.

SCLC has given the GCCC $100.00 for voter registration. The GCCC put up $200.00. SCLC still has $100.00 to contribute as per promised.

ANNISTON

The books will open for 5 days in Anniston, Alabama. Mrs. A. M. Mulock directed the drive during this period. I met with the Anniston Calhoun County Voters League on two occasions to help them get organized for the drive. SCLC gave Anniston $100.00 for this effort.

This is a statement given to me in Anniston by Mrs. Mulock: "The interest was high until Tuesday noon, we only got in the registrar's office 5 out of 65. The polls closed for a half day Tuesday. Mr. J. Parker has been going to the registrar's office for two years. Everytime he attempts to register, they tell him he failed. When he inquires as to why he has failed, the registrar merely tells him we can't tell you. Wednesday, Mrs. Mattie Barnett was in the registrar's office taking the test, the registrar began

walking around the table asking her to hurry because they wanted to close the office. She left and did not finish the test. The same afternoon there were people from Jacksonville and Choccoloco that attempted to get registered and were told that the registrar's office was closed. Thursday was the last day for registration. When we appeared for registration, the registrar told us that we had to go to the lower end of the county. Therefore, we were unable to get our people registered."

On the basis of Mrs. Mulock's statement, it is apparent that whenever a large group for registration, the registrar is going to close his office or move to another part of the county.

Mrs. Mullock was able to get 8 captains and 11 volunteers for this period. It is my opinion that we need to really analyze our future effectiveness in Anniston as far as voter registration is concerned. From now until some time during the summer, the books will only be open the first and third Monday, even then we will not be sure whether we are going to be able to get our people registered.

MONTGOMERY

The Montgomery Improvement Association, the SCLC affiliate in Montgomery is in the process of organizing a drive for the month of February. The books will be open for the first two weeks in February. This is the major effort for this quarter.

SCLC conducted a drive here last year and laid the groundwork for the Justice Department suit which ordered the registration of some 1100 applicants. Mr. Rufus Lewis who worked with Harry Blake and Jim Wood of the SCLC staff continues to carry on the registration efforts for the MIA.

SCLC has promised pay the cost of two full time office workers for this two week period.

A factual report on this drive should be in the February report.

MONTGOMERY REPORT

Mr. Lewis is doing a great job. He has the precincts working at their maximum. He is using volunteer workers. Voter registration is the only visible program in Montgomery.

There is a telephone committee. The canvassers turn these names into the field coordinator, then they are released to the telephone committee. This committee makes contact with the potential registrant urging them to register. Block workers are provided through the precincts.

There is a car pool that operates on a volunteer basis. These drivers use their cars at their own expense. Most of the people that apply for registration provide their own transportation.

There is a babysitter committee. These ladies will keep the children of a potential registrant. It has been my experience that housewives cannot go to the registrar's office because there is no one to keep their children. If a request is made for a babysitter, a car will take the sitter to the home then the car will take the housewife to the courthouse. The sitter is released after the housewife is brought back home.

There are two paid workers, the field coordinator and the office secretary. The office secretary is responsible for the cooresponsdence and keeping files, etc. The field coordinator is responsible for the volunteer workers. These persons are paid with VEP funds.

There was only one clinic operating during this period. The block workers are responsible for helping people with the forms before they go to the courthouse. When I go to Montgomery next week I will try to reactivate the Citizenship Education Teachers. This may lessen the job of the blockworkers.

The registrar is slowing down the registration process by letting only one or two persons take the test at a time. There is room for five persons at the table. This is also the situation in Anniston. The policy for registration in the state

by in large comes from Montgomery. The registrar is giving misleading information. He tells those that have not heard from him that they will not be eligible to take the test again until one year has passed. He told some of the people to go home if their poll taxes are not paid.

All that the registrar can not do the city does. Each precinct is balanced with white and Negroes. When there is a buildup of Negro strength in an area the city rezones or annexes areas by adding heavily populated white areas to reduce the Negro strength. This was done in the North Montgomery area, heretofore, it was a predominately Negro area. The city annexed Boylston, an all white area into the North Montgomery. Boylston was out of the city limits.

I am trying to setup a luncheon for the Ministers of the city. This will strengthen our voter registration program if they cooperate.

The books will be opened for 5 days, March 25-29. We plan to get 100 a day to the courthouse. Montgomery is requesting $100 for this period.

STATISTICS

Number of persons contacted	506
" " " applied for registration	400
" " volunteer block workers	106
" " persons reported registration	53
" on telephone committee	25
" in car pool	6
" of babysitters	6
" " poll watchers	6
" " paid workers	2
" " voter education clinics	1

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone 522-1420

SCLC

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President* Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer* Andrew J. Young, *Executive Director*

March 1, 1965

MAR 2 1965

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, Fifth Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

You have been suggested to us as one of the members of your academic community most active in the struggle for human rights.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is planning a Summer Community Organization and Political Education Project which will run throughout the summer of 1965, and will involve at least five hundred volunteers from all over the United States in voter registration and adult education work in the South. A brief description of the SCOPE Project is enclosed. We had hoped that you could lead a drive on your campus to recruit and organize a group of capable young men and women for the project.

As explained in the enclosed description, the SCOPE project emphasizes the establishment of an organized group on each campus which will be able to move as a unit into its assigned community. This means you will need to begin organizing your group now. Please let us know as soon as possible who we may communicate with in the future as SCOPE Project Director on your campus. This is essential if we are to keep our mailings at a minimum.

SCOPE also allows a college community to adopt a county. This program will be competitive, due to the fact that several other college communities are adopting southern blackbelt counties. In the event your community decides to adopt a county, we become the assistant and programming will be left almost entirely up to the sponsoring college community. This is one part of our program we must do yet we love doing it. I am sure you realize SCLC cannot raise the needed funds for every poor, illiterate southern county, therefore, we are allowing your college community not only to work in our summer program, but you have the opportunity to totally adopt the community your group works in.

Due to the nature of the project it is imperative that all applicants be carefully screened. For this purpose your group will need to set up a screening committee of responsible faculty members and students.

Brochures explaining the SCOPE project are presently being printed. Additional brochures explaining the Citizenship Education Program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the SCLC itself, and the need for constructive action in the south are available, although in short supply. Please let us know what your needs will be

Make file SCLC-SCOPE Project

in the way of such material.

You may also find it necessary to hold a public meeting, featuring a guest speaker, in order to activate your campus. Due to our financial situation we find it difficult to send personnel from Atlanta to address meetings in other cities. However, we do have contact persons in many areas who have seen extensive action in the civil rights struggle, and might be able to help you. In any case, please let us know what you are planning in this regard, particularly with reference to dates, so that we may assist you in finding a qualified speaker.

We realize the great demands we are making on you, but sincerely hope that you will be able to share with us the burden of organizing for the task ahead.

Yours in the struggle,

Hosea L. Williams

Hosea L. Williams, Director
Political Education & Voter Registration

Wm

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

POLITICAL EDUCATION AND VOTER REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT
Summer Community Organization and Political Education Project
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

I. PURPOSE OF SCLC'S Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) Project:

1. To recruit five hundred (500) or more person from academic communities of America to work for 10 weeks this summer in 75 black-belt rural counties and six (6) urban counties.

A. Registration:
Workers will register new voters by working with P.T.A.'S coordinated local organizations, church committees, youth groups, a committee made up of business leaders, street corner and bar committees,etc.

B. Political Education:
Night classes will be held in political education for persons of voting age. These classes will be held Monday through Friday night, alternating in various parts of the country.

II. PROCEDURE:

A. Organizing:

1. Each participating college or University will organize a SCOPE unit. Members of the SCOPE unit should consist of administrative faculty and student body members.

2. Official and Committee Chairmans:
Each SCOPE unit should elect or appoint a chairman, director, program director, secretary and treasure. The elected or appointed officers should appoint a chairman for the following committees: Recruiting, screening, fund raising, publicity and SCOPE project field supervisor. The name, address and phone number of the elected officials should be mailed to Mr. Hosea L. Williams, Director, Voter Registration and Political Education, Southern Chrisitan Leadership Conference, 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

3. Materials:
SCLC will then mail sample of materials and order blanks for materials (leaflets, posters, buttons, applications,etc.) to SCOPE unit. Order blanks for materials should be filled out completely and returned to SCLC immediately.

Upon receiving ordered materials, the chairman should issue materials to respective SCOPE officials.

4. First Meeting:

An early date should be set for an on-campus meeting. The first meeting should be highly publicized by articles in campus newspaper and local newspapers, radio spots, posters, hand bills, announcements should be made in chapel, churches, classes and other meetings, bulletin board notices, telephone calls and other means. The first meeting must be well planned. An informed speaker or lecturer in southern voter registration and political education should be engaged. A citizenship film (Right Now, Politics Is Your Business, Knocking On Every Door, Government Is Your Business or Count) shoud be be shown, and discussed. Various civil rights posters should be displayed around in the meeting room and/or auditorium. SCOPE brochures, leaflets, posters and applications should be displayed in an accessible place. The chairman should explain the function and objective of the campus program and allow time for questions. Each committee chairman should explain the functions of his or her committee and solicit committee members and support.

5. Duties of SCOPE officials:

A. Chairman:

The chairman should preside over official meetings, solicit administrative support and coordinate campus (SCOPE) activities with SCLC's officials.

B. Director:

The director should direct all committees. The director is also (not manditory) responsible for directing the ten (10) week field program this summer for his or her group, providing the campus SCOPE decides to adopt a southern county or work as a unit for the ten (10) week period this summer, the director will be responsible for supervisinn while your group is on the field. Otherwise, SCLC officials will supervise participants sent in to work during the ten week period this summer.

C. Program Director:

The program director will be responsible for mass meetings,

freedom rallies, civil rights speakers and Lectures, group meetings, class meetings, political debates on campus, round table discussions on SCOPE etc.

D. Secretary:
The secretary will keep records of all meetings, bills, finances materials and will order needed materials from SCLC when requested to by officials of SCOPE. The secretary will also keep SCLC officials of SCOPE in Atlanta informed weekley (with photos if possible) of SCOPE's activities.

E. Treasurer:
The treasurer will deposit, disperse and take care of all financial transactions.

3. Duties of Committee

A. Recruiting:
The recruiting committee will be responsible for developing political awareness throughout the campus and a sense of responsibility to SCOPE among administrative, faculty and student body members. This can be done by showing citizenship movies to every group on campus, helping the program director to promote debates and round table discussions on southern politics and illiteracy, working closely with the publicity agent promoting radio, television or chapel programs around the right to vote or self government and encouraging the Political Science Department to sponsor more programs on campus based on disenfranchisement. The display and issuring of applications are responsibilities of the recruiting committee. Applications should be displayed and issued in all meetings on campus dealing with any phase of politics or civil rights. The recruiting committee is also responsible for getting interested persons to fill out applications completely and filing the application with the screening committee.

B. Screening:
The screening committee will be responsible for accepting or rejecting applicants. This committee should have some knowledge of applicants character, sincereness and be able to determine the applicants motive to some degree. AN APPLICANTS AGE, EXPERIENCE NOT TRAINING should be determining factors in accepting or rejecting persons to work in SCOPE. Voter Registration and Political Education programs calls for clerks, secretaries, organizers, auto drivers, house canvassers, reporters, sign printers, supervisors, teachers, ministers, directors, intertainers, cooks, fund raisers, bookkeepers, researchers, lawyers, social workers, office machine operators, telephone callers, etc.

Applications accepted should be duplicated and a copy mailed to SCLC's Atlanta office.

C. Fund Raising:
The fund raising committee is not only responsible for the financial needs of the campus chapter, but should assist each applicant in securing funds needed for their travel, room and board this summer (approximately $10.00 per week for room and board and $50.00 for travel.) Businesses and individuals may be asked to contribute funds to colleges or churches (tax deductiable) for this project. Interm, the college or church can sponsor one or more workers. This can be done for the whole chapter. Influential speakers can be brought on campus or to some large church for fund raising rallies. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s book's and recording's may be sold at a profit. Organizations and churches will sponsor workers. Leading politicians should be asked to sponsor workers. In the event chapters find it impossible to finance their workers, officials of SCLC should be contacted.

D. Publicity:
The publicity committee should run an article in each issue of the campus paper. Articles should be written for local newspapers at least weekly. Local radio and TV programs (public-service-time) should be produced by the SCOPE chapters as regular as possible. Radio and TV spot (3 minute) announcements about SCOPE should be made several times each week. These spots may be secured from SCLC's Atlanta office in Dr. King's or other executive staff members voice.

E. Field Supervisor:
The field supervisor should introduce accepted applicants to required readings. Orientation sessions for accepted applicants should be held one hour weekly. Each session must be well planned. Someone well informed should be engaged to discuss nonviolence, segregation, illiteracy, poverty, voter registration, political education, SCLC etc. Required readings should be discussed in the weekly meetings. The field supervisor should organize accepted applicants into a working force (supeevisors, secretaries, record keepers, canvassers, (house to house) teachers, (political education), P.T.A. workers, church workers, street corner and bar workers, business workers, etc.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Dept. of Political Education and Voter Registration
334 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Complete this form immediately and return it to the above address as soon as your SCOPE Chapter is organized.

INSTITUTION _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ State _____

CHAIRMAN _____ Phone _____

Address _____

DIRECTOR _____ Phone _____

Address _____

PROGRAM DIRECTOR _____ Phone _____

Address _____

SECRETARY _____ Phone _____

Address _____

TREASURE _____ Phone _____

Address _____

RECRUITING CHAIRMAN+ _____ Phone _____

Address _____

SCREENING CHAIRMAN+ _____ Phone _____

Address _____

FUND RAISING CHAIRMAN _____ Phone _____

Address _____

PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN _____ Phone _____

Address _____

FIELD SUPERVISOR _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Please mail the Chairman the materials checked and number the pieces specified:

_____ "What is SCOPE
_____ "SCOPE brochures
_____ "Applications for Summer Workers
_____ "This is SCLC
_____ "Why Vote
_____ "Citizenship Education Program" brochures
_____ "Refinement by Fire
_____ "Racial Justice Now
_____ "Crusade For The Vote
_____ "SCOPE Plycards

We will need a citizenship film:

Date _____
Date _____
Date _____

We will need a _____ Speaker
_____ Lecturer

Date _____
Date _____
Date _____

We will hold our first meetings at _____

_____

Address _____
Date _____ Hour _____

How They Organize in Jackson

(When a boycott for justice sweeps Jackson, Miss., the headquarters of the White Citizens Council, it is national news. This "how-we-are-doing-it" article is written by one of the participants.)

By JOHN R. SALTER, JR.

JACKSON, Miss.—For the first time in its history, this city is experiencing a far-flung Negro action economic boycott which—despite arrests, threats, and other harassment—is showing considerable signs of ultimate success.

The boycott is aimed at ending discrimination against Negro workers and consumers in this unhappy citadel of the White Citizens Council, where nearly all of the business is owned by white people who adhere rigidly to the official mores of Mississippism.

Every business in the economic nerve center of Jackson —downtown Capitol Street—is under boycott, plus selected other businesses in outlying areas. In all, 127 business establishments have experienced a dramatic fall-off in Negro trade.

There are 70,000 Negro residents in the Jackson area, which has a total population of about 150,000. The boycott is currently estimated at being at least 60 to 65 per cent successful. It will continue—week after week and month after month—until its equalitarian demands have been met.

On December 12, my wife and myself and four students—all of us NAACP members and all from Tougaloo College — officially launched the boycott by picketing in front of the Woolworth store in the center of the downtown area.

We were immediately arrested by 50 or so policemen on a charge of "obstructing the sidewalk" — an offense punishable by six months in jail and a $500 fine. After two days we were released on $500 bonds.

Our arrests produced an immediate reaction. Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson, quite sensitive indeed to the wishes of the Citizens Councils, went several times on radio and TV, and before meetings of city officials and businessmen, to threaten to line Capitol Street with "1,000 policemen" to prevent picketing. The pickets, said he, were "outside agitators who are trying to destroy our city."

While the mayor was ranting, the students at Tougaloo College mobilized and held a series of action-oriented mass meetings in which leaflet distributing teams were lined up, a chain telephone call system was set up, and delegations were organized to visit the many Negro churches in the area.

When we got out of jail, our home—which is on the college campus — became converted to boycott headquarters, and my wife and other ladies began cooking a seemingly endless supply of food and coffee for the boycott workers who came and went.

About this time, the SNCC Freedom Singers arrived on campus—and from that time onward, everyone has been singing as they work.

Christmas drew near. All over Jackson, students from Tougaloo and other schools, as well as adults, worked on the boycott. On December 21, two more NAACP student members from Tougaloo picketed in front of Woolworth and were immediately arrested on the "obstructing" charge, jailed, and released on $500 bonds.

By this time, the mayor had posted—not his threatened "1,000" —but at least 100 policemen on Capitol Street. Dozens of police began to travel through the Ne-

(Continued on Page 3).

PICKETS who faced a corps of 50 to 100 policemen and sure arrest to demonstrate in support of Jackson, Miss., boycott included (from left) Rupert Crawford, Charles Bracey, Ronald Mitchell, Walter Mitchell, and John R. Salter, with Mrs. Eldri Salter at front. Also arrested but not shown in picture were Dorie Ladner and Bette Anne Poole. Boycott leaders say there will be more picketing.

BULLET MISSED little Maria Salter by inches. (See story above.) She is shown here with her parents, John and Eldri Salter. Mr. Salter is a professor at Tougaloo College.

See Special Supplement

With this issue, the Patriot publishes a special supplement on the expansion of Operation Freedom into Mississippi. This is a move to ease the suffering of thousands penalized for trying to vote and a development too important to cover adequately in our regular space. We call your attention to the supplement and urge you to act.

Highlights of the Month

James Meredith enrolled at Ole Miss for the second semester, reversing earlier indications that he might not because of continuing persecution. But another Negro attempting to enter, Dewey Green, was refused. The Federal Government dropped charges against Gen. Edwin A. Walker, accused of helping incite Ole Miss riots last fall, after a Federal grand jury in Mississippi refused to indict him. The new governor of Alabama, George C. Wallace, shouted defiance to desegregation orders as he took office.

In contrast, however, Negroes entered peacefully for the first time at Tulane University in New Orleans and Clemson College in South Carolina (see page 3). And the governor of North Carolina, Terry Sanford, called on his state to insure equal employment to Negroes.

The U.S. Justice Department filed suits to desegregate public schools in six Deep South districts near defense installations. Included were Huntsville and Madison County, Ala., Mobile, Ala., Biloxi and Gulfport City, Miss., and Bossier Parish, La.

In Washington, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the last of Virginia's massive resistance laws. This one has restricted the role of the NAACP in integration cases, by holding the promotion of desegregation suits constituted "improper solicitation of legal business." The Court said the statute violated the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Mr W Branton
318 State St
Little Rock Ark

The Southern PATRIOT

Vol. 21 No. 2

February, 1963

Published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

Victory By Protest

The civil rights movement won two major victories in Mississippi during the past month. Each is important not only for itself but as an illustration of the power of organized protest against injustice.

One was the case of Clyde Kennard, young Negro who was sentenced to seven years in prison on a charge of chicken-feed theft after he tried to enroll at Mississippi Southern University. (See January *Patriot*.)

Kennard, who is critically ill with cancer, had been in prison over two years. In just about two months after publicity and protest over the case became nationwide, Gov. Ross Barnett suspended his sentence and freed him. (Immediately after his release, Kennard entered a Chicago hospital for treatment.)

The second case was that of Ivanhoe Donaldson and Ben Taylor, Michigan students who were arrested on narcotics charges when they took food and medicine to Negroes being harassed for trying to vote in the Mississippi Delta. Police claimed there were narcotics in the medicine. (Background also in January *Patriot*.)

Donaldson and Taylor faced the possibility of long prison terms. After protests flowed into both Mississippi and Washington from across the country, a grand jury in Clarksdale, Miss., refused to indict them.

Aaron Henry, Mississippi president of the NAACP, called it a "tremendous victory for all the people of this nation who raised their voices in protest against this injustice."

(People answered the arrests with more food shipments as well as protests, and ironically the jailing of Donaldson and Taylor helped turn what had started with a few students into a nationwide relief drive for Mississippi.)

What really happened? Pangs of conscience among segregationist officials? Embarrassment at being made to look like ogres before the world—or a desire to keep the Federal Government off their necks?

There is no real way to know, but the important thing is that the decent people of this country *can* make their voices heard, even in the Deep South. When they write a letter, send a telegram, or pick up a telephone, it does make a difference. If more people realized this, justice would win more often.

U.S. Lawyers Show How Not To Win

(By Staff Correspondent)

AMERICUS, Ga. — While the civil-rights movement was winning the victories recounted at left, the U.S. Justice Department was providing a good illustration of how not to defeat Southern racists in a Federal court case here.

The case was that of Denver Edgar Short, deputy town marshal of Sasser, Ga., in nearby Terrell County, charged by the Justice Department with running three student voter-registration workers out of town at gunpoint.

This Southwest Georgia area is where interracial teams from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) have been braving violence and terror to register voters. (See December *Patriot*.) The incident with Deputy Short occurred at the end of last summer. The Justice Department filed charges in January—after widespread criticism that it was doing nothing to protect the registration campaign.

The case was crucial. Charles Sherrod, director of the SNCC

(Continued on Page 4).

Deep South Action Spurs the Southwest

By BOB ZELLNER
(Special Correspondent)

The heroism, dedication and pure bravery exhibited by students and other militant freedom fighters in the Deep South has inspired students in the Southwest to organize and start action of their own to eliminate discrimination.

During a recent field trip through the Southwest I had a unique opportunity to gauge this effect. On a 2,000-mile trip, I visited some 15 colleges and spoke to about 330 students.

(The author of this article is on the staff of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). For more recent news of him, see page 4.)

I also spoke at two student conferences: the state conference of the Arkansas Methodist Student Movement (MSM) and the organizational conference of the new Southwest Student Action Coordinating Committee (SSACC).

One of the purposes of this tour was to promote the SSACC conference held in Dallas, Tex. I also sought to inform students of the work of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and to interest them in doing effective work in their own areas.

When I arrived at the University of Arkansas, I went to the Wesley Foundation House. As I entered the living room, I saw a young Negro and a young white man sitting deep in conversation.

Soon I became aware that the two earnest conversationalists were discussing world peace. Reconditioned Southerner that I am, I was thrilled to see these young Americans, both from the South, discussing peace as plain, everyday human beings.

The assistant director of the Wesley House arranged a meeting for me with several students. We discussed possible projects for the University students, and I asked them what some of their problems were.

I learned that even though the school has been desegregated for several years, sports are still for white students only, some social events are segregated and campus housing is totally segregated. The Wesley House is the only place where Negro and white students can live together.

As I am writing this several weeks later, I learn that students at the University of Arkansas are demonstrating for the removal of segregated housing. This, I think, is largely the result of the inspiration they have received from students in the Deep South who have stood up to be counted.

The Arkansas students are also negotiating for integration of theaters in Fayetteville, where the University is located. In past weeks, they have conducted sit-in

(Continued on Page 4).

The Southern Patriot

The Southern Patirot is published monthly except July and August by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., dedicated to ending segregation and distriminaiton based on race, creed, color, or national origin. Editorial offices, 4403 Virginia Ave., Louisville 11, Ky.; business offices, Suite 404, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La.; office of publication, 150 Tenth Ave. North, Nashville, Tenn. Twenty-five cents a copy, $2 a year. Entered as second-class mail matter, Nashville, Tennessee.

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News Notes in Brief

In Petersburg, Va., pickets demonstrated to protest short voter registration hours, under sponsorship of the Petersburg Improvement Association, an affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. They said the hours (noon until 3 p.m.) are "not conducive to working people registering" and said the protest was for the rights of all working people, not Negroes alone.

* * *

In Mississippi, the U.S. Justice Department filed suit against voting violations in Sunflower County, Sen. James O. Eastland's home.

* * *

In Knoxville, Tenn., the Knoxville Civic Improvement Committee, a student group that works with SNCC, announced that eight major stores had agreed to upgrade Negroes. The agreement came after the students told merchants a campaign of demonstrations and economic withdrawal was being planned.

* * *

In Clarksdale, Miss., a circuit judge reversed the convictions of State NAACP President Aaron Henry and three others who were sentenced to six months in jail and a $500 fine for leading a boycott of white merchants. The boycott in support of demands for equal employment and basic courtesies, is still in progress. The reversal of the conviction came too late for one of the defendants, the Rev. Theodore Trammel. He died of a heart attack last year while campaigning for a seat in Congress.

Galleries Too

ATLANTA, Ga. — Segregation fell in the galleries too as the Georgia Legislature seated its first Negro senator since Reconstruction days, Leroy Johnson. It was a far cry from last year's session when 40 demonstrators were arrested while protesting segregation during sit-ins in the galleries. Last year's demonstrations were led by SNCC and the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, an Atlanta student group.

Ministers Ask Freedom Order

(By Staff Correspondent)

CHARLESTON, W.Va. — The Charleston Ministerial Association has called on President Kennedy to issue a Second Emancipation Proclamation, and thus "lead this nation in a dramatic leap toward full realization of democracy."

This is believed to be the first ministerial association in a Southern or Border state to take this action. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and other civil rights groups have asked the President for such a proclamation.

In a letter to the President, the ministers noted that 100 years after the First Emancipation Proclamation ended slavery Negroes are still denied full rights as citizens. They said that a new Proclamation from the White House "would have a tremendous effect upon the climate of opinion" and "would provide the impetus that is needed to set us on the road to more accelerated change."

The letter was drafted at the request of the ministers by Dr. James L. Hupp, West Virginia state historian and archivist. Dr. Hupp is a member of the board and secretary emeritus of SCEF, and has long worked for an end to segregation.

The action of the integrated Ministerial Association came immediately after an address that Dr. Hupp made at its regular meeting. He outlined the history of the original proclamation, put into effect on January 1, 1863, by President Lincoln. Hupp urged the ministers to take the lead in calling on Kennedy for the second one.

They voted immediately to do so and asked Dr. Hupp to draft it. The letter was sent to the President two weeks later, with copies to all West Virginia congressmen and senators.

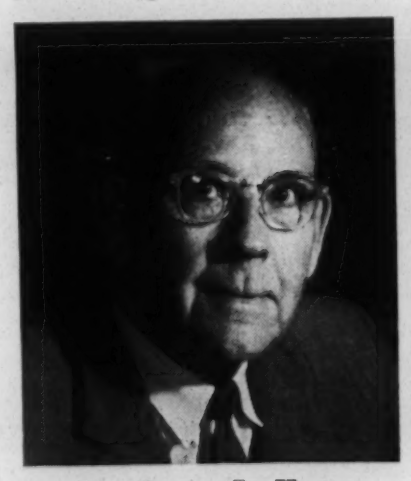
An interesting sidelight on the ministers' action was that the motion to send the communication to the President was made by the Rev. Dunbar Ogden, courageous minister who was forced to leave Little Rock, Ark., because of his stand for integration during the school crisis.

It's an indication that ministers forced from their pulpits for standing on conscience can find ways to continue witnessing to their beliefs.

Mr. Ogden is now associate pastor of Bream Memorial Presbyterian Church here, and it was in this church that the Ministerial Association met when Dr. Hupp spoke.

Pastor of the church is the Rev. Robert B. McNeill, who was also forced to leave a Georgia pulpit a few years ago because of his Christian position on race. Both Mr. McNeill and Mr. Ogden have spoken out and given leadership for human rights on many occasions since they have been in West Virginia.

In 1960, both were on a committee which drafted a resolution supporting student sit-ins which was endorsed by the Kanawha Presbytery, representing 61 Presbyterian churches in this area. (See June, 1960, *Patriot.*) The church where the two ministers now serve is integrated.



Dr. James L. Hupp

The Rev. Dunbar Ogden

They Gave Leadership to Ministers' Call

Book Notes

New Light on Monroe, N.C.

Two important publications on Monroe, N.C., have recently been issued. One is a 128-page paperback book, **Negroes With Guns** by Robert Williams, controversial leader now in Cuba (Marzani & Munsell, 100 W. 23rd St., New York City, $1.95).

The book is edited by journalist Marc Schleifer from a taped interview with Williams. It carries a prologue by Truman Nelson, novelist and scholar of the Abolitionist period, and reprints of two brief articles on nonviolent direct action by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The other publication is a 37-page pamphlet, **People With Strength,** by Truman Nelson (Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants, 168 W. 23rd St., New York City, 35¢).

Everybody who cares about human freedom should read these publications—first, because they give a full account of what actually happened in Monroe: background of the struggle there and the tragic events that culminated in a riot and kidnap charges against Williams and four others.

Although many will debate the interpretations and conclusions, the facts—which have been reported fully in only a few places—are here.

Additionally, the book and pamphlet should be read for the light they throw on the debate over violence vs. nonviolence in the Southern struggle.

There is much misunderstanding as to what this debate is about. In my opinion, it is *not*—although some opponents of nonviolence paint it that way—an argument over whether a man has a right to defend his home and family against attack.

Some individuals take the position that they would not take up arms in such a situation, but so far as I know no one in the organized nonviolent movement is trying to force this decision on anyone else. What the nonviolent movement says is that the weapons of the organized social struggle should be nonviolent.

On the other hand, neither is the argument—despite the misconceptions of some believers in nonviolence—a question of aggressive violence by Negroes to attack white people. Williams has never advocated this.

What he believes is that an armed Negro community becomes a deterrent to violent white attacks and thus may lessen violence ultimately. Thus, the mounting of organized armed force becomes a weapon in the struggle—a concept similar to a deterrence policy in international affairs, and of course incompatible with nonviolence.

The two publications under discussion clarify the views of Williams and his followers and the circumstances which led them to this position. Those who hope nonviolence will prevail should read them, because they articulate what many people feel and many more will express unless change comes rapidly.

One inescapable fact emerges: that Williams came to his final conclusion that organization for armed self-defense was the only solution for Southern Negroes as a result of the utter failure of the supposed forces of law (local, state *or* federal) to lift a finger to protect Negroes who were victims of vicious violence by white men.

In some places Federal officials at least make an effort; in Monroe they did not. And the suspicion is inevitable that Washington turned a deaf ear to Monroe precisely because many liberals had written Williams off as beyond the pale after his statements that "we must meet violence with violence."

Those who so wrote him off forgot what the real enemy was. They were fighting Williams instead of the violent racism that produced him.

Supporters of nonviolence should face the challenge this book and pamphlet raise, and make sure that nonviolence has not appealed to them just because it sounds nice and peaceful. True nonviolent direct action is revolutionary, and these writings are a reminder that it had better be if it is to solve basic problems.

On the other hand, this misunderstanding works both ways. If many endorsers of nonviolence fail to comprehend Williams' position, there seems to me in these publications a total lack of comprehension of what nonviolence means in the current Southern struggle. This is especially true in Truman Nelson's writing.

In the first place, Nelson repeatedly uses the term "nonresistance," a phrase never used among non-violent actionists of the South. Their phrase is always nonviolent direct action (NVDA).

Regardless of what Nelson thinks, Southerners involved in the nonviolent movement see it as the very opposite of submission and as the essence of resistance — people organized through their very numbers and determination to challenge oppression.

He says over and over that the nonviolent movement is draining the militancy out of Southern Negroes. And yet the facts of recent history are that it is the nonviolent idea that has *inspired* militancy, action and hope in community after community.

Many of the beauties Nelson found in Monroe — the dignity that comes with strength and knowing you don't have to submit anymore — are also found in Albany, Nashville, Birmingham, and all across the South where people have chosen the weapon of nonviolence.

He describes a wounded 15-year-old boy leaning against a jail wall who could yet speak with dignified defiance to a bullying policeman, and implies that this is because he was produced by a community that believed in violent self-defense.

But the same description could be made of the student non-violent leader who stood up to the Georgia sheriff who slapped him and refused to stop singing freedom songs. The dignity and strength come from struggle and action, not from violence.

Nelson also needs to remember that the enemy is racism; sometimes he seems to feel it is Martin Luther King. I object when people seem to oppose Robert Williams not so much out of belief in nonviolence as because he is "unrespectable" and militant. I also object when Nelson implies that all believers in nonviolence are racist if white, and tools of racism if Negro.

This question should be argued out on the issue and not by attacks on each other by people who are supposedly fighting the same enemy.

—ANNE BRADEN

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A Letter from Clemson

By JERRY W. GAINEY

(Mr. Gainey is a Clemson student. This report was written the day after Harvey B. Gantt entered the college.)

In general, the Clemson College campus on January 28 was a scene of calmness and near-normal activity as South Carolina joined other Deep South states in lowering its barriers of segregation in education.

Although there was some vocal resistance by a few political office-holders, Harvey B. Gantt of Charleston, S. C., became the first Negro student at Clemson or in any white public school in the state.

Having learned a lesson from the careless and irresponsible position of Mississippi leaders, South Carolina business, religious, and political leaders urged that law and order reign in people's actions whether they liked the situation or not.

College officials, who also profited from the episode in Mississippi, warned students that violence or demonstrations of any kind would not be tolerated—that they were there to get an education alone. Student government leaders and other students who commented agreed.

To carry out Gantt's enrollment peacefully, the college set up precautionary measures. For example, outsiders—who reports indicate were a major factor in the calamity at Oxford—were kept off campus.

Harvey Gantt's arrival, registration, etc., proceeded smoothly. Law officers did not escort Harvey, but they were close by; as was expected, newsmen crowded around him to get his comments and picture.

Student onlookers, for the most part, were greeting Harvey with blank stares and the scanning eyes of the usual curiosity-seekers. However, there were some catcalls and sly remarks uttered throughout his first day on the campus.

The crowd followed him all afternoon. Law officers were posted in the cafeteria as he ate; they will probably be there for several days.

The blank and curious faces are still present, but several students are speaking and talking freely with him. There has been no *physical* restraint on these friendly students by the administration, but such is still possible.

The student attitude, typical of the Old South, does not offer much to the optimist, but there is hope in the actions already expressed by several students. What they do will quiet the fears of those who want to express themselves to another human being in friendship or acquaintance.

Suspicion, curiosity, and in some cases, antagonism are expressed in most of the students' actions, because their attitude has not been changed by the spirit of love and justice. Most students think the best way "to get him out" is to ignore him. Yet, there are others who think he should be at Clemson if he is qualified, and these admire him for his stand.

"—Dear Ol' Golden Rule Days—"

Time alone will not change the Southern attitude — understanding and loving people will. More and more students will come to accept Harvey Gantt as a person and not as a Negro who broke down the barrier of racial discrimination.

I say this with others with faith in God as progress is made to place beside the name of South Carolina and the United States: "Equality and Justice."

Religious Leaders Urge Action

(Special Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—A major event in race relations was the National Conference on Religion and Race held here in January.

About 700 Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant leaders attended. It was the first such national gathering convened by all the major faiths in the United States. A number of Southern ministers and laymen, Negro and white, attended.

The conference seemed to many a significant breakthrough in the awakening of the nation's religious forces to work for an end to racial barriers. In a final statement, the conference called racism "our most serious domestic evil" and said:

"We Americans of all religious faiths have been slow to recognize that racial discrimination and segregation are an insult to God, the giver of human dignity and human rights. Even worse, we all have participated in pepetuating racial discrimination in civil, political, social and private life."

But the conference was more than statements. There were workshops that came out with very specific suggestions as to what each person could go back home and do.

One of the main speakers was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and he called on delegates not to let the conference end up in a "paralysis of analysis."

He said the church should "take the lead in social reform. . . . remove the yoke of segregation from its own body" and "become increasingly active in social action outside its doors."

Another Southern speaker was the Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville, associate director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches.

He said that rather than looking for an answer to the race problems through the inner life of church and synagogue, it may be that it is through an honest approach to race that the church and synagogue can find and achieve its true "inner life."

Many of the speakers called dramatic attention to the failure of the church and synagogue to practice what it preaches. Rabbi Abraham J. Heschel of Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, said: "By negligence and silence we have all become accessories before the God of mercy to the injustice committed against the Negroes of our nation . . . Indifference to evil is more insidious than evil itself . . . more universal, more contagious, more dangerous. . ."

Prof. Franklin H. Littell of Chicago Theological Seminary, said the choice before the Protestant churches is clear: "The old America of white, rural and Protestant dominance is dying. . . . Either they can accept the logic voluntaristic and pluralistic situation, wherein lies their true genius. . . . or they can end up as embittered and negative minorities which the course of history has passed by."

Among the specific suggestions from the workshops were: direct action projects by groups of laymen against segregation, campaigns for open occupancy housing pledges from church members, use of church or synagogue as a "service center" for buyers and sellers in interracial housing, efforts in behalf of laws to enforce fair housing and employment, investment of church funds in interracial housing and development of church - sponsored "Justice Corps" for work in nonviolent protest and voter registration in difficult areas.

Over and over its was stressed that "the most effective education is education of the deed."

One of the South's most militant civil rights leaders, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, an SCEF director who attended the conference, commented afterwards that it was a "giant step in the right direction" toward the activation of the church for its "true mission." He said he would like to see such conference on the local level in Southern cities.

Against HUAC

WASHINGTON, D.C. — At least 84 congressmen were prepared to vote their opposition to the House Un-American Activities Committee as Congress opened this year, but were denied the right to do so because Speaker John McCormack refused to give the floor to representatives who wanted to present resolutions against the committee. This information comes from the National Committee to Abolish HUAC, which made a careful poll of congressmen. This is the most serious challenge HUAC has faced in its 25 years of existence; two years ago, only six congressmen voted against it, but opposition is snowballing across the country. The National Committee to Abolish HUAC is headed by Aubrey Williams, president - emeritus of SCEF, and supported by many Southern civil rights leaders.

Tougaloo Student Wins Award

CHICAGO, Ill. — The United Packinghouse Workers announced that its annual Russell Bull Scholarship for "outstanding contribution in the area of civil rights or liberties" was divided between two students. One is Miss Joan Trumpauer, a white student at predominantly Negro Tougaloo College in Jackson, Miss. (See September *Patriot* for Miss Trumpauer's account of her experiences there.)

The other recipient was David W. Johnson, a graduate of Ball State College, Muncie, Ind. now doing graduate work, for his leadership in a campaign to end discriminatory off-campus housing.

Applications for the 1963-64 Russell Bull Award must be in by March 30. Inquiries may be sent to Ralph Helstein, Room 1800, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago. The award is $1000.

How They Organize to Win in Jackson

(Continued from Page 1).

gro sections of Jackson, attempting without success to apprehend the leaflet distributors.

Late one night, shortly before Christmas, a bullet was fired through a window in our home where our 10-month-old baby, Maria, lay sleeping—but she was unhurt.

A sign found on our lawn indicated that someone felt us to be "poor white trash." Strange cars were reported on the Tougaloo campus—cars filled with white men.

Work on the boycott continued right along—and still does. In an associated realm, the legal defense maneuvers promise to be more than a little unique. Our attorneys—William Kunstler and Clarence Jones, both of New York City, and R. Jess Brown of Jackson—filed a petition to get our cases out of the state courts into Federal court on a primarily First Amendment basis.

When a segregationist-oriented, Eastland-sponsored Federal judge, Harold Cox, appointed himself to hear the petition, we immediately filed a second petition—charging bias on his part and asking that he disqualify himself.

We shall win in the courts and, although it will take awhile, we shall win our boycott demands: equality in hiring and promotion, an end to segregated facilities in the stores, use of courtesy titles, and service on a first-come first-served basis.

We shall win because we have unity. Initiated by the Jackson-area NAACP youth, the boycott was immediately backed by NAACP at all levels and by CORE and SNCC. Bail bond has been provided by NAACP, SCEF, the Gandhi Society for Human Rights (associated with SCLC,) and interested individuals. Legal defense has been provided by the Gandhi Society and the NAACP.

We shall win because we have students and adults who are willing to do the things necessary: to continue the picketing, of which there will be much more; to add thousands more leaflets to the 25,000 already distributed; to continue the countless telephone calls; to attend the innumerable church services and other meetings as speakers; and to cook the food and coffee.

And we are going to win because we have the people behind us—people who are learning quickly indeed the power of money on strike.

The solidarity of those people will win in the courts and it will win in the boycott, and it will go on to win a democratic Mississippi. It will crack things open and then it will build.

Atlanta Drive

ATLANTA, Ga.—Over 500 social and civic clubs are supporting a selective buying campaign launched by 400 Negro ministers here against Highland Bakeries. The campaign started after the negotiations for upgrading and hiring of Negroes on skilled jobs failed.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is cooperating in the campaign, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., SCLC president, indicated there may soon be a nationwide conference on selective buying programs.

Forman Ill

JIM FORMAN, hard - working executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), became critically ill in January and was hospitalized for a bleeding ulcer. Forman is one of the people who has welded SNCC into fast-moving action organization that it is, often working around the clock and neglecting to eat to do it. Students in various parts of the country rushed to volunteer blood for the widely-respected leader, who required repeated transfusions for a week. He is now released from the hospital, resting at home, and hopes to be back on the job soon.

You Can Stay at Home and Help

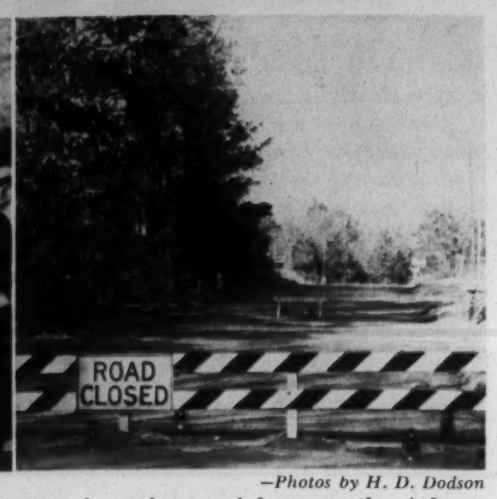
Wherever you live, you can help the people who are organizing for justice in Jackson, Miss. Seventeen of the stores under boycott there are national chains.

The Jackson movement asks you to (1) withdraw your trade from them, (2) tell your friends to do likewise and take it up with your local organization, (3) write the stores telling them why you are doing it, and (4) picket them if you can.

The stores are: Bakers Shoes, Bell Brothers Shoes, Bomar Shoes, Butler's Shoes, Grayson's Dress Shops, H. L. Green (dime stores), J. C. Penney, Lerner's Dress Shops, National Shirt Shops, Nora Day Shops (women's wear), Owens Ltd. (men's clothing), Parisian (women's wear), Schwobilt (men's clothing), Shainbergs (dept. stores), Thom McAn Shoes, Walgreen Drugs, Woolworth.

The Jackson people would like to hear from you as to what you are doing. Write North Jackson NAACP Youth Council, Box 13, Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Miss.

Citizens Assail 'The Wall' in Atlanta



—Photos by H. D. Dodson

PART OF THE CROWD that entirely hid the 'Atlanta wall' from view during a recent protest meeting there. At right is the way the 'wall,' a buffer erected by the city to stop Negro housing advancement, looks when uncovered. (See January Patriot.) The protest meeting was called by the All-Citizens Committee for Better City Planning, a coalition group which includes all Negro leadership groups opposing the wall. Working closely with this committee is an interracial group, the Atlanta Council on Human Relations, which sent representatives to an aldermanic hearing before the wall was erected and urged the aldermen not to do it, and which is continuing to encourage opposition throughout the community. The council of the Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta also called for removal of the barriers. The struggle points up rising concern over housing segregation in the South.

Southwest Students Organize

(Continued from Page 1).

tests of local lunch counters, restaurants, hotels and motels.

The Wesley Foundation group at Henderson State Teachers College invited me to speak, and we had a three-hour discussion. The school was integrated, they said, but Negro students could not use the dining room or student center.

For a while Negro students would sit together near the main gate of the campus between classes, but the Administration told them that "looked bad for the school" and asked them to sit elsewhere. So now they sit in their cars or in a bus in front of the Wesley Foundation building.

The Wesley Foundation group wanted to invite the students to use the lounge and other facilities of the Wesley Center, but they said the Center board of trustees, composed of local white Methodists, had threatened to close the building if Negroes were welcomed there.

The group said the building was new and they had worked very hard to get it; they asked me what I would do in this situation.

I told them I couldn't advise them to do anything, that they had to decide for themselves. But I told them my personal reaction would be to open the Center to all persons; as a Christian, an American, and a human being, I would have no other choice.

I told them how students in the Deep South were risking their lives every day by standing up for their principles. I think the example of these students will inspire them to take a firm stand.

* * * *

At Centenary College in Shreveport, La., I had an interesting experience. Vivien Franklin, who was directing the SSACC conference, had given me only one student's name at Centenary. I found him and inquired if he and others might be able to attend the conference. He said, "What kind of conference is this now?"

I said: "A conference of students who are interested in social issues, improving the racial situation in the Southwest, for instance."

"Improving it how?" he asked warily.

"By doing away with the system of segregation," I said.

He said, "Look, mister, you got the wrong man. I'm a Baptist and we believe in separation of the races. God planned it that way. What system of government do y'all believe in anyway?"

I explained to him that most of the people who would be at the conference believed in democracy and that was the main reason they would be there—to try to make it work.

"Sounds communist to me," he said.

* * * *

After visiting colleges in Texas, I arrived in Dallas for the conference and was pleased to find that many of the schools I had visited were represented.

The SSACC conference was the first attempt to start a student civil rights movement in the Southwest with action groups on individual campuses. About 75 white and Negro students attended, representing more than 20 schools.

Students reported on their campus and community situations, and there were several lectures and panel discussions. Civil rights were discussed as they relate to politics, economics, civil liberties, academic freedom, and world peace. There were discussions of nonviolent direct action (NVDA) and also of voter registration. Speakers included a number of regional and local leaders.

I felt that the conference indicated the need that Southwestern students are feeling for a liberal, interracial movement which will —as the Southern students have done and are doing—change the face of their region.

The movement has hardly begun in the Southwest, but resistance there is less, and great success is possible.

SSACC will, I hope, give students the tool with which (in the words of the poet) to "post proofs that Brotherhood is not so wild a dream as those who profit by postponing it pretend."

The Pursuit of Zellner

Bob Zellner, author of the above article, is a native white Southern student who has placed himself directly in the front lines of struggle with young Negroes—and he has been the recipient of that special fury segregationists reserve for the white Southerner who does this.

He's been jailed for criminal anarchy in Louisiana, conspiracy in Alabama, and assorted other charges in Georgia and Mississippi.

His latest persecution occurred (after the above article was written) in Montgomery, Ala., when he was arrested on the campus of his alma mater, Huntingdon College, on a charge of vagrancy.

Police then added a charge of "false pretenses" over a check Bob had written. The charge carries a 10-year sentence.

(Bob wrote the check with reason to believe certain funds had been deposited to his account but, through an error, they had not been. Police checked with the bank; the check was never presented for payment; if it had been, the funds would have been there when it cleared through normal channels.)

After he was released on bond, state police followed him everywhere he went and trailed him to Mobile, Ala., where they created a state of terror among relatives and friends during the last illness and funeral of Bob's grandmother.

Bob's father, who is a Methodist minister, and his mother both made appeals to the police to go away and leave the family in peace during the funeral but to no avail. The agents later followed Bob and his father into Florida.

SCEF, SNCC, and other groups have protested the harassment as a "disgrace to America" in communications to Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, State Attorney General Richmond Flowers in Montgomery, Ala., and to the U.S. Justice Department and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in Washington. You are urged to add your protest.

How Not To Win

(Continued from Page 1).

project, called it a "beacon of hope to the Negroes in all this part of Georgia." Finally it appeared that the Federal Government was moving in their support. There was a sudden spurt of people going to register in Terrell County. People who had stayed away from registration meetings since Negro churches were burned here last summer began to come back.

And then came the letdown. Short was tried at the end of January. An all-white jury deliberated 33 minutes and set him free.

The students immediately put the blame on the Federal Government. They were outraged at the way the Justice Department lawyers conducted the trial.

"They wanted us to act like 'Uncle Toms'," said Sherrod. "They told us to stay 'Yes sir' and 'No sir' on the witness stand, to say 'colored people' instead of 'Negro' so we wouldn't upset the jury. They told a Negro student to take her hat off because her dignified dress might offend Sasser farmers." (She didn't.)

The lawyers, the students said, fraternized with local officials and took pains to assure the jurors that they were also "Southern boys." One of them stated repeatedly during the trial that they took no position on whether what the students were doing in Southwest Georgia was right or wrong. ("In 10 years, these students themselves may feel it was wrong," he added), and that their only interest was law and order.

Worst of all, they failed to invite the press to the trial and insisted to the students that they issue no releases on it. They said they didn't want a lot of publicity to create tension and "panic the judge," the students reported.

Sherrod made it clear that he did not think the Government lawyers deliberately "threw the case." According to their lights, they were apparently sincerely seeking a conviction. But they tried to get it by catering to the prejudices of the local community and protecting it from the spotlight of national opinion. The verdict was eloquent proof that such accommodation simply will not defeat Southern racists.

If they had fought the case on an aggressive, principled basis, it probably would not have affected the verdict. But it would have strengthened local Negroes with the knowledge that Washington really means to fight for them, and it would have made the case a kickoff for a crusade that could win.

For if the Justice Department had let the press of the nation know that the Kennedy Administration considered this a vital case and the registration efforts of Georgia Negroes a matter of crucial concern to the nation, the world would have known about Deputy Short. This might not have helped in this case, but it could have made a difference next time.

If a few civil-rights organizations could stir the protests that won the two cases described on page 1, what would happen if the White House led the outcry of indignant national opinion against atrocities in the South?

After the Short acquittal, Sherrod issued an open statement to the President and Attorney-General. "Must we die before the Federal Government stops compromising. . .?" he asked. "If we are murdered in our efforts to make real the tenets of democracy, our blood will be on your hands. . ."

There are things Washington can do. If Southern juries won't convict, there are always injunctions and contempt actions before a Federal judge—if you have a decent Federal judge, and Kennedy appoints the judges. Also, Federal agent's can be placed on the scene to protect civil rights workers. But nothing will change until Washington realizes that the fight can't be won by compromising with racists.

Challenge in Alabama

(By Staff Correspondent)

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The University of Alabama canceled an extension course offered here after a Negro woman applied for admission.

Officials at the university's Huntsville Center said it was because they could not get speakers needed for the course, a six-week seminar on current affairs. But integration leaders say they are sure the cancellation was because Mrs. John Cashin, wife of a local dentist, applied.

They point out that officials stopped all admissions to the main university at Tuscaloosa for this semester after Negroes applied there. The Huntsville extension is especially vulnerable, as it is used by many students from Redstone Arsenal near here, which is operated by the Federal Government. Civil rights leaders point out that listings of courses are posted regularly at the Arsenal to encourage employees to qualify for advancement, although Negro Arsenal employees cannot attend the University extension.

Mrs. Cashin has been active in many desegregation efforts here.

Little Rock Action Opens Counters

(By Special Correspondent)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Several lunch counters, some hotels and a bowling alley desegregated peacefully here in January.

The victory came after local students, affiliated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, staged sit-ins and marches in the fall. These were the first demonstrations against segregation here in two years.

Bill Hanson, SNCC field worker, and Worth Long, Philander Smith College student, were arrested during a sit-in in November. This sparked more demonstrations.

Meantime, action is spreading to other parts of Arkansas. Hanson and Ben Grinage, also a SNCC field worker, and Leon Nash, student at Arkansas A.M. & N. College, were recently arrested on vagrancy charges in Pine Bluff.

In Ft. Smith, Ark., lunch counters at three dime stores desegregated in January as a result of a negotiations by the local CORE group.

INTERRACIAL team of SNCC field workers, Ben Grinage (left) and Bill Hanson, have been traveling through Arkansas helping students organize against segregation. They were arrested in Pine Bluff recently.

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Supplement to The Southern

PATRIOT

February, 1963

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Operation Freedom Expands to Mississippi

(By Staff Correspondent)

CINCINNATI, Ohio — In the spring of 1961, when landlords in Haywood and Fayette Counties, Tenn., were evicting Negroes who registered to vote and banks were cutting off their credit, a group of concerned citizens came together here and formed an organization to help.

The organization was called Operation Freedom. It launched a nationwide drive to raise money to enable the Negroes of West Tennessee to survive economically as they organized to win their freedom at the ballot box.

During the past two years, Operation Freedom has loaned over $80,000 to Negroes (and a few white supporters also suffering reprisals) in Haywood and Fayette Counties. Ten times that much could have been put to good use, but with what was available Operation Freedom has made it possible for scores of families who would otherwise have had to leave to stay in West Tennessee.

Now the problem that Operation Freedom was set up to meet has expanded into the Mississippi Delta, and Operation Freedom is expanding with it.

It has voted to extend its operations into the Delta area and attempt to do there what it has been doing and will continue to do in Tennessee: in the words of its charter, "promote brotherhood, especially by helping to secure the economic conditions conducive of the free exercise of civil rights."

The need in the Delta is crucial; its dimensions are tremendous. To meet it even partially, Operation Freedom will need more money than it has ever had before. But, in the words of one official of the organization, "the task is too important to the entire future of democracy for us to even think of saying 'we can't'."

The Delta area of Mississippi covers 18 counties (see map) and includes some of the richest farming land in the world. In this area live approximately 300,000 Negroes—about two-thirds of the total population and in one county as much as 79 per cent.

Until recently, virtually no Negroes in this area were registered to vote, and the number is still minute because officials use every possible device to prevent it. But in the past year, intensive registration drives have been launched in the area by several civil rights organizations.

And when the registration efforts stepped up, the reprisals began. In some cases there has been violence: homes have been shot into; two student registration workers in LeFlore County narrowly escaped being lynched.

But when people make up their minds to be free, terror of this kind won't stop them. The most effective weapon the segregationists have—and they know it—is economic pressure.

In the Delta, as in West Tennessee, people who try to register are being put off the land, fired from their jobs, and cut off from credit.

Operation Freedom proposes to defeat this weapon with a fund that will be used to (1) enable those who have land to make their crops when banks cut them off from credit; (2) stop foreclosures on homes and farm equipment; and (3) help landless Negroes who lose their jobs survive until a permanent solution is found.

Three well-known leaders in the Delta, Aaron Henry, Bob Moses, and Amzie Moore, are among those working with Operation Freedom in setting up the necessary machinery.

The money from Operation Freedom is generally made available to those who need it in the form of loans, although outright grants are sometimes made when it is necessary. Local committees will process loan applications. The loan fund is revolving, and as loans are repaid, the money can be loaned out again.

A student registration worker recently said: "The success of our program depends on the protection we can offer the individual while he is waiting for his one small vote to become part of a strong social-political structure."

This is Operation Freedom's job. It is your job too. The article at the bottom of this page tells you what you can do.

What Will You Do?

Operation Freedom appeals to people throughout the nation to help it meet the challenge in Mississippi and West Tennessee. This is what you can do:

1. Send money to Operation Freedom, c/o the Rev. Maurice McCrackin, 932 Dayton St., Cincinnati 14, Ohio, to assist those harassed for trying to vote. Make your gift as generous as you can, but do not let the magnitude of the need make you feel that only large gifts are solicited. Whether yours is a dollar or several thousand dollars, it is needed.

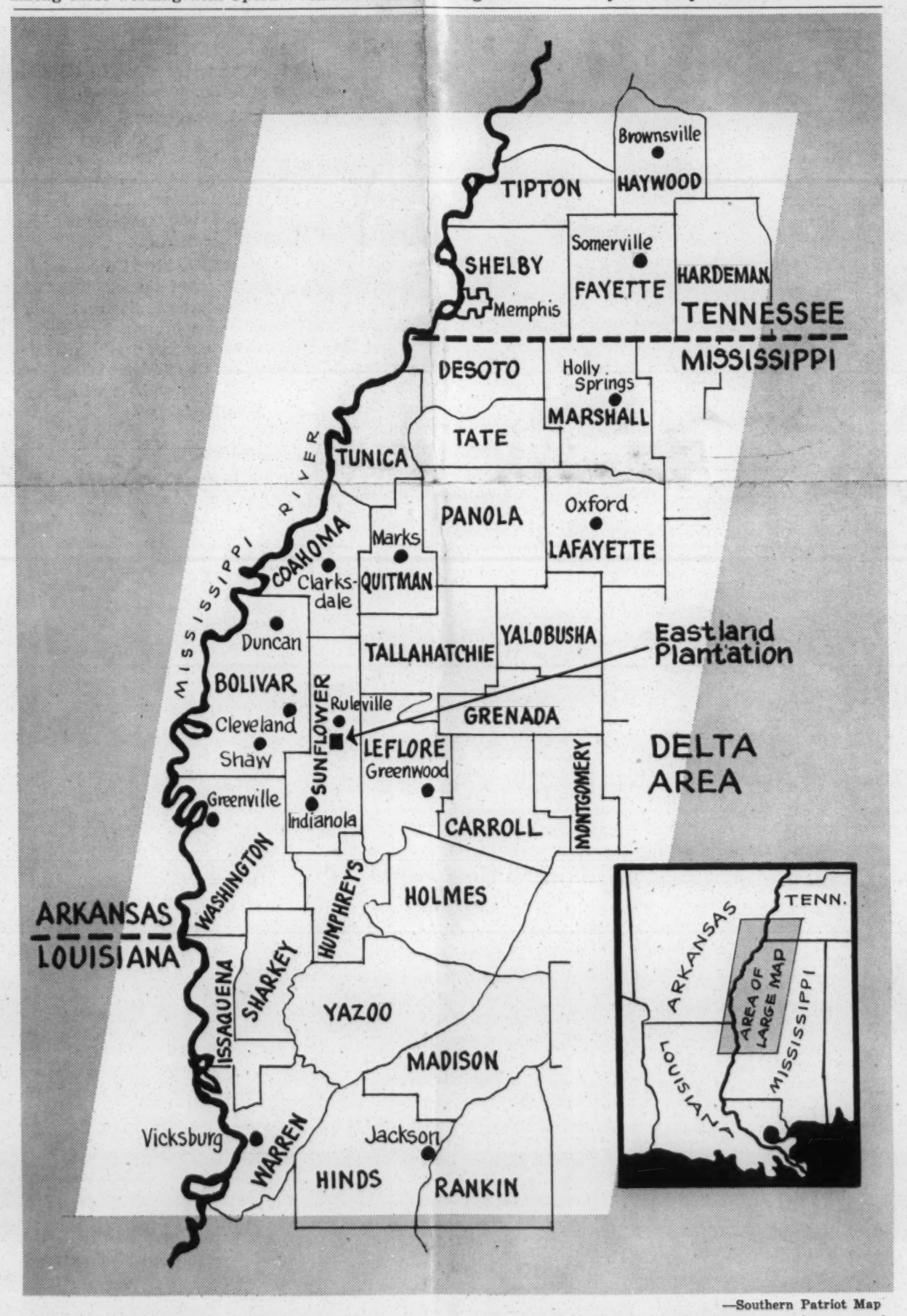
2. Write to Operation Freedom at the above address, obtain additional literature and take this matter up with your church, with other organizations to which you belong, and with your individual friends.

3. Send to Operation Freedom suggested names of persons and organizations to whom they may appeal for funds.

4. Better still, order descriptive literature from Operation Freedom and do your own mailing to a list of your friends or enclose in a regular mailing to your organization. Operation Freedom runs on a shoestring, so has little money for postage. (See page 2 for OF structure.)

(All contributions to Operation Freedom are deductible for income tax purposes.)

AFTER 35 YEARS on one plantation, this woman was driven off the land for registering to vote. She is typical of thousands being harassed in Mississippi and Tennessee and for whom Operation Freedom is seeking help.



—Southern Patriot Map

THIS IS THE DELTA of Mississippi, core of the segregation problem in the United States. At its heart is the huge plantation of U.S. Senator James O. Eastland, who leads the attacks on integrationists and others favoring civil rights. Geographers don't agree as to the precise area of the Delta, but it is generally considered to be 18 counties east of the Mississippi River between Memphis and Vicksburg. It is an alluvial plain formed by the river and should not be confused with the delta of the river itself, which is in Louisiana (see inset map). North of the Delta are Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee, where Negroes have been harassed as they are in the Delta. Jackson, the state capital, and Oxford, scene of the riots at Ole Miss, are to the east of the Delta. Indianola in Sunflower County (where the Eastland plantation is located) is where the White Citizens Council movement had its origin. Nearby is the home of Robert "Tut" Patterson, national executive secretary of the WCC.

'When Thousands Suffer'

Returning from a two-week tour of the Mississippi Delta, Jack McKart of Ohio, coordinator for Operation Freedom, wrote:

"I wish every person in this country could visit Mississippi . . . sit as I have in the cold sharecroppers' cabins with coat on . . . see the hunger and the children out of school because they have no adequate clothes . . . see the bullet holes in the homes of registration workers . . . hear of the young women shot there who lay unattended for two hours in a white hospital . . . talk to the young man just out of jail charged with telephoning a white woman . . . hear of the mutilated body found near Canton. . . .

"You have to be there to believe it. When I told one Northern minister about these things, he said 'Don't take it too seriously, that sort of thing has been happening a long time in the South.' This minister is not a segregationist, he is not an evil man. He would do anything to help a hungry family next door—people he could see. Most people would. But it is so hard to comprehend when thousands of people are suffering, when a whole state is suffering. I guess that is why the Germans couldn't comprehend about 6 million Jews in gas chambers. It was too big. They didn't see the human beings. It was just an abstraction—like Mississippi to many people now. When you see, you have to act. I wish everyone could go and see for themselves."

Who Is O.F.?

Operation Freedom (OF) is a group of individuals, all of whom have their primary work in other areas, who have come together for the single purpose for which OF was formed.

It is an ad hoc group to meet a special emergency and will go out of existence when that emergency is past. But that time is not yet.

Among its founders and leaders, all of whom have devoted much time to its work are:

The Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, who serves as chairman of OF. He is now pastor of Scott Memorial Methodist Church, Detroit, was formerly district superintendent in the Lexington Conference of the Methodist Church. He was born in Arkansas and is himself a former sharecropper.

Miriam Nicholas, co-chairman. She is active in integration and peace activities in Cincinnati.

The Rev. L. Richard Hudson, secretary. He is pastor of Forest Park Christian Church, Cincinnati, and director of New Church Development, Cincinnati.

The Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin, treasurer. He is a nationally known leader in integration and peace movements and pastor of Community Church of Cincinnati.

Ernest Bromley, corresponding secretary. He has long been associated with the Peacemaker movement and edits its publication.

Coordinator

Until recently, OF functioned entirely on volunteer labor, and still does to a large extent. But because of the size of the task it faces in expanding into Mississippi, it has temporarily named a full-time coordinator.

He is **Jack McKart,** a student taking time off from his studies to do this job. He is working for expenses only and friends everywhere are urged to provide him with food and lodging when he comes your way.

Jack is from Hamilton, Ohio. He became interested in OF through the Peacemakers, one of the groups that helped found it. As coordinator, he will be working with persons getting help in Tennessee and Mississippi as well as those who provide funds.

It should be noted that no funds for Jack's expenses or the other minimal administrative costs of OF are taken out of money raised for the loan fund. Every cent given in response to appeals like the present one goes to people in Tennessee and Mississippi. Administrative funds are raised occasionally through special appeals for that purpose.

Besides the officers, other members of the OF Board of Trustees are the Rev. Samuel Beaty, Anne Braden, Rabbi Stanley Brav, Pauline Brokaw, Lloyd Danzeisen, U. S. Fowler, Rabbi Albert Goldman, the Rev. S. S. Hodges, Virgie Hortenstine, David Kettler, Paul Laprad, Carlton Mabee, the Rev. M. G. Mangham, Eugene Martin, Wallace Nelson, the Rev. Wilbur Page, Marjorie Ruben, Mrs. Donald Spencer, Dorothy Stevens, Janet Stevens, the Rev. John Wilson, the Rev. Samuel Wright.

Different Need

Operation Freedom is not to be confused with the current emergency drives in a number of cities to collect food and clothing or money to buy these items for hungry people in Mississippi. These are much needed too, and *The Patriot* urges its readers to give them full support. But Operation Freedom serves a different need.

The food drives meet the immediate hunger problem. Operation Freedom hopes to provide larger sums for a variety of needs—crop loans, rent payments, mortgages, etc. — and thus make it possible for Negro voters to survive and stay in Tennessee and Mississippi long enough to find a permanent means of income.

You Can Help

The People Who Make History

(By Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, Miss. — Who are the people who come to Operation Freedom for help? Here are some typical cases:

● A man in a small Delta town was employed in the city sanitation department. His wife went to register to vote. He was fired. She lost her job as a cleaning woman in a public building. They have a son. They own their own house but have a $800 mortgage on it.

Occasionally they get odd jobs; friends and food collected in food drives over the nation enable them to eat; if they can get a long-term loan from OF to pay off that house mortgage, they may be able to survive.

Asked how she feels about registering after all the trouble she has had, this woman said: "I feel wonderful about it. I'd do it over again."

● Another man, his wife, and seven children worked on a plantation. His *mother* tried to register. He was fired. He got a job in a plant in a small town. People from the plantation found out about it, got him fired.

Meantime, his wife got a job as a cook in the cafeteria of a white school. Someone who had known her on the plantation saw her there, got her fired. She told OF: "I don't know how we will live, we have no money and no food."

This family needs a monthly subsidy on a long-term loan basis, until some permanent solution can be found for them.

● Another man is lucky enough to own some land. His farm also provides a living to two other families who live and work there. But like other farmers, he must borrow money each spring for seed and fertilizer and gasoline for his tractor—and for "run money" to keep his own family and his tenants going until the crop is harvested in the fall.

In the past, he has borrowed money from a local bank. But now he is working on voter registration, so his credit is cut off. He needs a crop loan from Operation Freedom.

Multiply these cases by the hundreds, and you get a picture of the problems in the Delta.

A field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee reported that the mayor of one Delta town threatened local Negroes connected with the voter registration drive by saying; "We're going to see how tight we can make it—it's going to be rough, rougher than you think." A voting Negro population in Mississippi will change this state and eventually the nation, and those who fear the change know it.

The battle for the ballot is the front line of the freedom struggle in Mississippi today. In an early brochure, Operation Freedom said:

"Action for freedom in Montgomery meant staying off the buses. In Greensboro it meant eating at lunch counters. In Birmingham and Jackson it meant walking into waiting rooms. In Haywood and Fayette Counties, Tenn., it means registering to vote."

That is also what it means now in the Mississippi Delta. All through this area, people are glimpsing a vision of what the vote can mean. They know the danger, but when they go to the registrar's office, they are taking their stand.

Economic strangulation is the only weapon strong enough to defeat them; if the people who believe in democracy provide the money to help them defeat this weapon, they will win. It is as simple as that.

An emergency program like that of Operation Freedom cannot solve the problem forever. For Negroes without jobs or land, there must eventually be other solutions—perhaps cooperatives, government redevelopment programs, new industry. But these things take time, and meantime people must live this year and next if they are to stay. Operation Freedom can provide the stop-gap.

It can also let the Negroes of Mississippi know they are not alone, let them know that as they lift their eyes toward freedom there are people all over America, white and Negro, who are grateful for their courage and who care enough to give of their own substance in support.

In Tennessee . . . .

OPERATION Freedom provided funds to build this house for David Mac Jones, oldest voter in Haywood County, Tenn., when he and wife were evicted in 1961 from land where he had lived since childhood. At lower right is M. B. Hines, another registered voter in Haywood County, whose tractor was saved from foreclosure by a loan from Operation Freedom. These cases are typical of the assistance OF has provided in Tennessee.

. . . . In Mississippi

TYPICAL of the heroic people in Mississippi who are risking death as well as economic strangulation to win the vote is Mrs. Joseph MacDonald, Ruleville, (right) who points to bullet holes fired into her home from a speeding car. Her husband formerly made his living by hauling laborers to Delta plantations; after he became active in registration drive, land-owners refused to do business with him. Below another active couple, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sisson, examine holes from bullets fired into their home. Two young women were wounded by these bullets.

Read This Book: It Documents the Need

"The Segregationists," a new book by James Graham Cook, tells how the planters in Mississippi laid plans years ago for using the economic squeeze to stop Negroes from registering to vote. This book is required reading for those who seek fuller understanding of the crisis in Mississippi, as well as the rest of the South.

Cook is a native of Alabama who has worked for several news media in the South, including the *Memphis Commercial Appeal.* He is a thorough and honest reporter with an intimate knowledge of his subject, which is the people and organizations that keep the segregation machinery going. These people have more power and connections than is generally realized.

Publisher of "The Segregationists" is Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1, N.Y. The book has 363 pages and an index. Price is $5.95.

The Southern PATRIOT

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Unity in Coal Fields

By JIM WILLIAMS
(Special Correspondent)

HAZARD, Ky.—Black and white mine workers are striking against inhumane working conditions and living standards in seven Eastern Kentucky counties.

This mountain area of Kentucky is a place where unity of Negro and white workers has always been an important element of the organized labor movement. This was true in the 1930's when the miners first organized; it is true now in the new struggle that grips this region.

The strike began in August of 1962 when the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) withdrew the welfare cards of men working in mines which did not pay the required 40¢ a ton into the UMWA Health and Welfare Fund.

The welfare cards entitle miners to free medical care in any of the 10 UMWA hospitals in the area. In many counties, these hospitals provide the only medical care available.

ROVING PICKETS, Negro and white together, patrol near mine entrance in Eastern Kentucky. Sign in back says "Private Property, Keep Off."

Then in October, 1962, the UMWA announced that it was closing down seven of these 10 hospitals.

The miners are protesting against lax enforcement of union contracts. Many miners are bringing home less than $25 a week, although the UMWA contract calls for a wage of $24.25 a day.

The miners have been subjected to bombing attacks, shootings, and beatings, which they charge are the work of thugs hired by the coal operators' association and local police officials. The strikers have been denounced by the UMWA as "renegades."

They have also been subjected to harassment because of the integrated nature of the strike. Because Negroes and whites participate freely together in strike activity, they are charged with being "integrators" and "communists" by local racists and those who hope to break the strike by dividing the black and white workers.

But none of this has divided or discouraged them, and the strike goes on.

An Appeal

The author of the above article is a University of Louisville student who has been helping to organize relief drives for hungry Eastern Kentucky miners. Williams reports that they need food and clothing and money badly and asks that cash and checks be sent by registered mail to Berman Gibson, 321 Broadway, Hazard, Ky.

Mississippians Speak

Documentation of Terror

(By Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss.—The Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has issued a report which documents what civil rights advocates have long been saying:—that a state of terror exists against Negroes in this state.

The report is historic. It is a cry of conscience and a plea for help from a group of highly respected Mississippians, most of them white. They say:

"We find that terror hangs over the Negro in Mississippi and is an expectancy for those who refuse to accept their color as a badge of inferiority."

And, just at a time when Attorney General Kennedy has prevailed upon the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to postpone hearings in Mississippi for fear of the reactions among white people in this state, this group of Mississippians writes:

"It is our opinion that a formal civil rights hearing, such as only the Commission can conduct, is more urgently needed in Mississippi than in practically any other state in the Union."

The report is a study of police brutality, and is the result of hearings conducted by the Committee throughout the state over a 14-month period. Victims of brutality testified before the Committee, and much of the report consists of verbatim accounts by some of them:—descriptions of unprovoked arrests, insults and threats, brutal and sadistic beatings.

"All of us are Mississippians, and some of us have lived all our lives in Mississippi," the committee members said. "Yet the extent and manner of apparent denials of equal protection of the law . . . has been a profound shock to us."

The State Government, they charge, has obstructed efforts to correct local injustices, and the Federal Government's interpretation of its function has been "unduly and unwisely narrow and limited."

They call on the President of the United States to direct the Justice Department to "investigate every allegation of physical abuse of authority by state or local officials" and to "institute criminal proceedings in all cases in which such action appears warranted."

The Advisory Committee is one of the 50 committees selected by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights from prominent citizens in each of the states to assist in its work. The Mississippi one—which now has six white and three Negro members—has been one of the most active.

It has also worked under the greatest difficulty, for State officials originally tried to prevent anyone from serving on it. Members have also been subjected to threats, intimidation, and sometimes physical abuse.

But the present chairman, Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, of Jackson, believes there is more public acceptance of their work now than ever before. Their faith is that if decent people know what is happening in their state, they will act. And of course they are speaking to the nation too.

Will the nation hear? The conditions described in this report have been cited repeatedly by civil-rights groups and publications (see *Southern Patriot* for September, 1962.) There is hope when it is said by an official committee of a government agency, but even here the silence is hard to break.

One of the committee's findings was that the press had failed in reporting "official violence." Their reference was to the Mississippi press, but the same thing could be said of most newspapers over the nation; violence in the Deep South is protested and publicized by integrationists, but few papers print it.

It happened again to this report; it was virtually ignored by the press. United Press International, to its credit, sent out a full report. But, with some notable exceptions, it was printed in few papers, either North or South.

Read and Act

The Patriot urges its readers to obtain copies of the report of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights described here; order from the Commission, Washington 25, D.C. Read it and urge Federal officials to act on the recommendations made by these Mississippi citizens, white and Negro, who are appalled by conditions in their state. For news of another hearing before this Mississippi committee, see page 3.

Education Taps the Grass Roots

(By Staff Correspondent)

McINTOSH, Ga. — How many potential Ph.D.'s, their education halted early or never begun, have spent their lives picking cotton or cooking in someone else's kitchen across the South?

No one will ever know, but here in Southeast Georgia at a place called Dorchester Center, a group of inspired teachers have dedicated themselves to the task of finding some of this lost talent and mobilizing it to change the face of the South.

The group consists of the leaders of the Citizenship Education Program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The purpose of the program is to train grass-roots leaders from Negro communities all over the South, people who then go back home and set up schools to train others.

Many people have talked and written about the problem of illiteracy in the South, the low level of education that results from generations of discrimination and segregation. The people at Dorchester are doing something about it in one of the most exciting programs in grass-roots education in the nation today.

The most immediate objective of the training is to mobilize people to register to vote and to enable them to pass registration tests. But beyond that is an even larger perspective of giving to people long deprived of first-class citizenship a vision of what it means to be participating citizens—showing them what they can do, in unison, to remake their society.

Dorchester Center is a rambling old school building, complete with dormitory, owned by the American Missionary Association division of the United Church of Christ, which cooperates with SCLC in this program. Trainees come here in groups of 50 or 60 and stay a week.

They are trained in the techniques of teaching the unlettered to read and write, or explaining to the uninformed the workings of politics and government, and the simple rudiments of community organization.

Then they go back home, set up citizenship schools which meet two nights a week for three months, and pass all this knowledge on to others.

The program grows out of an idea developed on the Sea Islands off the coast of South Carolina by Mrs. Septima Clark, a former school teacher. Here Mrs. Clark experimented with her first "citizenship schools" years ago.

Later, as director of education for Highlander Folk School in Tennessee, she developed such schools in other parts of the South. Now she is supervisor of teacher training at Dorchester and the idea is mushrooming over the South.

(Continued on page 3)

MRS. SEPTIMA CLARK (standing right) teaches a class of potential grass-roots teachers from seven states at Dorchester Center.

Monument to a Man

In a sense, the historic report of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, described above, is a monument to a man who did not live to see it published.

He was the Rev. Murray Cox, chairman of the Committee, who died recently at the age of 72.

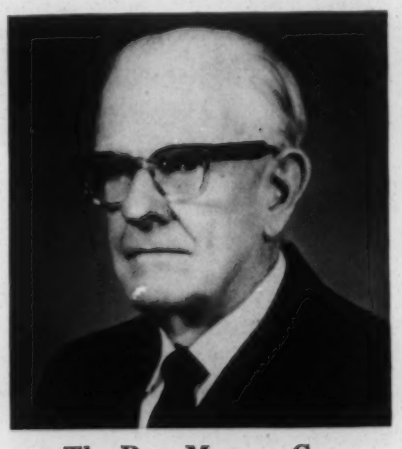
He took the lead in the courageous work required to gather the facts reported. In acknowledging the report, John A. Hannah, chairman of the U.S. Commission, wrote of Mr. Cox:

"His unswerving dedication, his gentle but firm idealism, and his willingness to sacrifice all personal interests to that idealism made a profound impression on all of us."

Mr. Cox was a retired Methodist minister. He stepped forward and accepted the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee in 1959, when no other white Mississippian would touch the job.

Later, in an interview with *The Patriot*, he said it was the most rewarding decision of his life. His work with the Committee, he said, introduced him to the most interesting people and most enriching experiences of his seven decades. (See March, 1962, *Patriot*.) He threw himself heart and soul into the work.

In turn, he spurred others. Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, who succeeded him as chairman, says: "He was an inspiration to us all."



The Rev. Murray Cox
1890-1962

Review of the Month

The U.S. Supreme Court set aside the convictions of 187 students who were arrested in 1961 on breach-of-peace charges for demonstrating against segregation on the South Carolina State Capitol grounds. It was a victory for the rights of free speech, assembly, and petition guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Mass demonstrations and jail-ins won a major victory in Baltimore. A white-only theater was opened to all after 400 Negro and white college students were arrested for standing in.

In Albany, Ga., a Federal judge dismissed the suit seeking desegregation of city-operated facilities. Albany Movement leaders said this temporary defeat would only spur Albany Negroes to greater action.

In Nashville, NAACP lawyers filed an important test case against a motel which refused to honor a reservation made by a Negro. The motel is built on a site developed with Federal funds under urban renewal; the suit is designed to establish a precedent for wiping out racial barriers in federally assisted housing.

In Atlanta, the street barricades known as the "Wall" came tumbling down. (See January and February *Patriots.)* A Superior Court judge ordered them dismantled, and Mayor Ivan Allen—under heavy criticism by both Negroes and liberal whites for erecting the barriers—announced that the city would not appeal.

And in Birmingham, an election set for early March was expected to set that city's future direction; it was the first election under the new mayor-council form of government approved by voters last fall. The main issue was moderation vs. extremism in racial matters.

Zellner Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Vagrancy charges against Bob Zellner, young field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, were dropped by the State of Alabama (see February *Patriot);* and his trial on a charge of "false pretense," which carries a 10-year sentence, ended in a hung jury. All this happened after protests came in from across the country, and numerous Alabama sympathizers turned out for the trial. Bob is a Methodist, and about 20 of the trial spectators were Methodist ministers. Write Gov. George Wallace and State Attorney General Richmond Flowers, both of Montgomery, and urge that the false pretense charge now be dropped entirely. Zellner's attorneys charge that Wallace personally ordered his arrest.

Round-One Victory

(By Staff Correspondent)

TALLADEGA, Ala.—The State of Alabama has dropped three of the defendants from its injunction suit to cripple integrationist activity.

The three are the Rev. Norman C. Jimerson, secretary of the Alabama Council on Human Relations; Carl Braden, a *Patriot* editor, and Miss Joanne Grant, an associate editor of *The National Guardian.*

In dropping Braden and Miss Grant, a State official said, "We think it will strengthen our case to deal with the local situation only."

Braden called the dismissal a "tribute to the people all over the country who have protested about these proceedings." He asked sympathizers to continue to urge dropping of the injunction against *all* defendants. He said the person to write is Richmond Flowers, State Attorney General, Montgomery, Ala.

The injunction suit was filed at the height of demonstrations against segregation here last spring. It asked that such activity be prohibited. It was aimed at Talladega College students and faculty, plus several organizations and individuals.

A temporary restraining order was issued immediately, and hearings on the request for a permanent injunction have been going on all winter. The burden of the state's argument is that the peaceful demonstrators were upsetting white citizens to the point where *they* might have committed violence.

The State also sought to label civil-rights organizations as "red." Defense attorney Orzell Billingsley told the court: "We are not trying communists here; we are trying the case of segregation and discrimination in Talladega."

Attorneys for Braden were Bishop Ewbank Tucker, John M. Coe, and Billingsley. Victor Rabinowitz represented Miss Grant, and Jimerson's attorney was Charles F. Morgan Jr. Other defense counsel are Arthur Shores, Peter Hall, and Charles Conley Jr.

Testimony was completed in late February and arguments were set for March. Meantime, the temporary order against integration activity stays in effect.

Who Is Next?

The American Civil Liberties Union has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to consider the case of two Alabama segregationists charged with violating an injunction prohibiting them from holding a meeting or distributing handbills announcing it.

The two are Edward R. Fields and Robert Lyons, officials of the National States Rights Party. They were placed under the injunction in Fairfield, Ala., near Birmingham, where city ordinances forbid the distribution of handbills or the holding of a public meeting without permission of the mayor.

Many civil rights advocates consider the case important. Although the ordinances are currently being used against segregationists, they will—if allowed to stand—be a weapon against integrationists.

Book Notes: In Defense of the Right To Know

Albert Einstein once said that if the intellectuals of this country do not resist the chipping away of their liberties they "deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for them."

A series of recent books and pamphlets shows that the intellectuals of the U.S.A. *are* trying to arouse people to the threats to their freedom of speech, press, religion, organization, and petition.

Most especially there is resistance to efforts to curb the right of the people to know—their right to read books and hear speakers of all political persuasions. *The Southern Patriot* recommends the following publications:

"Freedom of the Mind" by U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. 44 pages. Published by the American Library Association and sold by Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16, N.Y. Single copies, 60¢ each, 20 to 99 copies 50¢ each and 100 copies or more, 40¢ each.

"A Program for Improving Bill of Rights Teaching in High Schools," based on "Report of the Williamstown Workshop—Education: That Security and Liberty May Prosper Together." Sponsored by the National Council for Social Studies and the Civil Liberties Educational Foundation, Inc. 138 pages. Obtain from the Foundation, whose address is 200 Park Ave. So., New York 3, N.Y. $1.65, with 40% teacher discount on single copies.

"The Students' Right to Read," prepared by the Committee on the Right to Read of the National Council of Teachers of English. 21 pages. 25c each; 6 for $1; 10c each in quantities of 25 or more. Pages 7 to 12 of this pamphlet have also been reprinted separately as a statement to the public entitled **"The Right to Read."** This costs $1 for 25, or 3c each in quantities of 100 or more. Obtain from National Council of Teachers of English, 508 S. Sixth St., Champaign, Ill.

"Courts and Rights; the American Judiciary in Action" by John P. Roche. 117 pages. Random House, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23, N.Y. $1.35.

Two Heroes Revisited

Many so-called historians have vilified two great figures of the Civil War period, Thaddeus Stevens and John Brown, because they were allegedly too "radical." A recent pamphlet and the reprint of a book help to restore these men to their rightful and glorious place in the history of the freedom struggle.

"Thaddeus Stevens" by Elizabeth Lawson does a creditable job in 32 pages. Price is 35¢ plus 4¢ postage, with reduced prices for quantity orders. Order from the author, 232 E. 18 St., New York 3, N.Y.

"John Brown," the classic work by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, first published in 1909, has been reissued by International Publishers, 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y. $2.25.

Freedom Is a Family Affair

(By Staff Correspondent)

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Pictured above with her three children is Mrs. Joan Cashin, who was recently in the news for trying to enroll in a course at the University of Alabama extension center here. (See February *Patriot*).

For the Cashins, as for many Southern families today, the civil-rights struggle is a family affair.

John, the eldest child who is now 3, went with his mother on her first sit-in when he was only 2. Later, he and a number of Huntsville children took part in downtown poster walks calling for integrated lunch counters.

The baby, Sheryll, was with Mrs. Cashin on one of the two occasions when she was arrested during last spring's sit-ins. Sheryll was four months old then. They both went to jail, but when Mrs. Cashin and another mother refused to send for real-estate bonds, dismayed officials made them leave by signing their own bonds.

The third child is Carroll, now 2. All three of the children, Mrs. Cashin says, have adjusted beautifully to the time she has to take for meetings, typing reports, etc.—and "thus made it possible for me to work for a better future for them."

Mrs. Cashin and her husband, Dr. John Cashin, Jr., a dentist, are among the most active people in the movement here. Dr. Cashin is a native of Huntsville, but Mrs. Cashin is from New Jersey. Five years ago when she married, she never thought she would be involved so deeply in the Southern struggle.

"When John proposed," she recalls, "he said there was one condition—that we live in Huntsville and try to make it a better community. I said, 'I'm willing to go, but I'm not a crusader and I'm not optimistic about changing the South.'"

Now, since living in the South, her feelings are completely different.

It was the Rev. James M. Lawson, now of Memphis, Tenn., who inspired her to join the Huntsville movement. This took place at a workshop on the philosophy of nonviolent direct action.

"His faith in humanity and the human spirit stirred my interest," she explains. And her subsequent experience in concerted action convinced her that "much can be accomplished here."

Actually, she and others in the Huntsville movement have already seen some things accomplished. After seven months of demonstrations, some Huntsville stores desegregated their lunch counters, drinking fountains, and rest rooms, with an assist from a bi-racial committee. Since last fall, Negroes have been attending plays and concerts at the white high school; this was accomplished with the cooperation of Actors Equity.

The interracial Council on Human Relations was able to use the city-owned Utilities Building Auditorium and the white community center for a recent workshop on equal-employment opportunities.

This group, the militant Community Service Committee, the local Anti-Defamation League, and CORE (until it was enjoined in Alabama) have all worked on various programs to broaden human rights. Big gains have been made in Negro voter registration; campaigns for equal employment are under way; a group of local parents will soon file a school desegregation suit.

Mrs. Cashin's great hope now is for the youth of the South. She has a special interest in young people, having majored in psychology at Fisk University and received a Master's Degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, specializing in child development.

"I think progress can be made," she says, "by encouraging people of both races who are now interested, by freeing the minds of potential liberals, and by creating integrated situations for the younger generation of whites and Negroes."

The Southern Patriot

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Vol. 21 No. 3 March, 1963

News In Brief

Arkansas Students In Action

A new direct-action campaign for integration is under way in **Pine Bluff, Ark.**, where students launched a series of lunch counter sit-ins on February 1, the third anniversary of the beginning of the Southern sit-in movement.

Two field workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Bill Hanson and Ben Grinage, are assisting the local young people, most of whom are students at Arkansas AM & N College. The college has suspended 14 students for taking part in the demonstrations; members of the group have been subjected to beatings, attempted bombings and arrest. but the drive continues.

Meantime, in **Little Rock**, a Federal judge ordered all city-operated facilities except swimming pools desegregated.

* * * *

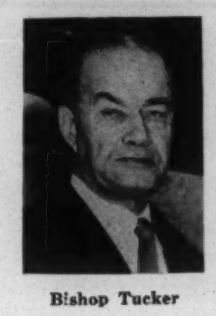
In Raleigh, N.C., the City Council announced it would reopen swimming pools this summer. The pools were closed last August after Negro young people attempted to swim in them. The reopening order did not mention race, but said the pools would be open "to the public." The mayor commented later that "public" includes all races.

* * * *

In Jackson, Miss., William L. Higgs, outspoken young white civil-rights lawyer, was arrested on charges of contributing to delinquency of a minor. The charges came just as Higgs was in the midst of numerous court cases challenging segregation. He was the only white lawyer in Mississippi who had taken such cases. He was tried "in absentia" and sentenced to six months, after announcing that he would not return to Mississippi to stand trial because he didn't feel he would be safe there. An appeal was filed.

* * * *

In Louisville, the Kentucky Annual Conference of the A.M.E. Zion Church paid tribute to Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker at a rally honoring his long years of work in the freedom movement. Bishop Tucker, who is an SCEF board member, has become known across the nation as "the Civil Rights Bishop" for his leadership in freedom struggles. He is also a lawyer and often provides his services without fee in civil-rights cases.



Bishop Tucker

* * * *

In North Carolina, Herman Taylor, noted Raleigh civil rights lawyer, was jailed on income-tax charges. But a whirlwind campaign by Len Holt, Norfolk attorney, secured his release on bond while the case is appealed.

Taylor was originally charged with fraudulent reporting on income-tax returns in 1961. He denied the charges but was sentenced to two years, which was probated on condition he pay a $20,000 fine. His recent jailing came because he was unable to pay the fine.

Holt, who is a member of the SCEF Legal Committee and the National Lawyers Guild Committee to Assist Southern Lawyers, charges that the prosecution of Taylor, initiated by Southern agents of the Internal Revenue Service, "can only be explained by his militant defense of the rights of Negroes in North Carolina."

Taylor and his former law partner, Samuel Mitchell, have handled many of the major North Carolina civil rights cases since 1952. Mitchell is also under income tax charges.

* * * *

In Greenwood, Miss., four buildings near the new SNCC office burned the same night. SNCC Field Secretary Samuel Block, in a public statement, charged arson and said those responsible were trying to burn the SNCC office. For this statement, he was arrested and charged with "making an utterance designed to cause a breach of peace." He was given six months in jail, but appealed.

Three nights later, James Travis, another SNCC worker, was shot and critically wounded near Greenwood. (Details in next *Patriot.)*

* * * *

In Florida, several Negroes are candidates for the State Legislature, for the first time since Reconstruction. One of them is Ernest Jackson, noted Jacksonville attorney, Another, the Rev. William C. Dobbins of Pensacola, recently had shots fired into his house but said he would not withdraw from the race.

Mallory Fight

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The struggle continued to win freedom on bond for Mrs. Mae Mallory, jailed here since last March as she fights extradition to North Carolina in the so-called Monroe kidnapping case. Ohio Supreme Court Judge Kingsley Taft set a $5000 bond in February, but opposition from the local prosecutor sent the question before the entire court for argument. The case has attracted world-wide attention.

Food for Mississippi

—Photo by Willie Dix, Jr.

PACKING FOOD for Mississippi. Scenes like this took place in a number of cities across the country this winter, as civil-rights advocates answered the call of hungry Negroes. Working here are Mrs. Peggy Tucker and Miss Mary Pendleton, in Louisville. The drive there was spearheaded by the Louisville Defender with the support of SCEF; CORE; the Louisville affiliate of SNCC, and many churches. The need for relief in the Mississippi Delta is described below in a report by a Tougaloo College student on hearings before the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in February.

Face of Hunger

By JOAN TRUMPAUER
(Special Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss. — What do people do when, through automation, their "bossman" can cut his employees by 80 per cent? Or when the county abolishes its surplus commodities program and they are left without food? Or when their children must be kept from school because there are no shoes for their feet?

These are the major problems faced by Mississippi Delta Negroes and which were brought out in a February hearing of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Simply put, the problem is jobs, food, and clothing. The problem is complicated by the facts of white supremacy, remnants of a feudal society, and the civil-rights movement.

The complexity, yet the simplicity, of the dilemma was pinpointed by Dr. Aaron Henry, president of the state NAACP, when he declared that a plantation owner now needing 1,000 workers could cut his labor needs by 80 per cent through automation.

"And certainly in areas where (there is a civil-rights movement), the implementation of automation is much further along than in other areas," Dr. Henry said.

The immediate difficulties of a technologically displaced family were told by four women from Delta plantations. Each is the mother of a large family.

When possible, the younger children go to school. But as Mrs. Nancy Brand put it, "They don't have clothes and they don't have shoes. When they don't have them, I just have to keep them at home."

The teen-aged children receive even less education because their labor is needed to support the family. Accumulative family incomes for 1962 varied from $400 to "we came out behind."

This winter, LeFlore County discontinued its surplus commodities program. Dr. Henry pointed out that between 80 and 90 per cent of the people who formerly received commodities are Negroes.

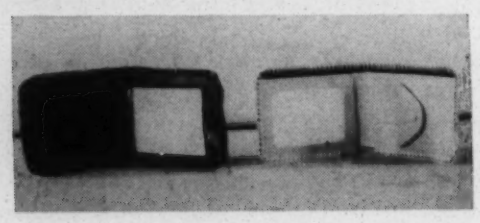
Food will be needed urgently in the Delta through April. Organize a drive. Write the Patriot for information on where to ship.

Now Freedom Billfolds

Remember the tote bags being made by West Tennessee Negroes in a home-industry project to provide income for persons put off the land?

They are still available ($10.73 for deep tan suede, $13.75 in red, navy, or blue cowhide). Now the project has expanded to make billfolds and belts too.

Some of the billfolds are pictured here. Prices: regular billfolds, all leather suede or alligator steer (red, tan, or black) or ostrich-on-cow, $3.85; deluxe billfolds, sharkskin, $8.25. Braided belts, men's or women's (specify waist size in inches), $3. Prices include 10% federal excise tax, where applicable.



You can obtain distinctive items and help people struggling for human rights by buying. Order from Haywood Handicrafters, League, c/o Sanders, 307 W. Margin St., Brownsville, Tenn.

SCLC Program Taps the Grass Roots

(Continued from page 1)

The cornerstone of the program is the belief that the job of mobilizing Southern Negroes to vote and participate fully in an integrated society can and must be done by local leaders in each community.

As the Rev. Andrew Young, youthful Congregational minister who is administrator of the program, explains it:

"If we are to have a true mass movement in the South, it must be a mass movement not only in numbers but because it is a movement of the common man. It is the grass-roots people who can bring change."

There is great hidden talent in these grass roots, Young declares.

"You have to know the Negroes in the South to understand it," he says. "You meet a man who never went beyond the second grade in school and he's spent all his life in a cotton patch. But you talk to him and you realize that he's got a Ph.D. mind."

That's the job of this program, Young says—to "comb the South for those Ph.D. minds which have been wasted in the cotton patches."

The trainees who come to Dorchester are farmers, ministers, housewives, domestic workers, beauticians, retired teachers, mechanics, a few students. And they have to have another quality besides that mental ability Mr. Young describes:—they have to have plain courage.

"In many communities a man or woman who encourages others to vote risks his life," explains Mrs. Clark. "Each person who has the courage to come to Dorchester and go back to his community and work is shaping the destiny of our country."

A sense of that "destiny" is another thing the trainees get at Dorchester. Probably because of this, the program produces rapid results—both here and back home.

Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, another SCLC staff member who works on the program, points out that people who have a reason to learn can learn very fast. In three months' time, in classes meeting just twice a week, teachers trained at Dorchester can teach a person who could not write his name to read and write adequately enough to function as a literate.

The Dorchester program, made possible by a grant from the Marshall Field Foundation, is now in its second year. Already it has trained 486 teachers, who in turn have reached over 4,591 people in nine Southern states in the citizenship schools they established back home.

Field reports estimate that they have been responsible for registering 21,207 new voters and inspiring many community programs for full citizenship. And this, program leaders say, is only the beginning.

Subscription Blank

The Patriot is sent to all persons who give $2 or more annually to the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

I enclose_____, of which $2 is for Patriot subscription.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

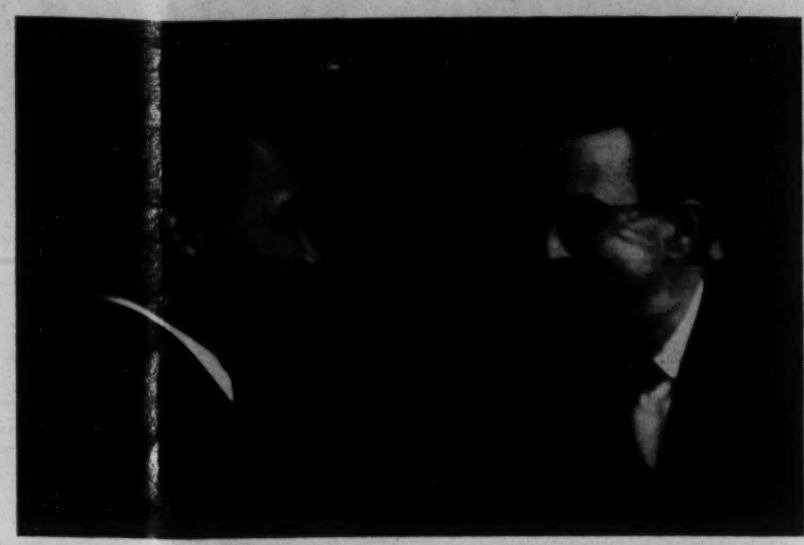
If you want to send The Patriot to friends, enclose their names. Return form to:

SCEF
822 Perdido St.
New Orleans 12, La.

New Brochures

SCEF recently issued two new publications. One, an illustrated brochure describing the work of SCEF, is entitled "A Faith for the South." The other is entitled "What Can I Do *Now*?" It is a reprint of an article from *The Patriot* by Frederick A. Blossom, suggesting specific things the individual can do to make desegregation become integration. Both pamphlets are free and available in quantity. Order from SCEF, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

Southern Integrationists Honored at Reception



—Photos by Jack Lessinger

(By Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, N.Y.—More than 600 persons gathered in the ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel here to honor SCEF and all who work for integration in the South. The occasion was the annual reception of the New York Friends of SCEF.

Main speaker was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He is shown in photo at top left talking with Dr. James L. Hupp, Charleston W. Va., secretary-emeritus of SCEF. Listening are Dr. King's administrative assistant, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Bishop Henry C. Bunton, an SCEF board member, and Miss Anne Revere, noted actress who read a tribute to the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at the reception (see article at right below). At top right, Dr. King is welcomed by Maurice Mogulescu, Co-chairman of the New York Friends of SCEF.

Dr. King brought greetings from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which he heads, reviewed the progress made thus far by the integration movement, and emphasized the tremendous unfinished task that lies ahead.

"It is one of the strange ironies of history that in a nation founded on the principle that all men are created equal, we are still arguing over whether the color of a man's skin determines his character," Dr. King said.

"We must face the tragic fact," he added, "that in 1962, in the United States of America, with all its great scientific and technological progress, it is necessary for more than 15,000 troops to stand in Oxford, Miss., in order to see that a courageous James Meredith is able to go to the University that is carried on by the tax money of that state. That reveals that we are far from the American dream."

The other main speaker from the South was Mrs. Diane Bevel, young civil-rights leader and field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who with her husband, the Rev. James Bevel, is working in the hard-core segregationist area of the Mississippi Delta.

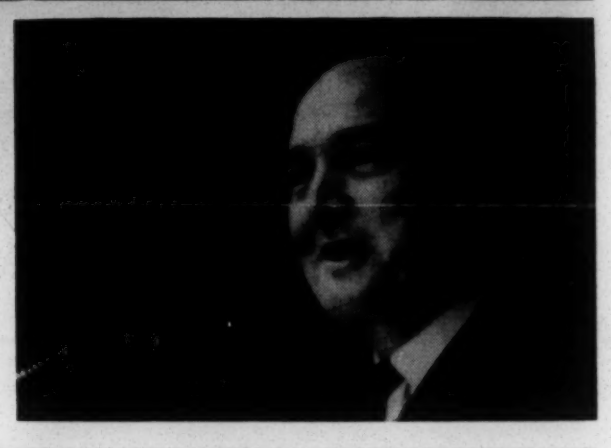
She is shown at right being congratulated after her speech by Miss Revere. Standing by are Mogulescu and the Rev. William Howard Melish, SCEF Eastern Representative.

Mrs. Bevel described her first involvement in the nonviolent action movement as a student sit-in leader as an "infatuation." Now that she has witnessed the "mass exploitation, hatred, waste of human resource, destruction, and degradation" that are the fruits of bigotry, the infatuation has grown into a "love affair," she said.

She called on the civil-rights movement to move beyond the "infatuation" stage of unplanned spurts of activity here and there and launch a far-flung teaching program to "put into the hands of the people the weapon of nonviolence." She said: "To overthrow the system in Mississippi will indeed require a mass movement."

Chairman of the evening was the Rev. Clarence Snelling, Jr. (lower left), SCEF board-member-on-leave from Louisiana and now director of graduate studies at Drew University. He presided in the absence of Bishop Edgar A. Love, SCEF chairman, who was out of the country.

Another speaker was John Henry Faulk (lower right), noted radio personality. Entertainment was provided by the Caribbeans, who sang Calypso songs and demonstrated the Limbo.



Some Words of Praise

Both Dr. King and Mrs. Bevel paid high tribute to SCEF in the course of their remarks. Dr. King said: "I have the good fortune and the privilege of knowing and working with the leaders of SCEF. As we continue this struggle, we intend to continue together....

"As you support SCEF, you support an organization that has in a real way served as the conscience of hundreds and thousands of people across this nation in general and in the South in particular, even some people who did not want their consciences aroused. The leaders and members of the staff of this organization have been willing to stand up amid abuse, amid harassment. They have stood there because of their unswerving devotion to a principle, a cause. . . . As we move on in the days ahead, we will all remain indebted to the leaders of this organization and those who have supported it for its significant contribution..."

Mrs. Bevel said: "As a field secretary for SNCC, I can say that SCEF has been an organization upon whom we could depend when we needed them most. . . . As an individual, I am an admirer of SCEF for its important work in the freedom struggle and for its crusade in the area of civil liberties which is inseparable from civil rights. Some of the people whom I know in SCEF are among the people I admire most. . . ."

A Tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt

One of the high points of this year's SCEF reception in New York was a tribute to the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The tribute was written by Aubrey W. Williams, Montgomery, Ala., SCEF president emeritus, long-time close associate of Mrs. Roosevelt, and director of the National Youth Administration under President Roosevelt.

It was read by the actress, Anne Revere, because ill health prevented Mr. Williams from attending. "Besides," Mr. Williams had written to SCEF officials, "I could not talk about her if I did come, I'd break down and choke up . . ."

In the past, Mrs. Roosevelt often attended SCEF receptions in New York, sometimes as chairman. In introducing Miss Revere, SCEF Executive Director James Dombrowski recalled especially the year when Mrs. Roosevelt and two other great women who were honored guests, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Madame Pandit, square-danced with the guests in the ballroom of the Ritz.

The tribute by Mr. Williams described some of the many occasions on which Mrs. Roosevelt took up the cudgels for the disinherited of the earth—the unemployed youth, minority groups—and how her efforts sparked the beginning of such movements as NYA, FEPC, and public housing.

Mr. Williams wrote: "It is difficult if not impossible to convey by words Eleanor Roosevelt . . . . To an unusual degree she possessed all, or almost all, of the virtues which have come to represent the moral laws of mankind.

"To these qualities she added a practical turn of mind. She was always and forever slapping some common sense into the American people . . . She was a fighter too. . . . She placed duty high on her scale of values . . .

"Above all she loved people, and could not bear to stand aloof when people were hungry, or sick, or homeless, or were unjustly treated, or denied equal treatment or opportunity. She held fast also to what I feel is probably the best definition of the New Deal, that whatever happens to people is the concern of government. . . .

"She had a special place in her heart and mind for the troubled land of the South. She attended the founding sessions of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Birmingham, 1938. At the Youth Session, she took a seat on the side where the police had placed the Negro youth. The police approached her and said it was 'against the law' to sit with them. 'Well,' she said, 'you get us chairs and we will sit in the aisle.'

"She had a special devotion to the Southern Conference Educational Fund. When she was finally forced to go to the hospital in late September she had an appointment with its executive director, Dr. James A. Dombrowski, for the purpose of making final arrangements for her part in this meeting.

"After I came home from her burial at Hyde Park, I wrote to Jim: 'I felt your absence and felt that you should be there and inasmuch as I was there that I represented you.

" 'In fact I had the feeling, as I am sure many others there had, that I was a stand-in for many people—Mrs. Bethune, H. L. Mitchell, and the sharecroppers whom she had helped overcome the bureaucrats of Washington, the Nisei for whom she fought during World War II, all youth that she served in so many ways, the people who lived in the city and on the farm slums—how broad were her labors of service and love. . . .

" 'It was very sad, sadder than I ever thought it would be, I felt as they lowered her into the grave that it was the saddest moment I had ever lived. . . . We, the world that is, and the world we hope for, have lost a greatly good and gifted friend.' "

NEWS from
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, La.

April 5, 1963

JACKSON, Miss.--Four more NAACP boycott pickets were arrested on downtown Capitol Street. Arrested were Arverna Adams, Jimmy Armstrong, Frank Dickey, and Austin Moore III, all natives of Mississippi and students at Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

The charge was "obstructing the sidewalk"--an offense punishable by six months in jail each and $500 fines apiece.

Witnesses say the sidewalks were clear and the picketing, which lasted only a few minutes, was orderly. Between 75 and 100 Jackson city police were involved in the arrests.

The arrests marked another round in the four-month-old Jackson anti-discrimination boycott which is levied against 127 business establishments, 17 are members of national chains.

Leaders threatened to make the boycott a "permanent institution" unless their demands are met, namely, equality in hiring and promotion, desegregation of store facilities, use of courtesy titles, and service on a first come-first served basis. The effectiveness of the boycott is estimated at about eighty percent.

The boycott movement, initiated by NAACP youth and supported by all other civil rights organizations, began shortly before Christmas when a Tougaloo faculty member and his wife and four students picketed briefly before being arrested by between 50 and 100 police and charged with "obstructing." Later, two more Tougaloo students were arrested on the same charge.

Bail bonds of $500 each have been provided for all arrested pickets by interested individuals, the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, and the New Orleans-based Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Legal defense, which includes efforts to get the trials of the

1- Agencies - SCEF

pickets transferred from the state courts into Federal court on a primarily First Amendment basis, is being furnished by the Gandhi Society. Attorneys for the arrested boycott pickets are R. Jess Brown, Jackson; Clarence Jones, New York City; and William Kunstler, New York City.

The Mayor has threatened to line downtown Capitol Street with 1000 policemen to prevent picketing; a shot has been fired through the window of one boycott leader and threats have been made to dynamite his home; workers have been harassed.

Boycott leaders answered by stepping up their campaign of mass distribution of leaflets, telephoning, public meetings, speakers in churches, and have promised more picketing. They were encouraged recently when white students in Jackson joined the boycott movement and helped with leaflet distribution---perhaps marking the first time in Mississippi history that white students from the state have been involved openly in a local civil rights project.

(NOTE TO THE EDITOR--If possible, please box the following)

The Jackson Movement asks you to withdraw your trade from these chain stores; let them know why: Bakers Shoes, Bell Brothers Shoes, Bomar Shoes, Butler's Shoes, Grayson's Dress Shops, H.L. Green (dime stores), J.C. Penney, Lerner's Dress Shops, National Shirt Shops, Nora Day Shops (women's wear), Owens Ltd. (Men's clothing), Parisian (women's wear), Schwobilt (Men's clothing), Shainbergs (dept. stores), Thom McAn Shoes, Walgreen Drugs, Woolworth.

Jackson Youth would like to hear from you as to what you are doing. Write North Jackson NAACP Youth Council, Box 13, Tougaloo Southern Christian College, Tougaloo, Miss.

SNNC

SPECIAL REPORT

number 1

THE STUDENT VOICE

197½ Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia For Information: ph 688-0331

(Despite the recent "Freedom Rides" and the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent ruling on bus, train and airline segregation, Negroes traveling in the South are still often subjected to inhuman treatment ranging from actual beatings and other forms of physical harrassment to the long cruel stares of white passengers, bus company employees, and policemen. A white person who believes firmly in integration experiences many of the same incidents and perhaps the same degree of involvement. One such person is Salynn McCollum, a native Tennessean and former student at Peabody College in Nashville. Salynn was one of the first "Freedom Riders" to leave Nashville this summer enroute to Jackson, Mississippi, but was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama. Parental intervention prevented her from completing her trip, but did not stop her from becoming a worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee's Atlanta Office. While working for SNCC, she was a member of a team of SNCC "Freedom Riders" who took a Trailways Bus from Atlanta to Albany, Georgia on November 1, 1961, the first day the I.C.C.'s ruling went into effect. What follows is her description of her trip to Albany and the harrowing time she spent there. It is interesting to note that in Albany, a city whose Mayor and public officials had declared enjoyed "good race relations", that Negroes she met in the street were afraid to offer even street directions to her.)

by Salynn McCollum

SECOND FREEDOM RIDE
November 1, 1961

1:45 a.m.

I went to the Trailways Bus Station with four SNCC members - Mr. Charles Sherrod, Cordel Regan, James Forman, and Charles Jones. We went into the station. I walked to the ticket window and purchased my ticket to Albany, Georgia. Cordell and Charles followed me and got their tickets - we were moving in a loose group. The fellows decided to go and test the restaurant facilities whil I made a telephone call. They returned to the station propor to telephone in to news reporters the fact that they had not been served.

We went out onto the loading platform to wait for the bus. James Forman went back in and purchased tickets for Cordell, Charles Sherrod and me. We used tickets to Tallahassee, Florida, though we were going only as far as Albany.

(continued on page two)

(continued from page one)

We boarded the bus at 2:30 a.m. There wasmuch attention focused on us while we were in the terminal. After the bus left the station things settled down.

At about 4:30 a.m. the bus was stopped by Georgia State Troopers, who talked for about fifteen minutes with the driver.

We arrived at the Bus Station in Albany at 6:35 a.m. Ten uniformed policemen were standing around the terminal at various points, in addition to two men easily distinguishable as plain clothesmen.

The bus emptied except for about four or five passengers. Sherrod and Cordel got off. When they got around the corner of the bus I debarked and headed for the white waiting room. The bus driver had returned to suggest, "This is a breakfast stop." Men conspicuously stared and stumbled after me. I located the rest room and walked in slowly. After about five minutes I walked out of the rest room door briskly and bumped into several poor detectives.

I ambled into the small crowded restaurant and two detectives lumbered in after me. I glanced about for a moment, turned around, said " "pardon me please", and went between the two plain clothesmen, out the door and into the terminal. I hurried through the terminal and out the main door to the street, to be greeted by a dim, not-yet-sunrise morning. I stretched, and started off in the direction of what I guessed to be downtown.. I stopped occasionally to inspect merchandise displayed in windows. I darted into a store front, out of sight. Within seconds a police car careened down the street. They slammed on their brakes frantically as they spotted me aimlessly window shopping.

I noticed a taxi stand a few doors down from the intersection and started toward it. Getting within several hundred feet of the first cab I realized that the drivers had lined up quietly staring at me. I walked past them nodding, "Good morning." They did not answer.

I walked up behind a young Negro man on his way to work, and without looking at him asked, "Do you know where Thomas Road is?"

He gulped, "No" and crossed to the other side of the street.

I had been given instructions to go to 31 Thomas Road -- this is a fictious address for obvious reasons-- I had never been in Albany and had no idea where Thomas Road was located.

I circled the block. Seeing another Negro man on the other side of the street from me, I shouted, "Could you please tell me where Thomas Road is?"

At first he didn't answer me, but then he turned around and asked, "What road?"

"Thomas Road".

"Oh ... about five blocks down that way," pointing.

The direction he indicated was past the bus station. I decided that it would be unwise to go into the vicinity of the bus station, so I walked two blocks down and cut back into the Negro section of Albany.

I asked about six people for directions before I found someone willing to talk to me. A young Negro woman stopped and very willingly gave me directions. She first inquired, "Which part of Thomas Road do you want, white or colored?"

I hesitated and said, "Colored ...

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I want to find a friend of mine who is a Negro."

The woman looked a bit surprised but she told me the correct way to get to Thomas Road, colored part.

I started down a dirt road. A police car cruised behind me and I ducked into an alley. Negroes on their way to work were shocked and frightened at the sight of me scooting in and out.

I dashed from an alley to look for street signs. Several people were sitting on their front porches and, as I passed, scrambled into their homes to peer out of the windows at me.

I walked down a main street. As soon as an approaching crowd realized that I was white, they scattered.

Searching for street markers, I walked onto a Negro cab stand. I edged between two cabs and said "I wonder if..." Suddenly I noticed two policemen directly across the street, so I bent down, picked up a piece of scrap paper and rapidly moved out into the street.

At last I saw Thomas Road! I checked the time; I had been walking for about 45 minutes. Charles and Cordel were probably worried sick. The first house number I could discover was 700. The house I wanted was 31; a long way!

I walked a short way down Thomas Road to estimate the number sequence and then returned to darting in and out of alleys and adjoining streets. I was within a few doors of the right house when Charles appeared on the sidewalk approaching me. He pointed frantically for me to go into the house I was then in front of.

I questioned, "But this is not 31! This house?"

"Go in; just go in."

An amiable gentleman opened his door and welcomed me to his home. Mr. X asked me, "How are you? What can I do to help you?"

Mrs. X was busy preparing breakfast and getting their young children ready for school. The kind understanding and concern of these people immediately dispelled the horrors of my early-morning chase and supplied me with new vitality.

Cordel came in to relate his experiences: "The police followed us too. We went into someone's house we didn't even know. The police came and we didn't see the man again. I changed my suit and the police didn't recognize me. I don't know where Charles went."

We talked about recent events in Albany and what our future moves would be.

Charles arrived and we tried to decide what role I could play in Albany. If I was found in a Negro neighborhood, I could be arrested for "mixing". Two cars were stationed outside our house.

Mrs. X decided to try out the police. She came back and said, "You should have seen those crazy men! I went into the store and got cokes. That man looked so funny. I went to the drugstore and he sat right outside the drugstore the whole time!"

Everyone who left the house was followed. We rigged up a disguise for me and a plan to get me out of the house and back to the bus station.

I went to the Sears, Roebuck

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store trying to avoid attention. As I walked toward the bus station at 3:45 P.M. I recognized a policeman I had seen that I had seen that morning. I went into the bus station restuarant to be sure that it was open prior to the demonstration planned for that afternoon.

I sat waiting for the students who would come to test the ICC ruling. At 4:00 students walked to the ticket window and purchased tickets to Tallahassee, Florida. They sat down with several seats between them. Four more students entered the station and followed the same procedure. Just as other passengers do, they all waited for their bus to depart. Three policemen came into the station and called the students into a group.

All I could hear of their speech was, "...someone is going to get hurt. ..you must go over to the colored waiting room..." At this time all the students left the bus terminal.

A Negro girl walked toward the ticket counter. A policeman stopped her, saying "You can't buy a ticket here. You must go over to the colored side." She turned and left the station.

I was obviously being watched, so I sat quietly. The white people in the terminal made no move to attack the students or call them names. When I turned and looked out the window I saw a crowd of about fifty or more Negroes who had gathered at the edge of the bus station parking lot.

Two wome (ages fifty and seventy, perhaps) with wrinkled white sunbaked faces meandered across the waiting room. One of the women wished "..I was a thousand white men. I'd show those niggers! Not just mess around. You got to git them befor they git us!" (I would be willing to bet that this woman is usually known as a king, hospitable, churchwoman.)

Another couple (farmers, I suspect), seemed slightly disturbed and curious, but expressed no sentiments. The woman asked "Suspose that's them "Freedom Riders"?" The man boasted, "I don't know. Maybe. I aint afraid of 'em. Wonder if they's newspaper reporters around. Sure would like to talk to 'em."

Only one man expressed overt hostility. He was obviously abnormal. He rubbed his head with both hands and then rubbed his hands together.

No one paid much attention to him as he wandered around the station. There appeared to be very few passengers there but from twenty-five to thirty dectectives and policemen were wandering around the building and grounds.

About half an hour passed before I could move around freely. I stood on the loading platform and heard reporters wondering about the white girl who had come into Albany earlier. I went to a phone booth, dropped a dime in, and said in a voice loud enough for the reporters to hear "I am the white girl but I cannot talk." At this point a dectective walked up to the phone booth which I promptly left. At 5:00 P. M. I boarded my bus to Atlanta without incident.

I made a deliberate attempt to sit behind some Negroes. I selected a seat near the back. The three Negroes who had been seated in front of me got up and moved to seats behind me.

SPECIAL REPORT

number 2

THE STUDENT VOICE

197½ Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. For Information: ph 688-0331

(Albany, Georgia, is a sleepy South Georgia town with 55,000 people, 23,000 of them Negroes. Albany in October, 1961, is different from the Albany of today, but many things remain the same. The swift flowing, cool waters of the Flint River still cut the city into east and west. Albany has a Chamber of Commerce, but many Negroes leave expensive homes to walk in unpaved streets.)

In early October, two field secretaries from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), an independent student group that Time magazine says "furnishes the shock troops" of the civil rights movement, arrived in Albany to survey neighboring counties before they set up a SNCC voter registration project in Southwest Georgia.

The two, Charles Sherrod and Cordel Reagan, are veterans of the two-year-old "student movement." Both came to Albany from Mississippi, where they narrowly escaped warrants charging them with "contributing to the delinquincy of a minor" for their part in organizing "sit-ins" in McComb. Both are "Freedom Riders", and both took part in last summer's ride through Alabama and Mississippi to Jackson where they both served 40-day prison terms. Sherrod has five pther civil rights-connected arrests to his credit and Reagan has three.

They had expected to enter Albany, set up an office, recruit volunteers, and to continue from there into the rural area surrounding the city. They discovered, however, that they would have to "sell" Albany Negroes on the idea of a vote drive in their city, for only 2,628 Negroes out of 22,500 in Doughert County (Albany is the county seat) are registered voters. Local Negroes were apprehensive at the sight of two conservatively dressed young men telling them that they had left their homes and schooling - Sherrod is from Petersburg, Virginia, and Reagan is from Nashville - to set up an office and branch out into neighboring counties to teach Negroes to register, even to read and write if nessecary. They had little money, and no one knew for sure if they were who they said they were.

They established their Albany office, lived with a Negro busnessman, and "integrated" themselves into the community. They held workshops in nonviolence, and began issuing "The Student Voice- the voice of the Albany Nonviolent Movement", a four page, mimeographed newsletted that was given wide circulation among Albany Negroes. Charles Jones, another SNCC worker, joined them. Jones has a record too, that lists five arrests in four states as a result of his in-

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volvement in the movement. Jones spoke to the student body at Albany State College twice after student leaders offered an invitation.

The students at Albany State gave SNCC workers an account of college life not many collegians would envy. They were told of co-eds being abducted by white men. Once a white man exhibited himself before the girl's dorm, and when the male students turned out in force, they discovered the night watchman protecting the offender. White hoodlums drive down the campus' Hazard Drive - aptly named - at speeds over 90 mph. A white man had propositioned a young girl, and when an administration set trap to catch him failed - they never informed local police - they accused the girl of having a white lover.

After many visits to the campus, Sherrod and Reagan were called before Dean of Students Charles Minor. He told them that they would have to "register as visitors", by submitting a list of the people they would like to see on campus, by estimating the length of time their visits would take, and by "presenting an outline of the nature of their conversations" with Albany students.

Finally, warrants were issued by E. J. Junior, Comptroller of the College, for the arrest of the three SNCC workers for "tresspassing with intent to get students to demonstrate." Only Sherrod was arrested, and he spent one night in jail. The charges were dropped.

SNCC sponsored a Freedom Ride from Atlanta to Albany on November 1. Participants on the actual ride were all SNCC personnel, but a test of the ICC's ruling was held later by local students. There were no arrests. (see SNCC Special Report Number 1.)

However, on November 22, five students were arrested at the bus station for disturbing the peace" and disorderly conduct tending to disturb the peace." Three students, members of the Albany NAACP Youth Council, accepted a $100 bond; Bertha Gober and Blanton Hall, SNCC volunteer workers, did not. Bertha said that she decided to remain in jail to show Albany and the nation "the evil and inconvience of segregation. We have a legal and moral right to use the bus terminal."

Thanksgiving holidays were approaching, and Albany State stuents were expected to crowd the bus terminal. Dean Minor was there to direct them to the "colored" waiting room and restuarant. That was Wednesday. On Saturday, Bertha Gober received a letter from Minor, asking her to "please be informed that as a result of your being apprehended and arrested, charged with violation of the law on Wednesday, November 22, 1961, you are hereby suspended indefinitely from Albany State College."

Albany State students who participated in a march protesting Bertha's arrest and suspension were fired from campus jobs. President Dennis would not see a group of students who wanted to present him with a petition asking for Bertha's readmittance.

On December 10, eleven people were arrested outside Albany's Union Railway Terminal. Nine had come from Atlanta - James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary, Bernard Lee of SCLC, Norma Collins, SNCC office secretary, Robert Zellner, SNCC Field Secretary, Joan Browning, a student from Atlanta, Per Laursen, a free-lance writer from Copenhagen, Denmark, Tom Hayden, a writer from Royal Oak, Michigan, and Lenora Taitt, a student at Atlanta University.

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They were met at the station by by a crowd of Negroes assembled by Charles Jones. Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett asked them to leave the station; they left shortly. But outside, Pritchett accused the group of obstructing traffice, and although there were about 400 people standing along the street and most of the Freedom Riders had already gotten into waiting cars, he arrested only them and two others. Bertha Gober was arrested when a policeman called her name and she answered. Willie Mae Jones was pulled from a cab and arrested; she had only come to the terminal to watch.

All were bonded out by the next night except tow. Pritchett said that the "border patrol" had asked that Laursen be held, and Zellner stayed to keep him company.

On Tuesday, 400 more were arrested as they sang and marched by the courthouse. By Thursday, 650 had been jailed, and 300 were still in, refusing to accept bond. Included among these were 10 of the original Freedom Riders, now bound over to the state on charges of "unlawful assembly."

Wit' over 700 people jailed, including Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Saturday night the city had to send prisoners to jails in Americus, Dawson, Leesburg, Camilla, and Newton.

Rumors of brutality were heard when Negroes from out of town jails returned to Albany. Sherrod was beaten by Dawson Sherrif Zeig Matthews. The sherrif came into the cell, lined up the prisoners, and told them "When you come here you lose your rights."

Sherrod asked him if they could conduct services, because "we are a religious people."

"There'll be no singing and praying," the sherrif replied.

"We are still human beings and Christians," Sherrod answered, and Sheriff Matthews clubbed him on the side of his face.

"I was knocked back about two steps," Sherrod relates, "but I returned to the same place saying 'but we're still human beings and Christians'. He took me in another room and told me I would have a hard time changing anything in his county. T tried to answer but an open hand was on my face. My whole face was numb and my jaw ached for two days."

In the Albany jail, a city employee pushed a Negro's head against the bars. Pritchett later fired the man. In the Camilla jail, a youngster was pushed to the floor and kicked. Girls in jail were subjected to the obscenities of white visitors.

By Monday, December 18, 737 people had been arrested. Albany Movement leaders had met with the city three times, with no result. Finally, on Monday afternoon, a settlement was reached. The city agreed to adhere to the ICC's ruling - now 48 days old - to release all local demonstrators on "straw bonds", to reduce to bonds of the original Freedom Riders, and to hear the greivances of the Negro community.

Albany is quiet now. Negroes have a determination to make the city accept its responsibilities. The next time, it won't take 737 people jailed to reach an agreement.

Sherrod, Jones and Reagan are still in Albany. On January 9 and 10, they helped organize Albany's first "read-ins" with former Albany State students participating. They are working with local citizens to try to get Albany State to re-admit 40 students suspended for their particion in the movement. On January 12, one of the suspended students, Ola Mae Quarterman, was

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was arrested when she took a front seat on an Albany city bus.

There are 42 Albany State College students who have been suspended indefinitely because of their participation in the mass civil rights demonstrations of the Albany Movement. Atty. C. B. King estimates that the number may rise above 100. Although the Supreme Court has ruled that no student at a state school may be expelled without a hearing, and although Albany by-laws require that three faculty members, three members of the administration, and three students must be present at any disciplinary hearing, this procedure has been abandoned.

The library read-ins, the bus arrest and the possibility of a future boycott, and the voter registration program are all a part of the Albany struggle.

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WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. You can write or telegram the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, 244 Washington Street, S W, and to President Dennis at Albany State asking that the expelled students be readmitted.

2. Contact your local Congressman or Representative and ask that the ICC's ruling be enforced. On November 1, 1961, James Forman, Charles Jones, James Bevel, and Bernard Layfayette, all of SNCC, were arrested at a lunch counter in the Trailways Bus Terminal in Atlanta. Many other Southern cities still refuse to honor the ICC's ruling. If you live in such an area, stage a test of your bus and train facilities. If you are refused service, inform the ICC and the Justice Department.

3. Communicate and file reports on action in your area with SNCC.

4. Send a contribution to facilitate the printing of the Student Voice Special Reports. We are distributing them to the receivers without cost to them. Send your contribution to:

THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE
197½ Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

SPECIAL REPORT
number 3

THE STUDENT VOICE

197½ Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. For Information: ph 688-0331

(A telephone call between Bonnie Kilstein, a native New Yorker and a SNCC volunteer worker, and Clarence Logan, a member of the Baltimore Civic Interest Group, initiated a plan to hold a sit-in demonstration in Crisfield, Maryland, during the Christmas season. The place and date were selected because Crisfield is the home of Maryland's Governor J. Millard Tawes and because the Christmas season was born following another historic refusal of accomodation in Bethlehem. The recent demonstrations on Maryland's now infamous Route 40, subsequent pressure mounting in Maryland for a meaningful public accomodations bill, and the constant flow of publicity given to Maryland restuarants and hotels for their refusal to serve and house African diplomats has focused the nation's eyes on civil rights activities there.

The following report was compiled by four of the demonstrators who initiated action in Crisfield on Christmas Eve, 1961)

CRISFIELD, MARYLAND * CHRISTMAS, 1961

On Saturday, December 23, a group of students met in the Baltimore CORE office with members of the Civic Interest Group and Reginald Robinson, SNCC Field Representative. Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, a Baltimore NAACP Attorney, had made the contacts we needed in the Crisfield community. Reverend Samuel P. Sanders, Somerset County NAACP President, and Mrs Walter Black and Fred StClair (bondsmen) were among those contacted. Bonnie reached additional participants in New York, and others were recruited from the Baltimore area.

By 3:00 P. M. Sunday, December 24, the group was ready to leave. We were ten, six Negroes and four whites. Members of the group were: Reginald Robinson, SNCC's Maryland Field Secretary, Bonnie Kilstein, Angela Butler, Faith Holsaert, and Peggy Dammond, all of New York, Donni Fleming, Frank McDougald, and Diane Ostrofsky, all of Baltimore.

Since Peggy's brother Hank was only seventeen, and probably too young to join us in jail, he was made outside coordinator. His job would be to communicate with the press, the Crisfield community, and the outside world.

The group arrived outside of Crisfield at 5:30 P. M. that evening at a gas station where we had the luck to contact some Negro members of the community. The owner of the station expressed a desire to help

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us by leading us to the center of town and pointing out the main restuarants. We considered his attitude typical of the Negro community's when evaluating the situation later.

At 6:05 P. M. our cars pulled up across the street from the City Restuarant, and after finding that this was one of the only two eating places open, we entered en masse. As we did, sirens wailed somewhere in the small town.

We took seats at tables and the lunch counter in an orderly and normal manner. Almost immediately, the owner, Hilda C. Marshall, turned out the lights and announced that the restuarant was closed, despite the presence of several white customers already eating and being served. We ignored her request to leave and asked for menus. A few minutes later she called the police, who arrived in about fifteen minutes. While waiting for the police to arrive, Mrs. Marshall made abusive and disparaging remarks about us.

Local policemen arrived to find a crowd of about 50 people, whites and Negroes, collecting outside. (We were later told that our arrival had been expected since it had been announced of the local radio and TV stations before we had even entered the restuarant.) Maryland State Police arrived minutes later and asked us to leave. A Crisfield policeman, a Negro, asked us to leave also, explaining that our action "would only cause trouble." Crisfield Negroes and whites "get along fine" he told us, and he was even served in this restuarant "when I have my uniform on."

The State Police had the situation well in hand. We listened to them read the tresspass law to us (Maryland law requires that the law be read to the offender before an arrest is made.) Refusing to leave, we were arrested and led to waiting police cars, and driven 19 miles to Princess Anne and the Somerset County Jail.

Although the jail usually segregates the races, our group was only segregated by sex. Our communication was limited to notes passed on by visitors and a system of codes transmitted by tapping on the walls of our cells.

Within a few hours, the concern of the community was manifested when 10 Maryland State College teachers sang Christmas Carols to us in the moonlight.

On Christmas Day, our visitors ranged from members of the local Negro community to a preist who unwillingly adminsitered communion to Bonni through the cell door. Even reporters who visited us expressed the same happiness at our deed and presence in jail that local Negroes did.

We went into court on Christmas Day in Crisfield at 3:00 P. M. State Troopers, friendly and affable, escorted us through a crowd of about 500 people, whites and Negroes, outside the courtroom.

Crisfield's entire police force - 12 men - and seven State Policemen were stationed there. During the hour before our attorney - Mrs. Mitchell - arrived, some of the crowd made threatening gestures toward us.

Our warrants were read and our attorneys filed a motion for the dismissal of our arrests on the grounds that they violated the 14th Amendment. The motion was denied.

Reginald, Bonnie, Donni and Frank posted $100 bonds. The other six returned to jail and initiated a fast.

In the next three days more

(continued on page three)

visitors came, and on Friday, we received a telegram asking us to post bond to attand a mass meeting in Crisfield that night.

Meanwhile, Reginald and Bonnie were attempting to round up more students for further demonstration in the Crisfield area. Before leaving, they received definite assurances of support from community leaders who indicated a desire for continued direct action along the lines already established by the jailed students.

On Friday, we arrived at Grace Presbyterian Church in Baltimore to prepare for a mass assault on Crisfield's sergregated restuarants. The group was led by Ed Blankenheim, CORE Field Secretary, Bonnie Kilstein, and Reginald Robinson.

Crisfield's Negro residents had crowded the streets three hours before our bus arrived. We went directly to Shiloh Methodist Church, and prepared for a march through town.

We were now about 150 strong, for our ranks had been enlarged by local Negroes. At two restuarants, demonstrators peeled off the line, entered, and were served.

On the way back to Baltimore, one group tested a restuarant in Salisbury and was served at 1:00 A. M. Salisbury is normally integrated only in the pre-midnight hours.

Further plans for the Eastern Shore area include further action to solve Crisfield's problem.

- -

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee feels that a process of involving local citizens in direct action in their own area gives them a chance to realize more clearly the solution to their problems.

Presently, Reginald Robinson amd Richard Hansen, SNCC Field Workers, are in the area helping local citizens to organize future protests against Maryland's segregation.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. You can write or telegram Maryland Governor Millard Tawes, asking him to see that the Maryland Legislature passes and enforces a meaningful public accomodations bill.

2. If you live in a state that has no such legislation, you can organize protests to dramatize the injustice of segregation.

3. Communicate and file reports with the SNCC office on protests in your area.

4. Send a donation to facilitate the printing and mailing of the Student Voice Special Reports. We are distributing them without cost to the receiver. Use the form below.

Enclosed is my contribution to SNCC

Name _____ Amount _____

Address _____

THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
197½ Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAY 16 1962

SNCC

THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION

(as revised in Conference, April 29, 1962)

I. Purpose

A. We accept the following statement of purpose, adopted at the Raleigh Conference in 1960, as the basis for our action:

"We affirm the philosophical or religious ideal of nonviolence as the foundation of our purpose, the presupposition of our faith, and the manner of our action. Nonviolence as it grows from the Judaeo-Christian tradition seeks a social order of justice permeated by love. Integration of human endeavor represents the crucial first step towards such a society.

Through nonviolence, courage displaces fear; love transforms hate. Acceptance dissipates prejudice; hope ends despair. Peace dominates war; faith reconciles doubt. Mutual regard cancels emnity. Justice for all overcomes injustice. The redemptive community supercedes systems of gross social immorality.

Love is the central motif of nonviolence. Love is the force by which God binds man to himself and man to man. Such love goes to the extreme; it remains loving and forgiving even in the midst of hostility. It matches the capacity of evil to inflict suffering with an even more enduring capacity to absorb evil, all the while persisting in love.

By appealing to conscience and standing on the moral nature of human existence, nonviolence nurtures the atmosphere in which reconciliation and justice become actual possibilities."

B. SNCC shall serve as a channel of coordination and communication for the student movement. By direction of its Executive Committee through its staff it shall have authority to initiate programs in areas where none presently exists, and to work closely with local protest groups in the intensification and extension of the movement.

C. SNCC shall be responsible for the distribution and communication of news regarding any of its staff or local groups. It will publish a newsletter called the Student Voice as often as possible, which shall cover news of the student movement as a whole. In addition SNCC shall be responsible for the distribution and interpretation of information to local groups which is of specific interest to the student movement.

D. SNCC shall be responsible for calling a Conference of the whole student movement each year, on the Easter weekend, and any other conferences the Coordinating Committee deems necessary. These Conferences shall be open to all, primarily educational in nature, and shall be a time when information is exchanged between areas, new knowledge communicated, progress examined, and general plans are made for the coming year. In addition SNCC shall be available to assist states or regions in holding their own Conferences regularly, providing both personnel and financial assistance.

II. The Student Base of the Coordinating Committee

A. Any local protest group in the South shall be eligible for affiliation with SNCC which shall consist of not less than ten members and which subscribes to the principles of nonviolent direct action.

The Executive Committee of SNCC shall have the power to grant affiliation to local protest groups upon application.

B. Responsibilities of SNCC to affiliates

1. SNCC recognizes that local protest groups and affiliates are autonomous and it shall consider them the primary expression of the protest movement in a given area.

2. SNCC Field Secretaries shall be available to lend assistance to local protest groups and to take any other action deemed necessary by the Executive Committee. Visits to campuses or specific areas may be brief or at times Field Secretaries may be assigned upon request of the local area to work with a particular program on an extended basis.

3. Affiliates shall be eligible for financial assistance from SNCC. Ongoing commitments must be cleared through the Executive Committee, but emergency situations will be handled by the Executive Secretary of the staff and the Chairman of SNCC.

C. Responsibilities of local affiliates to SNCC

1. Each affiliate shall elect one of their members to serve as a voting member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. This person shall serve for a term of one year, shall be eligible for re-election, and shall be a representative to SNCC in the manner of a Congressman to Congress.

2. Affiliates shall give every consideration to cooperating with South-wide or area-wide projects decided upon by SNCC or its Executive Committee.

3. Affiliates shall appoint a SNCC News Coordinator whose responsibility shall be to supply the central SNCC office with up-to-date information regarding protest activities in that area. The central office shall in turn supply the News Coordinators with news of events and activity in other areas.

III. The Organization of SNCC

A. The Coordinating Committee

1. The Coordinating Committee shall be composed of one representative from each of the local protest groups.

2. The Coordinating Committee shall meet three times a year: immediately before and immediately after the annual conference, and in early Fall.

3. Membership on the Coordinating Committee shall be from annual conference to annual conference.

4. National civil rights and civil liberties groups at work in the South are invited to serve in an advisory and/or observing capacity, with voice but not vote on the Coordinating Committee. Such permission is to be reviewed by the Executive Committee and finally approved by the Coordinating Committee

B. The Executive Committee

1. The Coordinating Committee shall elect from among its voting membership at the time of the annual conference eight persons to the Executive Committee. It shall also elect two adult members to the committee. The Chairman of the Coordinating Committee and the Executive Secretary shall also serve as members of the Executive Committee. In addition, the annual conference shall elect three members at large to the Executive Committee who must be students currently or formerly engaged in the protest movement. These fifteen persons shall compose the Executive Committee.

2. The Chairman of SNCC shall be elected by the Coordinating Committee, and shall serve as Chairman of both the Coordinating Committee and the Executive Committee. He shall devote full time to the work of SNCC and its staff.

3. The Executive Committee shall act on behalf of the Coordinating Committee between meetings of that body. It shall be directly responsible for the program, for direction and supervision of staff, for the financial operation of the organization, and for any matters of policy which need action. It shall be responsible to SNCC and implement its programs.

4. The Executive Committee shall meet five times a year: in May, in mid-summer, in Fall with the Coordinating Committee, during the Christmas holiday, and at the annual conference. It may also meet at unscheduled times when necessary

5. The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint whatever committees it may consider helpful to the work of SNCC.

C. The Advisory Board

1. The Coordinating Committee shall elect its own advisory board, the number on which is flexible and to be determined by the Coordinating Committee. Advisors shall serve for a term of one year, and shall be eligible for re-election.

2. Two members of the Advisory Board shall be voting members of the Executive Committee.

D. The Staff

1. The staff shall be responsible for the implementation of the program of SNCC, at the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. The head of the staff shall be an Executive Secretary, who shall be responsible for the day-to-day operation of SNCC. He shall supervise and be responsible for the activity of the other staff.

3. The Executive Committee shall employ whatever staff it understands to be necessary for the operation of the program. All staff appointments shall be for one year and subject to annual review by SNCC.

IV. Finances

1. The work of SNCC shall be financed on the basis of voluntary contributions and through other sources of funds which it shall be able to secure.

2. Since SNCC is the Coordinating Committee of the student movement, efforts shall be made to find ways in which students may contribute significantly and substantially to the support of the program.

3. The fiscal year of SNCC shall be from September 1 to September 1. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the preparation of the budget, to be approved by the Coordinating Committee at the Fall meeting. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for its administration, and shall prepare reports for each Executive Committee meeting.

V. Amendments

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee. Every constitutional amendment shall be proposed and discussed at one meeting of the Executive Committee or Coordinating Committee, but not voted upon until the next meeting of the Coordinating Committee. In the interim it shall be circulated to all members of the Coordinating Committee.

Each year the Coordinating Committee shall report to the Conference those constitutional changes which it may have made during the year.

The following is proposed to Northern students and groups:

Over the past two years informal relationships have established ties between various student groups in the North and SNCC. The more fruitful of these ties have provided occasions for increased contacts between students active in the movement and Northern students; opportunity for explanations of the problems of the south and exploration of the problems of the North; inspiration for renewed attack upon civil rights problems by Northern students; and, last but not least, money for the student movement.

SNCC would like to invite such groups to become "associates with it in which relationship we would work out means of closer cooperation in student exchanges, education about the South and the North in the area of civil rights, action in the North, and fund raising.

Associates would be autonomous, of course, and the structure for association would be minimal. Representatives from associated groups may be invited to attend meetings of the Coordinating Committee, although without vote.

MAY 16 1962

The SNCC Spring Conference, 1962 -- An Interpretation

The annual conference of SNCC was held this year on April 27-29 at the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta. This will be an attempt to report some of the meaning and significance of the conference. Its real significance cannot be measured: it lies in the lives and actions of the participants. To the extent that the conference has prepared and armed them in their struggle against discrimination and renewed their confidence in the strength of a student movement, it will have been significant.

I. The Conference itself.

Let us begin with a summary of the statistics and what actually happened. The first fact of importance is that it was a well-attended, fairly well disciplined conference. As recently as a month or two ago we were being told by some of our friends that the conference would never be held, and that its failure would mark the end of the "sit-in movement" as an organized, cohesive protest. The results stand in direct contradiction: some 260 persons came to the meeting, from all over the South and from as far away as New York in one direction and California in the other. There were people from 22 different states, and from 44 different campuses. The bulk of these were students--over 180 of them. And, significantly, a much larger percentage than ever before were white southern students--possibly as high as 30%, though no record was kept. It may be that the movement is beginning to reach our white brethren in the South.

Students came from most of the major protest areas where things have been happening. There were large delegations from Talladega, Albany, Jackson, Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans, Washington; there were representatives from such distant groups as Baltimore and Maryland's eastern shore in one direction and Austin, Texas, in the other. And of course the local Atlanta student group was present in force.

The Conference was aimed at being both educational and organizational, and the program was set up to reach both goals. On the educational side, addresses were given by Dr. Robert Johnson and Charles McDew, SNCC Chairman, on Friday night; on Saturday, through Attorney Len Holt's group "workshop" on legal rights, we learned something of our legal resources and possibilities; and on Sunday Miss Ella Baker pointed to some of the significance of the weekend. Much of Saturday was spent in workshops, ranging from sessions on nonviolence in philosophy and practice through how to organize community movements to voter registration and summer projects.

The organizational side of the conference was spent with an examination of what SNCC has been doing since the last conference and with revision of a constitution for SNCC. How "successful" this was only time will tell; the conference did come to agreement on a structure which seems to be satisfactory to all and includes a realistic and workable organization.

Although much of the statistical report can be positively stated, one negative point must be made: the financial result. To have had the conference cost SNCC about $3,100--or the equivalent of subsistence for a field secretary for about 18 months. And although money was given specifically for the conference and some money was received from participants, even so the net loss was about $1,300, or

about eight months subsistence. Unless money is found to replace this we may have to consider cutting down on our present staff. If you can contribute to offset this loss, please do so today.

II. The Significance of the Conference.

It is relatively easy to report the "facts" of the conference; it is more difficult to speak of its significance. What the conference meant to each of us is an individual matter. From the point of view of SNCC, though, several things may be singled out.

One major accomplishment of the conference was to acquaint students from various areas with the developments which have taken place in SNCC since the last conference in October, 1960. General approval of the direction taken seemed to be evident. For many students, SNCC became more than just a name and an office, or a staff person who had happened to be placed in their community; it became a comprehensive approach to the problem of segregation and discrimination, working in many places in many different ways. The personal relationships established at the conference will carry over the months until we are able to gather again as a total student movement.

Another result of major significance was the reorganization of SNCC. From a committee composed of representatives from each state, SNCC was broadened to include representation from each local protest group, together with an executive and staff structure which will facilitate fast and responsible decision-making. The reorganization will both relate it more closely to local student groups and strengthen its ongoing program.

But perhaps the most important significance of the conference was that students came, and learned, and went back armed with new knowledge and new determination. Determination without knowledge is only partial; knowledge without determination is paralyzed. The two met at the conference--insufficiently, to be sure--but a start was given toward a new drive and a new determination to rid our nation of the evils which deny its basic purpose and meaning.

MAY 16 1962

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

197½ Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MUrray 8-0331

May 14, 1962

Dear Friends,

Enclosed you will find the report of the Spring Conference of SNCC, held a few weeks ago, together with a copy of the revised constitution and the address list of participants.

The Conference was an important step forward in the development of SNCC. We must now move forward to implement the decisions made there. Of first importance is a meeting of the Coordinating Committee, as provided for in the new constitution. We have decided to hold the first meeting of the Coordinating Committee here in Atlanta on June 1 and 2, beginning on the evening of June 1st.

According to the new constitution, the Coordinating Committee shall consist of a representative from each local protest group that wishes to affiliate with SNCC, together with advisors and observers from the active civil rights and civil liberties groups. This is the Committee which shall set general policy and program for SNCC and which determines the Executive Committee which will exercise direction over the activity of the staff. This first meeting will be an extremely important one: every active local group should be represented. A local group will be expected to cover the costs of its representative; we will try to provide free or low cost housing.

The conference also decided that each local protest group should have a News Coordinator who will be responsible for sending and receiving news of the activity of the protest movement. Enclosed is a "News Report Form" which you or your News Coordinator may wish to use to keep us informed of news for inclusion in the Student Voice and for requests for help. As you send in a report we will send you more forms; you may wish to mimeograph it and distribute it locally. We can only be of service to you if we know what is happening.

It was good to meet you at the conference, and we look forward to hearing from each of you and meeting you again.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. McDew

Charles F. McDew
Chairman, Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee

MAY 16 1962

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Lynchburg, Virginia

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BACKGROUND _____

_____

_____

_____

FUTURE (action, plans, proposals) _____

_____

COMMENTS (your personal opinion, quotes from individ ls involved, etc.) _____

_____

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_____

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_____

1) Fill out separate form for every significant event.
2) Provide all information requested on this form, if at all possible.
3) After you have filled out this form, have it checked for accuracy by another person who has some knowledge of the event covered. If you prefer to write a story in reguàar news-story form rather than use this form, have your story checked in the same manner. All information printed in the newspaper must be absolutely accurate; so never speculate, and try to "estimate" as little as possible. To this end, attempt whenever possible to secure quotes from participants in the event; always let a quoted person see his statement in writing and confirm its accuracy.
4) Enclose photographs, if available. Should be glossy prints, 5 X 7" or larger.
5) One of these forms must be submitted every Monday, even if it bears only your name. This is not a substitute for field reports.

NEWS REPORT FORM

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
197½ Auburn Avenue, Atlanta 3, Georgia

Date _____ Name _____

Address _____ School _____

WHAT? _____

WHERE? _____

WHEN? _____

WHO? (organizations, individuals, names, how many?) _____

HOW? (in detail) _____

PUBLICITY: (include clippings if possible) _____

RESULTS (if any) _____

(over)

SNCC

THE STUDENT VOICE

Vol 3, No 2, Issued by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 135 Auburn Ave., Atlanta 3, Ga. June, 1962

Miss. Judge Halts Expectant Mother's Jail Try

DIANE NASH BEVEL in Mississippi after she served a ten - day contempt sentence when she refused to move from the "white" section of a Jackson courtroom.

SNCC Staffers Sentenced In Mississippi Kennedy Asked To Witness Trials

MAGNOLIA, MISSISSIPPI - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has been asked by SNCC to come to Mississippi "to witness the travesty of justice taking place her now" during the trials of two SNCC workers.

Tried and convicted on May 21 and May 22 were SNCC Field Secretary Bob Moses and SNCC Chairman Charles F. McDew. SNCC staffer Bob Zellner was to have been tried, but his case was continued until September.

The three had participated in a student march in nearby McComb, Mississippi last year. Both Moses and McDew were sentenced to six months in jail and a $500 fine each. They were also charged with "contri-

Continued to page 4

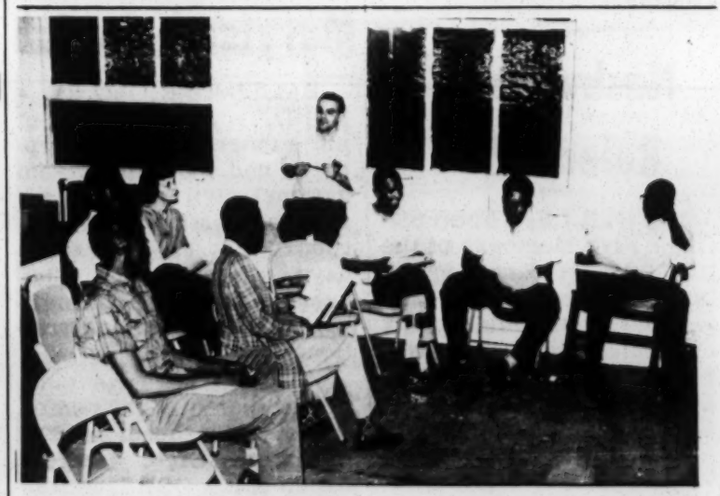
CONVICTED - SNCC Chairman McDew and SNCC Field Secretary Robert Moses were convicted of "breaching the peace" in Magnolia, Mississippi. SNCC Field Secretary Zellner, center above, had his trial continued until September. Charges of "criminal anarchy" against McDew and Zellner in Baton Rouge, Louisiana were also continued. (Photo by Braden)

SNCC, SAC., Enjoined In Talladega

TALLADEGA, ALA. - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the student body, faculty, and president of Talladega College, and several individuals were ordered by the State of Alabama to halt all anti-segregation demonstrations.

In a temporary injunction obtained by Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion, SNCC and the Social Action Committee (SAC) of the college were prohibited from conducting kneel-ins, mass demonstrations, boycotts, picketing, and other expressions against segregation.

Among those named in the order were Dr. Arthur Gray, president of the college, Robert Zellner, SNCC Field Secretary, Dorothy Vails, Chairman of SAC, Reverend Everett W. McNair, professor of religion, Henry Thomas, a Field Secretary from CORE, Norman C. Jimerson, an official of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, Carl Braden, a Field Secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Joanne Grant, a reporter for the NATIONAL GUARDIAN, members of SNCC, and SAC, and John Doe, Richard Rowe, et als, which would involve anyone else the state wished to include in the restraining order.



COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETS - SNCC Staffers and Coordinating Committee members discussing "jail versus bail" at the June 1 - 2 meeting of the Committee. From left above are Frank Holloway, Atlanta; James Travis, McComb, Mississippi; Mrs. Anne Braden, SCEF; Clarence Glenn, Louisville; Jim Monsonis, and Dion Diamond, SNCC staff, James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary and Charles McDew, SNCC Chairman. (Photo by Dodson)

Stillman Students Beaten, Gassed

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, - A mob of white men chased and caught a car full of Stillman college students after, beat and kicked them and sprayed a "burning gas" on them.

The driver of the car, William A. Jones, a student at Stillman College, was charged with "reckless driving". Two other students were also arrested on a city bus after a white man began hitting them, according to Samuel A. Pitts, Jr.

Jones had picked up a number of students who were forced off a city bus after they tried to take empty front seats. As his car pulled away from the bus stop, a mob took chase, caught his car, kicked and beat the students, slapped one college coed, and sprayed "some type of burning gas" into the car.

Four girls has been arrested on "disorderly conduct" charges on the city's busses on May 5, when they refused to obey a bus driver's order to move to the rear when white people boarded a bus filled with Negroes.

Nashvillie 5 Released

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE - Five members of the Nashville Student Nonviolent Movement were released from criminal court after charges of "unlawful conspiracy" against them were dropped.

The five were arrested on February 10 at Nashville's segregated Cross Keys Restaurant.

John Lewis, Chairman of the Nashville group, was elected a member - at - large to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee at the April 27-29 Conference.

SNAC Members Take Our Warrants Against Police

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY - Three members of the Student Nonviolent Action Committee (SNAC) who staged a "stand-in" demonstration before the West End Theatre here failed in an attempt to have Louisville policemen arrest other policemen and the manager of the theatre.

The demonstrators called for additional policemen after they were refused tickets and shoved to one side by the theatre manager and finally bodily dragged from the theatre by Louisville policemen.

When other police officers refused to arrest them, they left the demonstration scene, went to the city's courthouse, and swore out a warrant, charging the theatre manager, his lawyer, and members of the Louisville police force with assault and battery. At last report, policemen had refused to serve the warrant on their fellow officers or the theatre men.

Nancy Penick, co-chairman of the Louisville SNAC, said that "We plan to continue demonstrating until we get results."

At a trial last week for one SNAC member arrested during a similar theatre "stand-in," SNAC members were told by a Judge not to demonstrate any further.

SNAC Chairman Clarence Glenn retorted by saying that SNAC would begin picketing the theatre.

NAG, Core Host Maryland Confab

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, - A conference of sit - inners, freedom riders, and spokesmen from national civil rights organizations gathered in Baltimore May 11-13 for three days of workshops, discussion sessions, and anti-segregation demonstrations.

The theme of the conference, sponsored by the Baltimore Civic Interest Group (CIG), CORE, and the Washington D.C. Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), will be "Perspective: Civil Rights!"

CIG leader Clarence Logan said that wade-in, sit-ins, and freedom rides planned for Ocean City, Maryland, in June.

Savannah Groups Tries Beach Entry

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA- James Alexander, Special Projects Director of the Youth Strategy Committee, announced that the anti-segregation group would use "whatever nonviolent means possible to achieve full integration of public facilities at Savannah Beach."

Youth Strategy Committee President Benjamin Clark termed segregation at the beach "ridiculous," and said that Negroes should not have to go to another state "when excellent tax-supported facilities are available in this area."

Several youths were jailed following a "wade-in" attempt by members of the Youth Strategy Committee. Alexander said that the drivers of the cars that took students at the beach were arrested and students locked outside the jail for four hours. After securing permission to drive one car to the bathing area, five other were arrested after Savannah Beach policemen removed them from the beach. A second group was also turned back and jailed.

Police Invade Federal Property

JACKSON, MISS. - After four members of the Jackson Nonviolent Movement were arrested on the steps of the Post Office here, SNCC told Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy that "if the United States government cannot guarantee the right to peacefully protest on Federal Property, then you must be considered a party to these violations of Constitutionally guaranteed civil rights."

The four were arrested while marching on a SNCC-CORE-Jackson Nonviolent Movement picket line. SNCC Field Secretary Paul Brooks explained that Federal Property in Jackson was chosen for the demonstration because local policemen use harrassing tastics on peaceful demonstrators elsewhere and because policemen have no authority on Federal property.

Miles Book Drive Grows

The SNCC sponsored "Books For Miles College" drive has collected almost 5,000 books for the Alabama school, but over 10,000 more are needed. Students at Brooklyn College and at the University of Chicago have sponsored drives for the school, which lost permission to conduct a fund drive because of a selective buying campaign Birmingham Negroes are waging against segregated merchants.

The Student Committees Against Discrimination at Delaware State College and the University of Delaware have also begun book drives. Anyone wishing to contribute textbooks, reference works or other material to the drive may send books to Miles College, 5500 Avenue G., Birmingham, Alabama.

250 Gather For SNCC Conference

Groups, Organizations Meet To Plot Future Of The Movement

ATLANTA, GA., May 4 - Over 250 persons from 22 states attended the third Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta April 27-29.

The interracial conference, called by SNCC to inform student sit - in leaders of new methods and techinques to use in fighting segregation, was held on the campus of the Interdenominational Theological Center. It attracted college students from each of the Southern states and from as far away as New York. All of the major civil rights and human relations organizations were represented at the gathering, as were student protest centers throughout the South.

The three - day meeting centered around sessions designed to give Southern student leaders training in several aspects of the direct action protest against segregation. Many of the students attending the conference have been deeply involved in the Southern protest movement. Several have dropped out of school to devote more time to the fight against segregation, and most had been jailed at least once because of their participation in the civil rights fight.

Highlight of the meeting was a discussion of "Legal Rights and Possibilities" by Attorney Len Holt of Norfolk, Virginia. Attorney Holt stressed the importance of students being aware of their legal rights, and indicated that ignorance of legalities causes unnecessary expenses and delays to the progress of civil rights. Holt aroused great interest in filing "omnibus suits," which aim at integrating all facilities in one locale, rather than attacking segregation in such places in single and more expensive suits.

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew, in his remarks opening the conference, warned the students that "we forget too soon" the jailings and beatings that many civil rights fighters endure. McDew said that students must rededicate themselves to ending segregation in America.

Dr. Robert Johnson of New York University told the conference that the Southern student movement against segregation was known by students the world over. Johnson praised student leaders for their devotion and courage.

Miss Ella Baker of the Southern Region, YWCA, called upon the students to act from moral convictions, and praised the serious manner in which they attacked segregation.

During the closing session of the conference, Ruby Doris Smith of Atlanta, John Lewis of Nashville, and William Mahoney of Washington, D.C. were elected members at large to the SNCC Executive Committee.

ATTORNEY LEN HOLT tells the SNCC conference what their "legal rights and possibilities" are. Other conference workshops discussed civil liberties, the white student in the movement, and the philosophy of nonviolence.

SNCC CONFERENCE - In a workshop discussing the organization of SNCC are, from center foreground, SNCC Chairman Charles McDew, SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman, NAG Chairman William Mahoney (behind Forman), CORE's Norman Hill, SNCC staffer Bill Hansen, Jane Bond, COAHR Chairman Charles A. Black, COAHR vice-president Danny Mitchell, Lonnie C. King, Jr., COAHR Executive Secretary Ruby Dorris Smith, COAHR member Robert Mants, and Peggy Dammond from New York City.

(Photo by Alexander)

"Criminal Anarchy" Cases Postponed Till June 13

BATON ROUGE, LA., - Originally set for May 28, the "criminal anarchy" cases against Charles McDew and Robert Zellner of SNCC have been adjourned until June 13 to permit filing of legal papers.

McDew and Zellner were arrested for "vagrancy" for seeking to visit Dion Diamond of SNCC in jail. During their imprisonment, the charge was changed to "criminal anarchy." The "criminal anarchy" charges against Diamond and against Weldon Rougeau of CORE were dropped soon after SNCC, NAG, CIG, and CORE, nation - wide progrest campaign.

At an arraignment, McDew and Zellner were charged with "being members of the Student Nonviolent Coordination Committee, an organization known to advocate, teach, and practice the overthrow of the government of the State of Louisiana by unlawful means."

Vote! Vote! Vote!

Judge Halts Diane Nash Bevels Jail Try

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI- Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel, expecting her first child in September, again has refused to "cooperate with the evil and corrupt court system of Mississippi" and tried to surrender herself to a two-year jail term.

Mrs. Bevel was charged last summer with "contributing to the delinquincy of minors" after she gave young Mississippi Negroes instruction in the philosophy of nonviolence. She is a SNCC Field Secretary, and was among several SNCC staffers working in Mississippi last summer.

In November, 1961, she was convicted and sentenced to two years in jail and a $2000 fine on the "contributing" charge. She appealed the conviction, but in late April decided to abandon her appeal, saying that her philosophy of nonviolence prohibited her from cooperation with "the evil court system" of the state. She recently served ten days in the Hinds County Jail here because she refused to move from the "white" side of a segregated courtroom.

On May 21, Hinds County Judge Russell Moore told Mrs. Bevel that she cannot abandon her appeal until she has been tried in his court. The judge said that his court calender would not allow him time for her appeal trial until late June.

SCEF'S Patriot Well Worth Reading

The Southern Conference Educational Fund publishes a monthly newsletter, The Southern Patriot, which gives news of the Southwide struggle for human dignity as well as noteworthy highlights from selected areas. The Patriot is sent to all persons who give $2.00 or more annually to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

2 From Jackson Movement Jailed

JACKSON, Miss. - Apparently inspired by the example of Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel, two leaders of the Jackson Nonviolent Movement defied courtroom segregation here and were jailed on charges of contempt of court.

They are Luvaghn Brown and Jesse Harris, both residents of Jackson.

Brown and Harris seated themselves on the side of the courtroom reserved for whites and refused to move when the bailiff ordered them to. County Judge Russell Moore sent them to jail for contempt.

Kennedy

Continued from page 1

buting to the delinquency of minors."

The students were marching to protest the slaying of 52-year-old Herbert Lee, a farmer active in SNCC's voter registration drive, who was shot and killed by a Mississippi legislator.

They also protested the refusal of school authorities to readmit two students expelled after they participated in a lunch courter sit - in. All 119 people who took part in the march on October 4, 1961 were arrested, but only the SNCC Field Secretaries and six others were charged with two counts.

Moses and McDew were defended by Jack Young, a lawyer from Jackson, who told the all - white, all-male jury that found both guilty that they had only been exercising their rights under the Constitution.

Prosecuting Attorney Joe N. Pygott asked SNCC Field Secretary Moses who he worked for and what his business was.

"We do whatever is necessary in this country and in this state to see what Negroes get the rights they're entitled to. If it is necessary to suffer and go to jail then we do it," Moses said.

Seeks "Freedom Highway" Riders

In a planned assault on segregation on Federal Highways, the Congress of Racial Equality is planning to send car loads of anti - segregation protesters on trips from New York to Miami.

The groups will try to integrate roadside restaurants, encourage local communities to take up the fight, and will be prepared to stay in jail if arrested.

Volunteers for the summer - long project may contact CORE Program Director Gordon Carey at 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York.

The Student Voice and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee cannot continue without your contributions. A donation entitles you to all issues published this year. Make checks payable to: The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 135 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

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NOV 5 1962

MEMO FROM: Charles McDew, Chairman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

SUBJECT: Combination Fall Coordinating Committee Meeting and Leadership Training Institute

Dear Friend:

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is holding its fall meeting at Fisk University. We shall be guests of the Nashville Movement - John Lewis, Chairman.

We are not striving to have a Fall Conference as such, but we are hoping that as many students as possible will attend. The importance of having such a meeting and having it well attended cannot be overestimated. Together, we hope to formulate some plans to direct the organization until the Spring Conference. Also, students the nation over, shall have an opportunity to communicate problems and solutions to each other and to dramatize the comprehensive unity of the Movement. It is hoped that the students who attend will return to their respective tasks with additional information, with a revitalized commitment and with a new sense of community and good will.

Many students who have been involved in the movement have moved on to other ventures. Some of those currently involved expect to be inactive soon. It is therefore imperative that new leaders emerge, that gains in the movement are intensified and solidified and that our weak points disappeare with critical evaluation. The fall Meeting shall provide a great opportunity for achievment in these important areas also.

Many events have taken place since last Spring in Atlanta and around the country. We should hope, therefore, that each group represented will have a prepared report and evaluation of civil rights and protest activity in that area, including plans and suggestions for future projects, i.e. direct action and voter registration. If possible, these reports ought to be mimeographed before the meeting. If they are not we hope to have adequate staff to reprint them for circulation among all in attendance. Although time will be severely limited, such papers might aid us all in the months and years to come.

The tentative program involves registration from 9 - 12 Friday morning, November 23; a panel discussion on Friday afternoon on voter registration and direct action. Friday evening the keynote address will be presented. Saturday morning workshops in nonviolence, politics and voting, economics and communications will be held. The Nashville group is making plans for some direct action programs for Saturday afternoon with evaluations to follow. Saturday night the Coordinating Committee shall convene for a business meeting. Sunday morning the closing session shall be held. Further details on the Conference shall follow immediately on the return of the enclosed application form. Needless to say, time is short. All applications should be received by this office before November 10.

Unfortunately, we will not be able to guarantee the travel or living expenses of any student desiring to attend the conference. We are still in debt from the last one. We should hope that this does not deter anyone from attending this very important meeting.

Please take the liberty to encourage all those in your immediate area who are interested to attend the Institute. Duplicate copies of this memo and the enclosed application form as needed. If you do not have duplicating facilities at your disposal, write or call for them at this address:

Conference Coordinator
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331 - 688-0332

JO/nfc

INTER-STAFF NEWSLETTER

VOL. 1, # 2 SNCC December 8, 1962

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee announced this week the beginning of a campaign to free Clyde Kennard, a 30-year-old Negro who was the first of his race to apply to an all-white Mississippi school. He first applied to Mississippi Southern in 1958. After two attempts, he was convicted of being an accessory in a $25 chicken feed theft and sentenced to seven years in jail. "It is comforting to think of the might of the Federal Government protecting James Meredith at Ole Miss," SNCC Chairman Charles McDew said, "but America must not forget Clyde Kennard, like Meredith a veteran, whose reward for trying to enjoy an education in his home state is a seven years prison sentence on a trumped-up charge."

*****

WASHINGTON, D. C. * Two car-loads of Negroes from Albany, Georgia and Marion Page, the Executive Secretary of the Albany Movement, are expected to join members of the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG) in picketing the White House and Justice Department on December 10 protesting "the death of the First Amendment in Albany."

*****

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - SNCC Chairman Charles McDew has asked President Kennedy to follow the example of African nations who last week barred racist Senator Eilender (D.-La.) from their land. McDew, in a telegram to Kennedy, asked the President to bar the Louisiana Senator from sitting in congress, since he is "illegally elected from constituences which systomatically halt Negro participation in the electoral process."

*****

SUMPTER COUNTY, GEORGIA - SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman has donated a box of clothing to the burned out family of 57-year-old Trim Porter. Porter, a leader in the voter registration drive here, had allowed SNCC to meet in his church after another church was burned to the ground. Porter said that his children told him an unidentified white man had made them leave the house and then set it on fire, but the FBI released a report indicating that one of the Porter children had set the fire. The clothing donated by Forman was given to SNCC by a New York group for SNCC's field staff.

*****

MURPHYSBORO, ILLINOIS- Mrs. Maxine Passmore, head of the Murphysboro Nonviolent Freedom Committee, won an extension on her evixtion notice after SNCC protested to Gov. Kerner of Illinois.

*****

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The Nonviolent Action Group (NAG) scheduled picketing here on Monday before the South African consulate and in Aberdeen, Maryland in counties that refused to vote for the state's public accomodations law.

*****

ALBANY, GEORGIA - Slater King, executive vice-president of the Albany Movement, has asked Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy to provide protection for a 17-year-old boy charged with a morals offense and held "incommunicado" in the county jail.

*****

NEW YORK, N. Y. * The Reporter Magazine and the New York Times, reviewing the SNCC record "Freedom In The Air", calling the Albany documentary "powerful and exhilarating" and "the most effective documentary recording to grow out of the integration Movement."

*****

GADSDEN, ALABAMA - The Freedom Singers of SNCC stopped here enorute to singing engagements in Mississippi and Arkansas. SNCC Executive Committee member Frank Holloway was scheduled to be tried on Friday on "conspiracy" charges.

(continued on page 2)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - SNCC Field Secretary Charles Sherrod addressed the Spelman College student body on December 10. Sherrod, head of SNCC's Southwest Georgia voting project, urged the students to participate more fully in the movement.

*****

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE - Anti-segregation demonstrations continued here by the Nashville Student Nonviolent Movement and the Nashville Christian Leadership Council.

*****

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Committee On Appeal For Human Rights has successfully negotiated for a fair employment policy at two large department stores.

* *

TO ALL STAFF MEMBERS: We still need reports from the field. We need to know what you are doing even if you think you aren't doing anything. We need statistics on how many people have attempted to register (if you're in VR) or on how many lunch counters you've integrated in the past week (if you're in DA).

All staff members should prepare now for the retreat, scheduled for December 27 - January 1. Other information will be forthcoming soon.

The December issue of the Student Voice, with stories on Clyde Kennard, Little Rock, Gadsden, Southwest Georgia, Mississippi, the Nashville conference, et al, will be coming your way soon. Tell your friends.

John O'Neal and Jack Chatfield, of SNCC's Southwest Georgia staff, have embarked on an anthology of "notes from several native sons and daughters." If your participation in the movement has been set down on paper, send them a copy at 504 Madison Street in Albany.

DON'T FORGET THE REPORTS!!!!!!! Next week we'll run a box score on reports received.

Congratualtions to the Mississippi staff for their newsletter and the excellent Ruleville report, The latter will be distributed among the staff.

TO ALL OTHERS: Again we approach you with our needs. URGENT!! that you protest to President and Attorney General Kennedy, the Justice Department, Civil Rights Commission, your representative: the Kennard jailing, the violation of the First Amendment in Southwest Georgia, the incommmunicado jailing of Luther Woodall, the Ruleville evixtions, the cessation of the Greenville Federal food program, and the lack of protection for voter registration workers in Southwest Georgia.

Kennard petitions are being drawn up, and will be circulated to you.

We are still in need of office supplies of every type, from paper to pencils, from typewriters to mimeograph stencils.

We'd like to hear from you too.

SNCC
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NORTHERN PROTEST GROUPS TO STAGE STATEWIDE ANTI-SEGREGATION DEMONSTRATIONS IN MARYLAND DECEMBER 8

ABERDEEN, MARYLAND, DECEMBER 5 -- Leaders of the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG) of Washington, D.C. -- an affiliate of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee -- announced today a massive direct action assault on December 8 against those counties in Maryland which abstained from voting for a statewide public accommodations law.

Stanley Wise and Stokely Carmichael of NAG said that the Northern Student Moment, the Baltimore Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality and students from Maryland, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania would stage sit-in and picket demonstrations at segregated public facilities in Hartford, Caroll and Dorchester counties.

At least 550 students, they said, were expected to demonstrate simultaneously in Aberdeen, Westminster, Glen Burnie and Cambridge, Md.

The group will meet at the Union Methodist Church in Aberdeen at 1:30 p.m. on Saturday, December 8, and picket through the daylight hours.

NAG TO PICKET SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY DECEMBER 9 IN PROTEST AGAINST POLICY OF APARTHEID

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 5 -- Stokely Carmichael, of the Nonviolent Action Group, said today that students would picket the South African embassy on December 9 to protest apartheid, that country's policy of rigid segregation and discrimination against Africans.

A spokesman for NAG said, "Just as we are concerned with segregation in our country, we are also concerned with inhumanity wherever it appears in the world."

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VOTER REGISTRATION LEADER IN SUMTER COUNTY, GA.
LEFT HOMELESS AFTER HOME DESTROYED BY FIRE

SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 7 -- An unidentified white man set fire yesterday to the home of Trim Porter, 57, a leader here in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's Southwest Georgia voter registration drive.

James Forman, SNCC executive secretary in Atlanta, announced that clothing collected in the North for voter registration workers would be sent to the Porter family instead. He called for others to aid this homeless family.

Porter, who has 14 children, reported the burning at a registration meeting last night in the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, where he is senior deacon.

He said that two of his children were home yesterday -- his wife was in the cotton fields -- when a white man in a blue car told them to "get out and go down the road." When Porter came home, he found the two children, 3 and 5, sitting in a ditch and his house on fire.

Porter said, "I don't have any insurance. It's been a bad year and I had to drop the policy." The house was completely demolished and all of the family's clothing and belongings completely destroyed.

Porter, a registered voter himself and a leader in the registration drive here, had allowed SNCC to hold meetings in his church after the Shady Grove Baptist Church -- the former meeting place -- was burned to the ground in August, 1962.

After the fire occurred, Porter notified the FBI who have now begun an investigation. He told the Atlanta Constitution he was "too frightened" to call Sumter County Sheriff Fred D. Chappell.

SNCC's Southwest Georgia project began in October, 1961. In June, 1962, interracial teams settled in Lee and Terrell Counties. During the summer, four churches -- two of which were used for registration meetings -- were burned to the ground. Nightriders shot into homes in Lee and Terrell counties of those prominent in the drive. SNCC field secretaries have been threatened by county officials, harassed, and jailed in their efforts to aid Negro citizens to vote.

Charles Sherrod, director of the Southwest Georgia project, said today: "A new wave of terror is sweeping over this area. We must have governmental action to halt and prevent the burnings of homes, the destruction of churches, the shootings and harassment of citizens whose only 'mistake' is that they want to register and vote.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONCIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C.-DECEMBER 9 - Two car loads of Negroes from Albany, Georgia are expected to join members of the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG) - a student anti-segregation organization - in picketing the White House and Justice Department tomorrow protesting "the death of the First Amendment in Albany."

Marion S. Page, Executive Secretary of the Albany Movement, he had a 3:30 p.m. appointment here with Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General.

Page said his trip to Washington was "to get rid of the lethargy that has hampered the Justice Department." He accused Albany officials of "trying to instigate a wave of terror."

Members of the Nonviolent Action Group here, began work Friday on picket signs and public support for the Albany caravan.

The pickets will be protesting the "absence of First Amendment rights in Albany," a movement spokesman said. Since protest started there over a year ago, police officials have effectively halted sit-in demonstrations, mass marches and picket lines by arresting large numbers of Negroes for "refusing to obey an officer" and other charges. Civil rights organizations and human relations groups have been openly critical of Albany's law enforcement and the lack of protection offered by the Federal Government.

The authorative Southern Regional Council said in its Albany Report by Dr. Howard Zinn that "the national government has failed to protect the liberties of its citizens in the city of Albany...hundres of Negroes were locked up in some of the most miserable jails in the country for peacefully attempting to petition the government for a redress of grievances. Is the national government powerless to protect the right of petition?"

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

REPORTER MAGAZINE CALLS "FREEDOM IN THE AIR"
"POWERFUL AND EXHILARATING"

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 7 -- The Reporter magazine, in its November 28th issue, calls FREEDOM IN THE AIR, a documentary record about the Albany Movement, "powerful and exhilarating."

The review reads:

> There have been several records documenting the prideful awakening of Southern Negroes as they are converted to nonviolent, direct mass action. None so far is anywhere near as powerful and exhilarating as this album of the events in Albany, Georgia during the past two years.
>
> Produced by the folk experts Alan Lomax and Guy Carawan, the recording focuses on the insistent courage of the initial students who would not be moved and who gradually drew more and more older Negroes into disregard for danger.
>
> As one member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee said, "It took a long time for us to unenslave their minds." For an obbligato to the soft, stubborn voices of the student activists and the local Negro leaders, there are blazing, chanting sermons and sweeping gospel tunes as well as sharply turned adaptations of pop material to the revolution at hand. With uncommon skill, Lomax and Carawan have flowingly juxtaposed first-person accounts of the pressure points in and out of the Albany jails with the music and the preaching.
>
> Besides their irreversable challenge to the white power structure, the leaders of the Albany Movement also note with gratification the change that has taken place within the Negro community itself: "Doctors and lawyers and teachers and domestics walked together to jail and got to know each other in the cells...We come back to the community and it's not the same anymore. You feel people talking together -- people you'd never think would speak to this person or that person."

FREEDOM IN THE AIR, a documentary produced by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, may be obtained by a minimum contribution of $4.00 from the offices of SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia.

Record proceeds are used to support the field secretaries in Albany, Georgia and in the counties of Southwest Georgia. "These young people, students, black and white, Northern and Southern, have braved harassment, threats, jailings, beatings and shootings to make the American dream of equal opportunity and democracy a reality," said the Atlanta SNCC office.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 5 - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) announced today the beginning of a campaign to free Clyde Kennard, a 30-year-old Negro who was the first of his race to apply to an all-white school in Mississippi.

Kennard, a native of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, first applied to Mississippi Southern College in 1958. After two attempts, he was convicted of being an accessory in a $25 chicken feed theft and sentenced to seven years in jail.

"It is comforting to think of the might of the Federal Government protecting James Meredith at Ole Miss," SNCC Chairman Charles McDew said. "but America must not forget Clyde Kennard, like Meredith a veteran, whose reward for trying to enjoy an education in his home state is a seven year prison term on a trumped-up charge."

After his second vicit to the white school in 1959, Kennard was arrested for reckless driving. At the police station, he was confronted with five pints of whiskey which police claimed to have discovered in his car. He was found guilty of possessing illegal whiskey (Mississippi is a dry state) and fined $600 and costs.

The resultant publicity spurred a camapign of economic reprisals against him. The Army Air Force veteran found it increasingly difficult to buy feed for his poultry, his credit was cut off, and an unnoficial boycott went into effect.

On September 25, 1960, five sacks of chicken feed valued at $5 each were stolen from the Forrest County Cooperative Warehouse. An illiterate 19-year-old Negro, Johnny Lee Roberts, confessed the theft, but claimed that Kennard had engineered the robbery. Roberts was placed on five years of probation and freed. Kennard, however, was convicted of being an accessory to the crime and was sentenced to seven years in jail. He has been behind bars since.

Kennard, who spent several months last year in the University Hospital in Jackson where he received 14 blood transfusions, has asked his mother not to visit him. Instead, he has asked her to think of him as still being in the Army.

Student groups, human relations and civil rights organizations and individuals are being asked by SNCC to send letters and telegrams of protest to their congressman and the President. Students at Tougaloo Southern Christian College in Mississippi have already begun preparing a petition for Kennard's release. SNCC Chairman McDew urged that letters sent to Kennard at Parchman be sent by registered mail to insure their release.

"Kennard's imprisionment is a national shame," McDew said, "and every American should work toward his release."

-30-

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 5 - The Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has asked President John F. Kennedy to follow the lead of African states in barring "segregationists from the halls of Congress."

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew's telegram referred to the Uganda government's action in barring U. S. Senator Allen J. Ellender (D.-La.) from the new nation. The Uganda government called Ellender "a prejudiced segregationist."

McDew told Kennedy in a telegram on December 4 that "it is no surprise that African leaders bar this racist from their land. We call upon you to halt the Southern bigots' illegal representation in Congress."

The SNCC office here charged that Senator Ellender "and most Southern Congressmen are illegally elected from constituencies which systematically halt Negro participation in the electoral process. They represent, in many cases," SNCC said, "a white minority dedicated to racial inequality."

Ellender was pronounced a "prohibited immigrant" in Uganda after he told a news conference in Southern Rhodesia last week that he supported the strict racial segregation edicts in South Africa.

The SNCC office said that only 39.9% of the voting age Negroes in Louisiana, Senator Ellender's home state, are registered voters, while 77% of the potential white voters are registered. The United States Civil Rights Commission reported that whites comprise 86.2% of the registered voters and Negroes only 13.8%.

The text of McDew's telegram to President Kennedy follows:

"We urge you to follow the lead of African nations in barring segregationists from the halls of Congress. It is no surprise that Africans bar racist Senator Ellender from their land. We call upon you to halt the Southern bigots' illegal representation in Congress."

Charles McDew, Chairman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

-30-

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MURPHYSBORO, ILLINOIS, December 4 - The Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has asked Illinois Governor Otto F. Kerner to halt the eviction of a leader in the anti-segregation drive here.

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew, in Atlanta, Georgia, asked Governor Kerner and Illinois State Commission On Human Relations head Roger Nathan for "immediate action to halt this grave injustice." In a November 28 hearing before Jackson County Housing Authority Attorney John Gilbert, Mrs. Maxine Passmore was given until today to vacate the Bridgewood Homes public housing project. Mrs. Passmore is president of the Mouphysboro Nonviolent Freedom Committee, an anti-segregation group formed here last summer. The group has been successful in integrating some restuarants, employment, a bowling alley and a swimming pool here.

"If I were the only one, and if I was not being singled out as 'Maxine' it wouldn't be so bad", Mrs. Passmore told newsmen. Her eviction was voted upon by the authority on grounds of several alleged violations of lease rugulations.

Meanwhile, George V. Graham, a member of the Cairo Nonviolent Freedom Committee in nearby Cairo, Illinois, issued a "call to action" asking for "the support of good men everywhere." Graham released a fact sheet on Mrs. Passmore's eviction which refuted the Housing Authority's charges against her.

"Perhaps," Graham said, "Mrs. Passmore's outstanding work as President of the Murphysboro Nonviolent Freedom Committee is part of the reason."

"These reasons given are trumped-up excuses to deprive Mrs. Passmore of her civil rights," Graham said.

Field Secretaries from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which McDew heads, were instrumental in forming the Cairo and Murphysboro integration groups. The text of McDew's telegram to Kerner and Nathan follows:

"We protest proposed eviction of Mrs. Maxine Passmore of Murphysboro. She is being intimidated because of her participation in the anti-segregation struggle. We request immediate action from you to halt this grave injustice.

-30-

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-8331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, December 2 - The New York Times has called "Freedom In The Air", a documentary record on Albany, Georgia produced by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) "the most effective documentary recording to grow out of the integration movement."

The 12 inch long playing record was made in Albany by folksinger Guy Carawan. It features songs and testimony by leaders in the integration struggle in Albany.

"The whole story of the coalition of integration forces in the segregation bulwark of Albany is recounted on this disk in penetrating terms, and through some stirring singing," the Times said.

"In brief interludes on 'Freedom In The Air' one hears the traditional common-metered hymns - long, doleful, busy with improvisation, minor in cast. There are also excerpts from the newer Freedom songs, set either to traditional melodies or to current popular songs. One hears the splendid voice of Bernice Johnson, who merits a recording of her own, and various groups of students and older residents," the Times review said.

Miss Johnson, expelled from Albany State College last year because of her participation in the integration drive, is a member of the SNCC Freedom Singers, a group of young people who sing the songs which grew out of the anti-segregation movement in the South.

The "Freedom In The Air" record is available from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta 14, Georgia.

-30-

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
688-0331

FOR RELEASE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1

Howard Johnson Sit-ins To Follow Thanksgiving Refusal

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 1 - The Executive Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said today that further sit-ins and other direct action demonstrations would follow the refusal of two Howard Johnson's restuarants to serve SNCC members on Thanksgiving Day.

James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary, said that "we will go back" to the two chain restuarants which witheld Thanksgiving Day meals from a traveling group of SNCC members.

They were enroute to Nashville, Tennessee, to attend a SNCC sponsored conference of student sit-in leaders.

The first Howard Johnson's which refused service to the Negroes was located in Marietta, Georgia on U. S. Route 41. Forman, SNCC Chairman Charles McDew, and SNCC staff member Julian Bond were locked out of the restuarant when waitresses saw them approaching.

They were refused a second time later that evening at a Howard Johnson's on Murphysboro Road outside Nashville, Tennessee. They were able to gain admittance to the restuarant, but the night manager refused to serve them.

Forman indicated today that Atlanta area Howard Johnson's would be tested to determine whether they had discriminatiry policies. If Negroes were refused service at Howard Johnson's in Atlanta, the SNCC office said that demonstrations would follow.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in an independent student anti-segregation organization headquartered at 6 Raymond Street, N. W. in Atlanta. SNCC currently is participating in direct action and voter registration programs in Southwest Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

-30-

INTER-STAFF NEWSLETTER

VOL. 1, # 1 SNCC December 1, 1962

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE - 145 students from every Southern state, Iowa, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and Missouri and observers from CORE, SCLC, SCEF and AFSC gathered here with the SNCC staff for three days of meetings, workshops and direct action November 23 - 25. High lights of the conbination Leadership Training Institute and Coordinating Committee meeting were the 150-strong Saturday afternoon action in downtown Nashville which resulted in the beating of two SNCC staffers and SNCC Chairman Charles McDew's closing words Saturday night.

*****

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - SNCC Chairman Charles McDew announced here that direct action protests against segregated Howard Johnson's restuarants in the Atlanta area would follow the refusal of two HJs to serve SNCC staffers in Marietta, Georgia and Nashville, Tennessee on Thanksgiving Day.

*****

GADSDEN, ALABAMA - SNCC Executive Committee member Frank Holloway was arrested here November 28 with 29 other demonstraters as they staged sit-in demonstrations at W. T. Grant's, Woolworth's and McClellan lunch counters. Thirty-one were jailed the day before.

*****

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS - SNCC Executive Committee member Worth Long and SNCC Field Secretary William Hansen were arrested here November 28 after they crossed a rope which separated sit-in students from bystanders in a Walgreen's Drug Store. The current series of demonstrations here is the first direct action in two years. Hansen was released on November 30.

*****

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The FREEDOM SINGERS are slated to begin a series of appearances in protest areas before their February 1 Carnegie Hall date. If your area wants the FREEDOM SINGERS, write SNCC now!

*****

ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA - Reginald Robinson, SNCC Field Secretary, is slated to arrive here soon to initiate a voter registration drive.

*****

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE - The Nashville Student Nonviolent Movement,
(continued on page 2)

under the leadership of John Lewis, SNCC Executive Committee member, is working with the Nashville Christian Leadership Council on an "Open City" - no segregation anywhere - project for Nashville.

*****

SOMEWHERE IN TEXAS - SNCC Field Secretary Bob Zellner, fresh from Nashville via Mobile via Ole Miss, is cruising this area before addressing a large student conference here.

*****

MURPHYSBORO, ILLINOIS - SNCC Chairman Charles McDew has wired Gov. Otto Kerner protesting the eviction of Mrs. Maxine Passmore from a public housing project. Mrs. Passmore is President of the Murphysboro Nonviolent Freedom Committee.

*****

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA - SNCC Chairman McDew is hitting the pavements in this area in an attempt to "hustle a few pennies," in his own words.

*****

TO ALL STAFF MEMBERS: This newsletter is intended to serve as a secondary means of communication between the Atlanta office and your far-flung efforts. The primary means of communication must be initiated by you. It is called the Field Report, and is to be filed with this office weekly, or in case of action, daily. In addition we need pictures of action demonstrations, voter schools, yourselves, newspaper clippings which mention you or your program. We need to know who you've met, where you are, what you do.

TO ALL OTHERS: We above all need more funds. But our specific needs are: at least four good reconditioned secretary-type typewriters; a good adding machine; dates for the FREEDOM SINGERS; a good car for Samuel Block and Willie Peacock in Greenwood, Mississippi; a good car for Frank Smith in Marshall County, Mississippi; protests to the President, Attorney General, Justice Department, Civil Rights Commission and your Senator about sharecroppers being evicted in Ruleville, Mississippi and the cessation of a Federal surplus food project in Greenwood, Mississippi, and the knowledge that you are with us.

SNCC 688-0331
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

THE STUDENT VOICE

Vol. 3, No. 3 Issued by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 799 1/2 Hunter St., Atlanta 14, Ga. Oct., 1962

They Lived In The Counties

Churches Burned, Nightriders Attack SNCC Staff In Southwest Georgia Voter Registration Drive

TERRELL AND LEE COUNTIES, GEORGIA -- SNCC workers from North and South spent a summer here in these rural counties living and working with the people to increase voter registration.

For these young students, the summer was one of threats, beatings, jailing-- and inspiration.

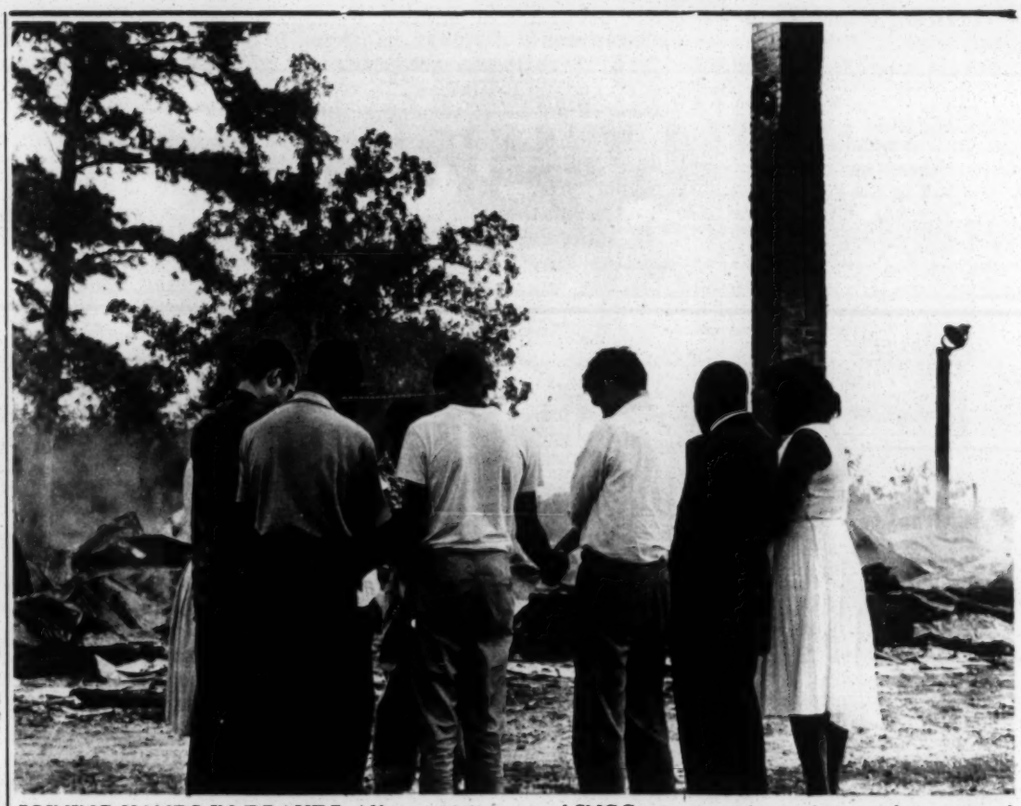
They worked on SNCC's Southwest Georgia voter registration project under the leadership of Charles Sherrod, a field secretary who first came to Albany in October, 1961, and was a participant in the original demonstrations which touched off the Albany Movement.

One half of the Southwest Georgia project was located in Terrell County -- called "Terrible Terrell" by local residents. This county was the scene of the first prosecution of voting violations under the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

There Ralph Allen, a white student from Massachusetts, was arrested for vagrancy along with Sherrod when the two brought a group of Negroes to the Terrell County Courthouse to register.

Allen and Joseph Pitts, a young man from Albany, were beaten by whites as they went to speak to Negroes in Dawson, Ga. about registering. Allen was unable to secure warrants from police authorities in order to prosecute his assailants.

On July 27, as Sherrod and other SNCC workers held a meeting at Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Sasser, Ga., Terrell County Sheriff Z. T. Mathews entered with several gun-toting, swearing deputies and threatened the crowd. In a front-page story, New York TIMES reporter Claude Sitton quoted the Sheriff as saying, "We want our colored people to go on living like they have for the last hundred years."



JOINING HANDS IN PRAYER Albany citizens and SNCC voter registration workers stand at smoking ruins of Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Sasser, Ga. hours after it was set on fire. SNCC workers, from left to right: Jack Chatfield, Ralph Allen (fourth from left), and Prathia Hall (extreme right).

In Lee County, a group of young women lived and worked. They were Penny Patch, a white student from Swarthmore College, Kathleen Conwell, a Skidmore College student, Peggy Dammond, now at Boston University, Prathia Hall, a theology student from Philadelphia, and Joan Maxwell, a student from Albany, Ga.

They canvassed door-to-door, spoke to local citizens urging them to register, took them to the county courthouse, and had weekly meetings in county churches.

Miss Patch was threatened several times by local whites and police officials who said they would "throw her in the swamp." She and Joan Maxwell were stopped numerous times by police and intimidated in the midst of their canvassing work. Peggy Dammond reported threats to bomb the home in which she and other girls were living.

Miss Patch later attempted to register at Albany State College (a predominantly Negro school) but was refused because of previous civil rights arrests. She had been arrested in Albany, Ga. when an interracial group attempted to receive service at Albany's Holiday Inn, and once in Maryland on a sit-in.

For weeks the students depended on cooperation with local Negroes in order to eat. At times they picked squash and cotton to earn money for food. They painted houses and ran errands.

They wrote up a special issue of The Student Voice for distribution in the Albany-Terrell-Lee communities in which they described their plight:

"We do not have the money to pay for gas or wear and tear. We can see no other way out than to attempt to raise money by washing cars, dishes, floors, and windows, cutting grass, or

Continued on page 2

Southwest Georgia

Continued from page 1

any other chore around the house. We do not have money for transportation in general, into and from these counties. Then there is the problem of room and board for about twelve people as the summer progresses.

"But then, problems are to be solved. We ask for your prayers and a strong conviction to act as a Christian must. We are not supermen. We are only young people with a determination to be FREE and to be FREE NOW!"

In August, four Negro Churches in the area were burned to the ground, including the Mt. Olive Church in Sasser. SNCC pledged aid in rebuilding the churches, and donated a tent which was used for meetings in place of the destroyed buildings.

PRATHIA HALL (left), points to bullet holes in front screen door of Mrs. Carolyn Daniels' home, where shooting occurred in Terrell County. At right, Jack Chatfield (foreground) displays bandaged arm. Sitting next to him is Chris Allen, a student from Oxford, England, who was also grazed by bullets.

At the end of the month and in early September, nightriders shot into the homes of those involved in the voter registration drive. James Mays, a Lee County teacher who had been fired from his job for his participation in the voter registration drive, reported 24 bullet holes in his house. Jack Chatfield, a white student from Connecticut, was shot twice in the arm. Christopher Allen, a student from Oxford, England, and Prathia Hall were both grazed by the bullets.

But local Negroes and the SNCC workers who remained at the end of the summer vowed to continue the drive despite the terror and the intimidation.

Sherrod commented, "We met in a tent on ground which has been cleared off for the rebuilding of the church. We had about fifty people from Albany. Six months ago, maybe less or more, you couldn't have paid these people of Albany enough to come to Dawson, Sasser, or anywhere else in Terrell County.

"But something has happened here in Southwest Georgia which has a good chance of becoming the pattern for our grand strategy in the South. And so we go about our way feeling in the darkness for the best way, always to curtailed by lack of funds. And the world listens and looks on, wondering."

Registration Efforts In Mississippi Continue Despite Violence And Terror

CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI- A wave of terror has swept Mississippi in the wake of Negro citizens' attempts to register to vote.

Robert Moses, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, reported that voter registration drives were taking place in Ruleville, Cleveland, Greenwood, Liberty, and other strongholds of segregation.

And in these places, attempts to register were being greeted by violence.

On August 17, Samuel Block, Luvaghn Brown, and Lawrence Guyot -- all field secretaries for SNCC -- had to flee over the roof of their office when a crowd of white men, armed with guns and ropes, surrounded the building. Calls were made to the F.B.I. but no agent appeared.

Two young Negro girls, both students at Jackson State College, were shot by nightriders in Ruleville as they sat in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sisson, both prominent in the registration drive, on Sept. 10.

Both were taken to the hospital, one reported in critical condition from head wounds.

Moses reported that economic reprisals had begun against Negro registrants in Ruleville. Two cleaning stores operated by Negroes were closed down for alleged "building violations." Seven others have lost their jobs.

Ruleville is in Sunflower County home of Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The county has a Negro voting age population of 13, 524 (out of a total of 22, 309) and has 161 Negroes registered to vote.

Moses and others were arrested in Indianola, Mississippi at the end of August for "distributing handbills without a license" when they were publicizing a voter registration meeting that evening. All were released on bond.

The Chief of Police of Indianola told James Forman, SNCC executive secretary, and James Bevel, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that "We don't need no outside agitators coming in here, stirring up the people, and confusing their minds so that they can't think straight."

An unidentified Negro man was killed in Goodman on Sept. 10 and found in the Big Black River four days later in a cloth sack weighted down with 100 pounds of rock. He was never identified and buried in Potter's Field.

The murder occured 45 miles south of Greenwood, and near the Tallahatchee River where Emmett Till's body was found in 1956.

Though no evidence was found that the murder was part of retaliation against the registration drive, it was felt that this contributed to the atmosphere of terror pervading the state. Holmes County, where Goodman is located, has a Negro voting age population of 64.7% of the total and yet only 41 Negroes are registered to vote.

Forman said, after the murder, "This is another instance of lawlessness designed to protect the segregated power structure and to intimidate voter registration workers and potential voters."

CBS presented a network program on the Mississippi voter registration efforts on Sept. 26 entitled "Mississippi and the 15th Amendment." Moses, who aided the CBS teams in the production of the program, and other SNCC field secretaries, were shown accompanying registrants to local courthouses.

Despite the attacks on voters and registration workers, efforts to register Negroes in the State of Mississippi were not halting and would continue.

Talladega Injunction Hearing Set For Oct. 8

TALLADEGA, ALA., -- Hearings begin here Oct 8 to determine whether a temporary injunction prohibiting "illegal" demonstrations issued last April 28 will become permanent.

A battery of seven lawyers will defend those named in the injunction, a list which includes Robert Zellner, SNCC field secretary, Carl Braden, field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the Talladega College student body and faculty, and others.

More Than A Documentary

Freedom In The Air "An Inspiring Album," Says Chronicle

FREEDOM IN THE AIR is the name of a documentary album, produced by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which tells the story of Albany, Georgia in the voices and songs of the participants themselves.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Sept. 23 called it an "inspiring album," and the Chronicle reviewer went on to say:

"I know of no more moving statement of the situation in Albany, in all its horror and its glory, available today than this album produced by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee."

But FREEDOM IN THE AIR is even more than a documentary, even more than a living document to the faith and courage of the Negro citizens in Albany, Georgia. It represents to us the means by which we will be able to continue our program in the South.

As you have read in this special STUDENT VOICE, we are engaged in voter registration and direct action programs in the hard-core areas of the Deep South, where fear and terror are real, and in places like Maryland and Southern Illinois, where the oppression is just as real.

Our field secretaries do not receive "salaries." They get "subsistence" funds, which range from $40 per week to $15 -- when this is available.

They have picked squash, cotton, washed windows and painted houses -- not only to be good citizens, but to eat.

We are not asking for munificent funds for lavish equipment: we are asking for funds to feed and clothe those students who believe in mankind's best dreams enough to risk their lives every day.

As you have seen on these pages, our field secretaries have been beaten, jailed, threatened, stabbed, intimidated, shot at -- and some have had to flee their own offices to avoid being lynched.

The Georgia churches they met in were burned down, one by one, so they are now meeting in a tent on the rubble where the buildings once stood.

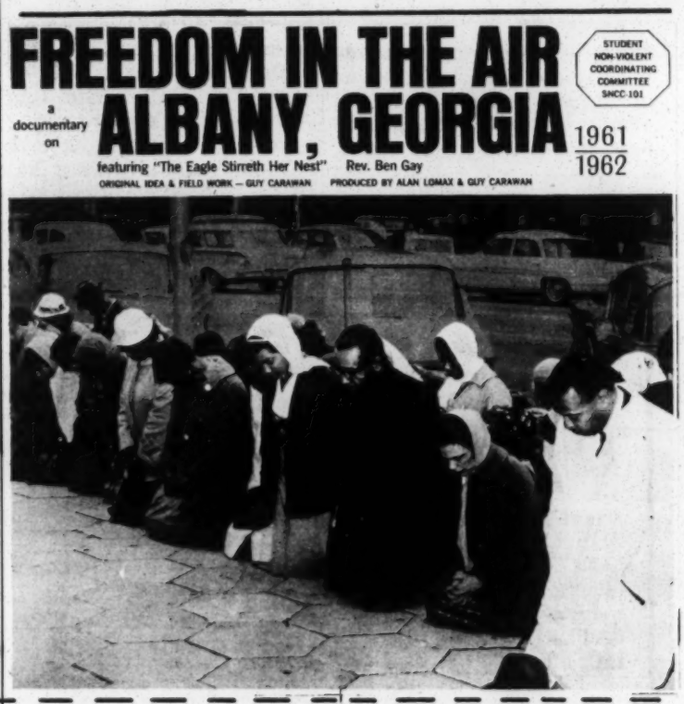
They will continue to work to change the South, so that in turn the whole country may be changed.

But, they need your help.

FREEDOM IN THE AIR, a SNCC documentary, with original idea and field work by Guy Carawan, and produced by Carawan and Alan Lomax, can be obtained for a minimum contribution of $3.98.

Each contribution entitles you to a subscription to THE STUDENT VOICE, which tells of our work in the South and the work of other student and action groups.

We are asking you to help us, not for us, or for you, not only for today -- but for tommorow, and future tomorrows, so that all of humankind can walk free, stand upright, and live the way human beings CAN live.



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I enclose $_____ for _____ album(s) of FREEDOM IN THE AIR. I understand that purchase of this album entitles me to a subscription to the STUDENT VOICE. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee - 799 1/2 Hunter Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia.

This is a high fidelity long playing record processed with the most advanced of electronic engineering techniques. It is playable with any cartridge, monaural or sterophonic.

Manufactured by
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 135 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Demonstrators Tear Gassed, But . . . .

Cairo Nonviolent Freedom Committee Wins Opening Of Public Facilities In City

CAIRO, ILLINOIS--Police sprayed tear gas into a crowd of 200 Negro citizens here on Sept. 27 who were protesting three successive days of arrests of young people picketing Banks' Wondermarket for fair employment.

About 58 demonstrators were arrested for "parading without a license." Seven of these remained in jail after demonstrations on Sept. 24-27. One of these, a young white man, Jim Peake, a paraplegic in a wheel chair, went on a hunger strike to protest the arrests.

This incident was the latest in a civil rights battle here which began last June after the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee voted to make the elimination of segregation in Southern Illinois a Summer Project. Early in the spring, four SNCC staff members were denied service in Southern Illinois enroute to Chicago.

Demonstrations have occurred steadily since June. At least 42 students were arrested throughout the summer, and all public facilities opened to the entire public.

Yet in the past weeks of demonstrations water has been sprayed on the protesters and several have been beaten.

On June 22, Mary McCollum, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, went with a group of Negro high school students to get service at Mack's Barbecue, a local restaurant. When an angry onlooker threatened a Negro youth, Miss McCollum tried to intervene and was slashed on the thigh. She received twelve stitches.

The Cairo Nonviolent Freedom Committee tested restaurants, the swimming pool, a local bowling alley and roller rink.

For several weeks the CNFC kept up picket lines at the T-Wood Roller Bowl and several were arrested there. The rink finally closed.

Trials for these arrested during the summer were supposed to have taken place on August 31 but were then continued indefinitely.

A week later, the roller rink opened to all customers, regardless of race.

In August, two Negro juveniles who had taken part in demonstrations here and therefore had allegedly "violated parole," were imprisoned in state reformatories.

Joyce Gilkey, a 16-year old, was handcuffed and taken to Geneva State Reformatory. For 24 hours her whereabout were unknown. The other teenager, Ernest Williams, 19, was held in Joliet Reformatory after he took part in demonstrations at Mack's Barbecue.

Observers here reported to SNCC that the summer had been one of defeats and victories. While demonstrators had been tear gassed, all facilities in Cairo had opened their doors to everyone regardless of race.

MARY McCOLLUM, a former student at Southern Illinois University, who worked as a SNCC field secretary with the Cairo committee this summer.

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE STUDENT VOICE gives a brief summary of events which occurred during the summer. We have been unable to come out with a regular monthly issue since June because of lack of funds. In order to come out on a monthly basis, we need your contributions, which also entitle you to a subscription to THE STUDENT VOICE. Please send your donations to SNCC, 799 1/2 Hunter Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia.

NOTE: Voter Registration efforts of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee were prominently featured in the lead article of the Sept. 7 SATURDAY EVENING POST. We urge that you obtain a copy.

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Student
Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee

NEWSLETTER

VOL. 1, # 3 December 14, 1962

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee this week intensified its campaign to free Clyde Kennard. SNCC circulated petitions and fact sheets to student groups and human relations organization organizations across the country.

*****

GADSDEN, ALABAMA - SNCC Executive Committee member Frank Holloway was released from jail here after negotiations between adults and the white community resulted in a general amnesty and a temporary halt to anti-segregation demonstrations.

*****

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE - The Nashville Student Nonviolent Movement continued its attack on segregation in downtown Nashville.

*****

DALLAS, TEXAS - SNCC staffers Bob Moses and Bob Zellner and seventy-five students from 22 schools in Texas and Arkansas attended a week-end conference called by the Southwest Student Action Coordinating Committee.

*****

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - Six people - four Negroes, two whites - were arrested here during picketing of discriminatory stores on Capitol Street. The demonstration was a SNCC-CORE-NAACP sponsored effort supporting a boycott of Jim Crow employers.

*****

ALBANY, GEORGIA - Albany Movement President Dr. W. G. Anderson told President Kennedy in a telegram that "our blood is on your hands" after Movement leaders expressed extreme dissatisfaction with a conference between Albany leaders and Justice Department officials. Movement participants have been critical about the lack of First Amendment rights in Southwest Georgia.

*****

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA - Stillman College students here have secured a "no discrimination" pledge from bus company officials. Negroes still are not accorded elementary courtesies by drivers, however.

*****

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - SNCC staffer Bob Zellner announced that SNCC will coordinate mass demonstrations in Montgomery, Alabama to bring public attention and protest concerning Governor Wallace's attempted interposition to avoid integration of the University of Alabama.

*****

NEW YORK, N. Y. - SNCC staffer Bob Moses, head of the Mississippi VEP project, will speak here this weekend at a conference on nonviolence.

*****

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS (confidential) - SNCC staffer Bob Zellner has revealed that hotels, restuaramts, movie theatres and chain stores may be integrated soon.

Miles College students may resort to direct action to bolster a boycott in Birmingham...U. of Arkansas students plan a demonstration against segregated housing...Atlanta COAHR reports more job breakthroughs in private and public employment.

(continued on page 2)

DEC 15 1962

FROM A FIELD REPORT "...I was sitting reading, having finished a bowl of stew, and a silent hand reached over from behind, mumbling some words of apology and permission, and stumbled up with a neckbone from the plate under the bowl, which I had discarded, which had consequently some meat on it. The hand was back, five seconds later, groping for the potatoes I had left in the bowl. The hand was dark, dry and wind cracked, a man's hand, from cotton chopping and cotton picking. Lafayette and I got up and walked out. What are you going to do when a man has to pick up leftovers from a bowl of stew?"

from Bob Moses in Greenwood, Mississippi

FROM A FIELD REPORT "...he (a local white lawyer) told her that the charges were false and he really didn't want to tell her the real reason why Mrs. Brown was arrested, but he's heard that she had gone down and tried to register to vote and would she withdraw her application. ..if she would withdraw her application her bond would be lowered to $500 (from $1000) and if she would make her daughter withdraw her application he would set her free..."

from Willie Peacock and Sam Block in Greenwood, Mississippi

FROM A FIELD REPORT "...we have turned on the kerosene lamp because we have no electricity in the kitchen-office...it is so cold here that we have to wear overcoats in the house..."

from Jack Chatfield in Southwest Georgia

* * * \

THE STUDENT VOICE

Vol. 3, No. 4 Issued by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond St., Atlanta, Ga. Dec., 1962

200 Students at SNCC Institute Plan and Demonstrate in Nashville

TWO VIEWS OF NASHVILLE: On left, employee of Nashville's Tick Tock restaurant gestures angrily at Negro and white training institute participants who wanted to obtain service inside. On right, after attempts to desegregated 12 restaurants, 150 students walk through downtown Nashville singing "We Shall Overcome". Photos by Zellner.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE -- More than 200 students from North and South gathered here Thanksgiving at the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's leadership training institute.

They held workshops on aspects of the student movement, discussed some action plans for the future, and demonstrated at 12 of Nashville's segregated restaurants.

The three-day meeting, November 23-25, featured a direct action attack in Nashville's downtown area, coordinated by the institute's host, the Nashville Student Nonviolent Movement.

SNCC's Coordinating Committee also adopted a proposal to begin work on a

Continue to Page 2

60 Arrested in Gadsden Sit-ins; Holloway Jailed

GASDEN, ALABAMA -- A member of the SNCC Executive Committee and 59 other Negroes in this Northern Alabama city were arrested on November 27 and 28 for "refusing to obey an officer" when they staged sit-in demonstrations at W. T. Grant's, Woolworth's and McClellan's lunch counters.

Frank Holloway, 23, an Executive Committee member of SNCC, was arrested with the second wave of demonstrators. Holloway was former executive secretary of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, the organization of Atlanta students active in the protest

Continue to Page 3

SNCC Confab Launches 'Free Kennard' Drive

At its Nashville meeting, SNCC resolved to open a campaign to free Clyde Kennard, a 30-year old Mississippi Negro who tried to enter Mississippi Southern College four years ago and is now serving a 7-year sentence in Parchman State Penitentiary for allegedly stealing five sacks of chicken feed.

Kennard, a native of Hattisburg, Miss., and a chicken farmer, applied for admission at Mississippi Southern in 1958. Writing in a letter the THE AMERICAN newspaper on January 23, 1960, he tried to "follow a reasonable course in the matter... The thought of presenting this request before a Federal

CLYDE KENNARD, when he was in the United States Air Force in Germany.

Court for consideration, with all the publicity and misrepresentation that would bring about, makes my heart heavy." He concluded, say-

Continue to Page 4

Little Rock Sit-ins First in 2 Years

Long, Hansen Jailed

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS -- After a two-year period of inactivity here, sit-in demonstrations resumed November 8 at Woolworth's lunch counters and resulted in the arrests on November 28 of a SNCC executive committee member and a SNCC field secretary at Walgreen's.

Worth Long, 26, a SNCC executive committee member and a student at Philander Smith College, and William Hansen, 23, SNCC field secretary, were arrested at Walgreen's "for refusing to leave a business establishment after being requested to do so by the owner or manager."

Continue to Page 4

In Ruleville, Miss.

Surplus Food Denied to Registrants

RULEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI -- Charles Cobb and Charles McLaurin, SNCC field secretaries working on the Mississippi voter registration drive, report that a new economic squeeze is being put on Negro citizens here, where two shootings occurred last summer.

Sharecroppers and day laborers are finding it very difficult to obtain surplus government commodities, the two SNCC workers say.

"Commodities (surplus food) are the only way many Negroes make it from cotton season to cotton season," their report states. "If this is taken away from them, they have nothing at all. The success of our voter registration program depends on the protection we can offer the individual while he is waiting for his one small vote mean something. It doesn't take much to tide ever the rural Mississippi Negro, but the commodities are vital."

Sharecroppers average $300-400 each year, Cobb and McLaurin state. Day laborers receive $150-160 yearly.

Many sharecroppers now have to fill our new registration papers showing how much they earned from each employer, many of whom keep no records. These forms must be signed by the applicant and countersigned by his employer or a responsible person. Cobb and McLaurin point out that this usually means a white person. "Due to the voter registration drive...in Ruleville, the 'responsible people' are not particularly inclined to favors for the Negro."

Last summer, after the voter drive was initiated, nightriders shot into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sisson, both of whom were active in the drive. Shots injured two young girls, Jackson State students, who were sitting in the Sissons' living room.

Freedom Singers Debut, To Appear at Feb. 1 Fete

THE FREEDOM SINGERS, a newly organized group of SNCC field secretaries, are shown above at a reception at Oglethorpe University in Atlanta, Ga. From left to right (foreground): Cordell Reagon, 19; Bertha Gober, 21; Bernice Johnson, 19; Dorothy Vails, 23; and Rutha Harris, 21. In background: field secretaries Charles Sherrod and Bernard LaFayette. Not shown, Freedom Singer Charles Neblett, 21.

The Freedom Singers have appeared in Tuskegee, Nashville, Albany, and Chicago, and are slated to appear with several top stars at a SNCC benefit on February 1, 1963 at New York's Carnegie Hall to commerate the third anniversary of the sit-in movement.

Engagements for the Singers, all of whom are veterans of the student movement in several Southern cities, may be obtained through the SNCC office, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia. Photo by Zellner.

"First Amendment is Dead"

Albany Leaders, NAG Protest in Washington

ALBANY, GEORGIA -- After a series of arrests during a drive for economic withdrawal, Albany Movement leaders obtained an appointment Dec. 10 with Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall in Washington, D. C. to discuss "the death of the First Amendment in Albany." Two carloads of picketers arrested on Dec. 6 drove to Washington and picketed with the nonviolent Action Group (NAG) in the capitol on Dec. 10.

Jack Chatfield, a SNCC field secretary working on the Southwest Georgia Voting project was arrested on November 12 after talking with demonstrators wearing t-shirts with the words "Don't Buy Downtown or Midtown."

He was charged with "accosting young Negro girls" and refusing to give information when approached by "the arresting officer."

Chatfield was held six days in the city jail and then released on bond. At his trial November 21, Chatfield was sentenced to a 60-day term (which will be appealed) and then spent 2 additional days in jail.

On December 6 seven pickets urged economic withdrawal unless fair employment practices were instituted.

Institute

Continued from Page 1

"Free Clyde Kennard" drive. (See story, page 1).

On Saturday, November 24, 150 of the institute's participants staged sit-ins at 12 Nashville restaurants. Bobby Talbert, a student who was expelled from a McComb, Miss. high school for his participation in an anti-segregation demonstration in August, 1961, was arrested on November 24 with a white bystander and the manager of Wilson Quick Drugstore. The bystander had beaten Talbert on the head and the manager had sprayed demonstrating students with a fire extinguisher.

Talbert charged that Nashville police also beat him while he was in the Davison County jail. He was released on November 26 when the charges against him were dropped.

Other demonstrators were pushed and slapped. One was punched in the groin by an irate employee of a restaurant.

Students were refused in all restaurants tested. After the demonstrations ended, all 150 marched to the First Baptist Church through the streets of downtown Nashville singing "We Shall Overcome." Later the group marched silently to the Davidson County jail where they sang and prayed on the street to Talbert, imprisoned inside.

Slater King, executive vice president of the Albany Movement, delivered the keynote address on Friday evening, November 23. King, who provided office space for SNCC field secretaries when they first came to Albany in October, 1961, urged students to continue their struggle for freedom.

Charles McDew, chairman of SNCC, addressed the students the next evening and urged them not to forget "the Mack Parkers, the Emmett Tills."

Workshops at the institute included discussions on nonviolence, the economy of the South, politics and voter registration, civil liberties and communications.

Pete Seeger Tours South For SNCC

Pete Seeger, internationally known folk singer, recently completed a tour of concerts for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in several Southern cities and college communities.

Seeger, 43, a founder of the Weavers and writer of "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?", co-writer of "If I Had a Hammer," and other songs, traveled through Georgia, Alabama, Texas and North Carolina for SNCC.

He sang in Atlanta, and twice in Albany, Ga.; in Birmingham and Tuskegee, Ala., in Chapel Hill, N. C., and three times in Austin, Texas.

In Atlanta he introduced the Freedom Singers to the Atlanta community, and entertained an audience of 800 with his freedom songs from all over the world.

After the Atlanta concert, November 11, he spent four hours with the Freedom Singers recording many of their songs on portable equipment he had brought from New York.

Seeger sang to audience of 1400 students at the University of Texas, and to 1000 students at the University of North Carolina.

PETE SEEGER and Dorothy Vails, Freedom Singer, sit on steps at Gaston Motel in Birmingham waiting for transportation to take them to a concert at Tuskegee University. Photo by Miller.

He lives in Beacon, New York with his wife and three children and is the author of many instruction books on guitar and banjo-playing.

Gadsden

Continued from Page 1

movement.

Many of the demonstrators, several of whom are juveniles, are students at Carver High School, and members of the Gasden Student Movement. The secretary of the Gasden Christian Citizens Committee, an adult group, with Holloway on November 28.

"This incident," said SNCC executive secretary James Forman in Atlanta, "shows that the Woolworth chain in the South is not completely integrated. We urge all friends of democracy to protest these arrests by sending telegrams to the Woolworth board of directors demanding that all lunch counters in every Southern Woolworth store serve everyone, regardless of race."

Holloway was released Dec. 7, the other prisoners on Dec. 4.

Gadsden has no integrated public facilities, though a suit against city-owned facilities is pending.

FREEDOM IN THE AIR

a documentary on **ALBANY, GEORGIA** 1961 1962

featuring "The Eagle Stirreth Her Nest" Rev. Ben Gay

ORIGINAL IDEA & FIELD WORK GUY CARAWAN PRODUCED BY ALAN LOMAX & GUY CARAWAN

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE SNCC 101

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- "Powerful and exhilarating," says the November 28th issue of the Reporter magazine of FREEDOM IN THE AIR, a SNCC-produced documentary album of the Albany Movement -- told in on-the-spot tapes in the words and songs which made this movement internationally famous. Reviews throughout the country indicate that this, as the New York Times says, is "the most effective documentary recording to grow out of the integration movement."

FREEDOM IN THE AIR

Name_____

Address_____

I enclose $___for___albums of FREEDOM IN THE AIR.

SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia.

Field Sec'y In Oxford Reports Courage, Hatred

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI -- Robert Zellner, SNCC field secretary, reports from the University of Mississippi that although a heavy atmosphere of hatred and tension still exists on this campus since the entry of James Meredith, a small group of students and professors "have braved physical and social intimidation" to make Meredith welcome.

Zellner, 23, a native of Alabama and graduate of Huntingdon College in Montgomery, Ala., said: "I believe this is the beginning of something truly wonderful in the white society of Mississippi."

He pointed out that some weeks ago, two freshmen, both from rural Mississippi, attended a concert when Meredith walked in. They invited him to sit with them, and the three chatted amiably. Some days later, a cherry bomb exploded in one of the boy's rooms, and he found a large sign with the words "nigger lover" on the door.

Zellner said that hate sheets entitled "Rebel Underground" and "Rebel Resistance" are put under students' doors at night urging them to boycott Meredith "for the NAACP leper he is."

However, Zellner pointed out that this small group of liberal students and professors were acting with great courage. Some students, he said, stayed on campus during the riot trying to dissuade students from violence and urging them to return to their dormitories.

Other students, all native Southerners, invited Meredith to dinner in mid-November, and returned to their dormitory to find their rooms completely ransacked, in shambles.

Zellner commented, "As a recent student in a Southern institution and as a victim of the trauma that befalls a Southerner when he goes against his fascist-like background, my heart is with these brave young students."

Laurel, Miss. Negro Runs For JP Post

LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI - A Negro candidate for Jones County Beat 1 Justice of the Peace, Clinton, C. Collins, finished fifth in a field for six in the November primary.

Local leaders said that Collins' race "has done more than anything to awaken Negroes to their civic responsibility."

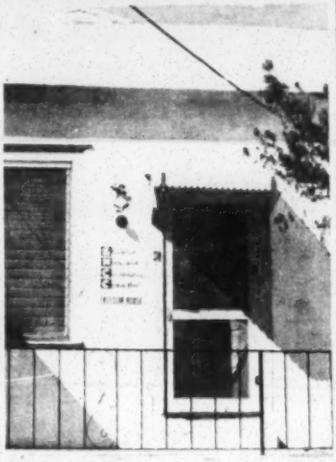
Collins received a majority in two heavily Negro precincts. SNCC workers have been heading up a voter registration drive here.

SNCC HQ at Raymond St.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- After residence in what TIME Magazine called a "windowless cubicle" on Auburn Avenue, and then a brief home further up the street in a large loft, the offices of SNCC have moved to 6 Raymond Street, N.W. (see left).

For the first time since its inception in April, 1960, SNCC has a permanent home with enough room to accomodate staff and volunteers gleaned from the nearby Atlanta University system.

SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman said, "We are still in need, however, of office supplies, particularly pens, pencils, typewriters, paper, and other office equipment."



The sign on SNCC's door, beneath the symbol of white and Negro hand clasped in friendship, reads "Freedom House."

Little Rock

Continued from Page 1

Long and Hansen had tried to take seats at a roped off counter when they were arrested. A sign reading "This fountain is closed in the interest of public safety" was put up on the counter.

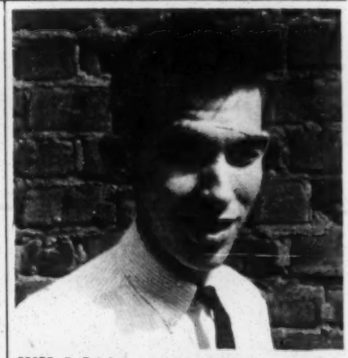
They were both released on November 30 on $500 bond each.

After the two were arrested, students from Philander Smith, most of whom are members of the Student Freedom Movement, marched in downtown Little Rock to protest the arrests.

The current series of demonstrations began on November 8 at Woolworth's. Though students sat-in there several times, no arrests occured. Counters were closed immediately after students appeared.

Amos Guthridge, head of the Little Rock White Citizens Council, came into Woolworth's several times and threatened the students. One student said Guthridge sprayed some liquid on them as they sat at the closed, darkened counter.

Despite the arrests at Walgreens, negotiations are being conducted with Woolworth's to see if the lunch counters can be opened to serve all customers, regardless of race, in the near future.



WILLIAM HANSEN, SNCC field secretary. Photo by Zellner.

Kennard

Continued from Page 1

ing, "Yet what other course can I take?"

The course Kennard took to enter an all-white college in Mississippi finally ended for him in Parchman.

After he had applied the second time in 1959, he was arrested for reckless driving. At the police station, police confronted him with five pints of whiskey, which they claimed to have found in his car. He was found guilty and fined $600 and costs.

Kennard then found it increasingly difficult to buy feed for his poultry. His credit was cut off and an unofficial boycott went into effect.

On September 25, 1960, five sacks of chicken feed (valued at $5 each) were stolen from the Forrest County Cooperative Warehouse. A Johnny Lee Roberts, 19, confessed to the theft, but claimed that Kennard had instigated the robbery.

Roberts was placed on five years probation and is free. Kennard, on the other hand, was convicted of being an accessory to the crime and was sentenced to seven years. He has been imprisoned for two years.

Delegates at the SNCC leadership training institute were urged to send telegrams and petitions to the President, their local congressmen and senators.

Charles McDew, SNCC chairman, said, "We urge all freedom-loving Americans to participate in this campaign to free Clyde Kennard." He suggested that letters be sent registered to Kennard in order to insure their delivery.

A subscription to the STUDENT VOICE, the newsletter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, may be obtained with a contribution of any amount donated to SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga.

We are attempting to come out monthly, money providing, and feel one of our functions should be a means of communication for all protest groups in the South.

Please send news of your group, your plans, ideas, to us and we will be glad to publish them.

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6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

1962 Fall Coordinating Comittee Meeting
Leadership Training Institute

Please type or print plainly Date:_____

Name:_____Age_____Sex ...M ___F

Address (school) _____

(home) _____

If Student:

1) Year: ___Freshman ___Sophomore ___Junior ___Senior ___Graduate
2

2) Field of Study: _____

3) Campus extra-curricular activities and positions held: _____

_____

_____

4) Involvement in civil rights and protest activities: _____

_____

_____

If not a student:

1) Are you a college graduate? If so, which? _____

2) Current occupation _____

_____

3) Relation to the student movement _____

_____

Indicate briefly why you wish to come to this Insititute. _____

_____

_____

_____

How will you come to Nashville? _____

If driving, can you take other passengers? How many? _____

Send to: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia

N E W S R E L E A S E
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF SIT-IN MOVEMENT
TO BE CELEBRATED AT CARNEGIE HALL FEB. 1

NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 21, 1963 -- A "Salute to Southern Students" will be held here at Cernegie Hall on Feb. 1, 1963, exactly three years since the sit-in movement began in Greensboro, North Carolina.

The program, a benefit performance for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee -- the organization which came out of the sit-in movement and now initiates voter registration and direct action drives in five Southern states -- will feature Tony Bennett, Thelonius Monk, Charlie Mingus, and the Freedom Singers.

Tickets and information may be obtained from the New York office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Suite 1025, 5 Beekman Street, New York City, COurtland 7-4592.

The Freedom Singers, a group of SNCC field secretaries from several local protest movements, have just completed a successful series of engagements in the Chicago area. This will be their first New York appearance.

Proceeds of the benefit will go to SNCC's voter registration and direct action campaigns in Southwest Georgia, rural Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas and Alabama.

SNCC was formed at a conference in Raleigh, N.C., in April, 1960 after several thousand students demonstrated in every Southern state to protest segregated public facilities. At first, SNCC was the coordinating body between these protest movements, but soon developed a program of its own and initiated several drives simultaneously in the hard-core rural South.

Friends of SNCC are asked to attend the Carnegie Hall program and to publicize it in the New York area which is in its seventh week of a newspaper strike.

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4 agencies - Sncc (newsletter)

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC FIELD SECRETARY ASKS FOR FEDERAL TROOPS FOR
VOTER PROTECTION IN BELZONI, MISSISSIPPI

BELZONI, MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 21 - Samuel Block, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Greenwood, Mississippi, has asked the United States Department of Justice for federal protection of voter registration workers in Belzoni, Mississippi.

In October, 1961, Herbert Lee - a 52-year-old Negro active in SNCC's Amite County voter registration drive - was shot and killed by State Legislator E. H. Hurst. Despite testimony of witnesses that Hurst fired point-blank at Lee, Hurst was never arrested, never jailed, and was aquitted by a coroner's jury.

Block wrote to the Justice Department:

"I am sending you an open letter demanding troops or federal marshalls for protection in Belzoni, Mississippi for voter registration workers because I sincerely feel they will be most needed in Belzoni. To support my statement, I refer to the killing of Reverend Lee, who was very active in voter registration. There are also a couple of cases where Negroes were killed, their bodies mutilated, and nothing was done about either case."

Block also demanded a "complete investigation concerning the denial of surplus food to Negroes in LeFlore County because I strongly feel that without the help and aid of welfare and the United States Department of Agriculture, Negroes will not be able to survive during the winter months of 1963."

Block and other SNCC field secretaries were forced to leap out of a 2-story building in September, 1962 when a group of whites approached their office in Greenwood, Mississippi armed with guns and ropes.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

For Immediate Release

SIT-IN CHARGES TO BE DROPPED IN MISSOURI

CHARLESTON, MISSOURI, JANUARY 11 - John O'Neal, field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), reports that charges against about 20 demonstrators arrested during sit-in protests here last summer will be dropped on January 14.

Trials for the demonstrators were to have been held on January 14. However, they were notified by a letter from the city attorney that they need not appear for the trial.

O'Neal was head of the Student Nonviolent Freedom Committee in Carbondale, Illinois before he left to join SNCC's Southwest Georgia voter registration project.

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MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, JANUARY 11 - Robert Zellner, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was sentenced to 30 days in jail on "vagrancy" charges after his arrest January 8 by State officers on the Huntingdon College Campus here.

Zellner was sentenced to 30 days at hard labor - which is being appealed - and released on $300 bond. At the sentencing, a charge of "false pretenses" was added involving a check which Zellner wrote the day he was jailed. He was released on a $500 bond on this charge.

Trial for the false pretenses charge has been set for January 16.

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N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEGREGATION ABOLISHED IN GALLERIES
OF GEORGIA SENATE AND HOUSE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 11, 1963 -- The Atlanta Journal said today that segregation in the galleries of the Georgia House and Senate would be abolished when the legislature opens session on Monday, January 14.

Forty demonstrators were arrested protesting this segregation during several days of sit-ins in the galleries in February, 1962. The decision to open them now comes with the installation of Leroy Johnson, first Negro State Senator to take office since Reconstruction days.

Georgia legislators reserved one section of each of the galleries for the families of representatives and senators, but decided that the remainder be opened to all visitors, regardless of color.

During the demonstrations last February, a small section of each gallery had been reserved for Negroes.

Last year's demonstrations were conducted by the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, the Atlanta student anti-segregation group, and the Southwide Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 11 - The President of a Paraguayan student organization that is trying to oust General Stroessner, that country's dictator, visited the Atlanta offices of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) today.

Osvaldo Rosa, president of the Federation Universitaria Del Paraguay, compared the Southern student protest against segregation with the fight in Paraguay against an oppressive government.

Students in Paraguay have been demonstration for several months against Stroessner's regime.

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S RELEASE
.UDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
, Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC VOTES TO LAUNCH "OPERATION U"
FOR JOBS IN SOUTHWIDE UTILITIES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 9 -- The executive committee of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee voted on December 30, 1962, to begin "Operation U", a massive Southwide campaign to increase employment opportunities for Negroes in utilities systems -- telephone, telegram, water, gas, and light.

Charles McDew, SNCC Chairman said today: "Without equal job opportunities for people of all races, equality and human dignity can hardly be achieved. Nonviolent techniques of negotiation and, if necessary, direct action, will be used to show the huge utilities companies of the South that if all citizens are allowed to pay their bills equally, they must be hired equally."

While there have been local and sporadic attempts to increase job opportunities in utilities, McDew commented, there has been no concerted, concentrated South-wide drive. He said that SNCC aimed to coordinate and initiate such a program.

McDew said tha t local protest groups were being asked to compile data on numbers of Negroes employed in utilities companies in their areas, and how many persons are serviced.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee operates direct action and voter registration campaigns in Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Alabama. Organized in April, 1960, after the Southwide sit-in protests, SNCC has 35 staff members who have taken a year or two from their studies to work full-time in the civil rights movement in the South.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOOD DRIVE LAUNCHED IN LOUISVILLE FOR MISS. NEGROES
AFTER STUDENTS BRINGING AID WERE JAILED

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 7, 1963 -- Following the arrest of two Michigan State University students in Clarksdale, Mississippi on charges of "possessing narcotics " on December 28, 1962, the Louisville Defender started a campaign to send "food/medicine and clothing to the thousands of Negroes...who face starvation for registering to vote."

The newspaper on January 3 said that "at least 200,000 Negroes are possible victims of reprisals by plantation owners and public officials who fear the power of the ballot..."

The two youths, Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, were jailed by Clarksdale police after law officers searched the truck they had driven from Louisville to Clarksdale which contained foodstuffs, clothing, and some medicinal supplies for Mississippi Delta Negroes.

Donaldson and Taylor were/each held on $15,000 bond, later reduced to $1500 apiece. They were released from jail on January 7.

Donaldson is a field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, whose Louisville affiliate, the Student Nonviolent Action Committee (SNAC) had spearheaded the collection drive. Other organizations working to collect the foodstuffs were the Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Louisville Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

SNCC has been conducting voter registration drives in rural Mississippi counties since August, 1961. There has been constant harassment of the SNCC staff and of Delta Negroes who have attempted to register and vote.

Collected food, clothing and other commodities may be sent to the Louisville Defender, or to Dr. Aaron Henry, Fourth Street Drug Store, 213 4th Street, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI, January 4 - After two Negroes were arrested here and charged with "illegal possession of narcotics" when police searched a caravan of food, clothing and medecine they were transporting to dispossed Negro families in Mississippi's Delta, the Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has asked President John F. Kennedy to "take immediate steps to halt harrassment of potential Negro voters in Mississippi and threats and intimidations made against them who try to aid them."

The two arrested, Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, both students at Michigan State University, were arrested on December 28 by Clarksdale police while they slept in the truck they used to transport 1,000 pounds of food and medecine to Delta Negroes. Both face a hearing in Circuit Court today, January 4. Their bail has been set at $15,000 each. Police charged them with violation of the State's drug laws, but two doctors in Louisville, Kentucky, who had donated the medecine, said that the shipment included bandages, vitamins and "that type of things" and that physicans and a drug store had checked the materials to make sure there were no objectional drugs.

Donaldson is a field worker for the Atlanta-based SNCC. He has been active in anti-segregation demonstrations in Louisville, working with the Louisville Student Nonviolent Action Committee (SNAC), an affiliate of the Atlanta group, in collecting most of the food and other supplies.

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew, in his telegram to President Kennedy, charged that "Mississippi police and local officials are using every possible method to halt Negro progress." McDew said that "if the United States Government had afforded protection to Negroes in the Delta who tried to register to vote, no food caravans would have been nessecary."

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JAN 22 1963

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S tudent
N onviolent
C oordinating
C ommittee

NEWSLETTER

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

VOL. 1, Nos. 4,5,6,7,8 January 21, 1963

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman was hospitalized with a bleeding ulcer January 12. Forman, who devoted the last two years to SNCC, had transfusions of eight pints of blood, but is recovering rapidly and scheduled to leave McClendon Hospital shortly. Friends of SNCC should be on call if more blood is needed. Blood may be donated through local Red Cross chapters; be sure to give name of recipient.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- Protests have continued here against Atlanta's "Berlin Wall," erected by the city on December 18 to act as a buffer between an expanding Negro community and a white neighborhood. SNCC, as part of the All Citizens Committee for Better City Planning, is asking that protests be sent to Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor of Atlanta, and to the Editors of the Atlanta Constitution and Journal.

RULEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI -- SNCC Chairman Charles McDew, in a telegram to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, charged that the Mayor of Ruleville "wilfully beat a 14-year-old Negro youth on December 18." McDew charged that incidents of beatings and intimidation are common in Mississippi, and are "direct attempts to intimidate Negroes who want to register and vote."

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Seven field workers for SNCC asked a Federal District Court here to force Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to act against local authorities in Mississippi who, the plaintiffs said, had failed to protect the rights of Negroes. All of the seven work in SNCC's Mississippi vote drive, and all have been threatened or otherwise harassed by Mississippi law enforcement officials.

SASSER, GEORGIA -- A Sasser policeman, D. E. Short, has been charged by the Federal Government with violating the civil rights of three SNCC workers -- Ralph Allen, Prathia Hall, and Willie Paul Berrien -- by forcing them to leave town. Short faces one year in jail and/or $1000 fine.

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI -- Two Michigan State University students, one a SNCC worker, were arrested here on December 28 after police searched a caravan of food and clothing they were transporting to dispossessed Negro families in the Delta. Police discovered a medicine used by middle-aged women, and charged the two with "illegal possession of barbituates." Their original $15,000 bond (each) was reduced to $1,500 (each), and they were released on January 7. Since then, the two -- Ivanhoe Donaldson and Ben Taylor -- have gone back to Clarksdale and successfully delivered 2 tons of needed clothing.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA -- SNCC Field Secretary Bob Zellner was arrested here on January 8 and charged with "vagrancy" and "false pretenses." Zellner was arrested on the campus of his alma mater, Huntingdon College, where he graduated with honors in June, 1961. The "false pretenses" charge was added at Zellner's vagrancy trial, and involved a check Zellner had written on the day of his arrest. At that time, there were not sufficient funds in the bank to cover the check; however, funds were deposited the next day (in time for the check to have cleared during the ordinary course of business). Police still have the check -- and never let it go through the bank at all.

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS -- William Hansen and Ben Grinage, SNCC workers, and Leon Nash, a student at Arkansas A. M. & N. College here, were arrested on January 10 and charged with "vagrancy" and "suspicion of passing bad checks."

4. agencies. Incl newsletter

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- SNCC launched its "Operation U" on January 9. The program is designed to increase employment opportunities for Negroes in utilities systems -- telephone, telegram, water, gas and light companies.

CHARLESTON, MISSOURI -- Sit-in charges against John O'Neal, SNCC worker, and 20 other demonstrators arrested here last summer, were dropped on January 14.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- With the inauguration of its first Negro Senator in the 20th Century, the State of Georgia abolished racial segregation in the House and Senate galleries. SNCC and the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights -- the Atlanta student group -- had staged sit-ins and other demonstrations in the galleries last year.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA -- SNCC field secretary Bob Zellner was sentenced to 30 days in jail on charges of "vagrancy" after his arrest here on January 8. His trial for "false pretences" comes up January 23.

NEW YORK CITY -- After successful engagements in the Chicago area, the Freedom Singers plan appearances in upstate New York before their Carnegie Hall debut on February 1. Persons in the New York area may obtain tickets and information from the NY SNCC office, Suite 1025, 5 Beekman Street, NYC, CO 7-4592.

C O N F I D E N T I A L -- Lunch counters, hotels, and a bowling alley in a large mid-Southern city have integrated after sit-ins and negotiations.

FROM A FIELD REPORT: Mrs. _____, the lady who was put off the Marlowe Plantation for trying to register, is letting us use her home to hold meetings. She doesn't have a job and her husband doesn't work. She has just been getting by. She has a daughter in school. W. D. Marlowe who owns the plantation told Mr. ____ if he got his wife to withdraw her name she could come back. She is very interested in the program and through her we have been able to get people from the plantation to meet with us and two have gone to register. What can be done to help her?"

from Charles McLaurin in Ruleville, Mississippi

FROM A FIELD REPORT: "...people received no money and had to tell their kids that Santa Claus was sick. One lady and her family made ten bales of cotton and cleared $60 and the man wants to put her and her seven kids off the land. I remember one day when we had 78 people to carry down to register and had no transportation, no money to hire a cab and it was too far to walk... We went to ten people's houses in a little alley...they had little babies who had no shoes to put on their feet in that cold house...the babies had no milk."

from Sam Block in Greenwood, Mississippi

FROM A FIELD REPORT: "I was told that a Negro was beaten to death last week...A schoolteacher tells us that she will register...She had applied last year and was notified that she would not have time, during the school year, to take the registration test..."

from Jack Chatfield in Dawson, Georgia

TO EVERYONE: Another reminder: the Greenville VEP office needs: good typewriters, a good electric mimeograph machine and related office supplies; a 16 mm movie projector; cots, sleeping bags, college-level paperback fiction, non-fiction, and economic and social texts. Send them c/o Bob Moses, 901½ Nelson Street, Greenville, Mississippi.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES — TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1963

Two Carrying Aid From Here Seized In Mississippi

Face Barbiturate Charge; Supplies Were For Negroes

Two Michigan State University students taking clothes, medicine, and food from Louisville to Negro families in rural Mississippi were arrested yesterday in Clarksdale, Miss., and charged with possession of barbiturates.

Their arrest brought a statement by a Louisville official of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee that doctors and individuals here have been donating medicine and supplies for several weeks to feed the "Mississippi run."

The supplies, the spokesman said, are bound for Negro families hit by an unusually harsh winter. Supplies include vitamins, digitalis — a heart drug—and "medicine for expectant mothers," besides assorted packages of clothing and food.

Are From The East

Clarksdale City police identified the arrested students as Ivanhoe Donaldson, 21, New York, and Benjamin J. Taylor, 21, Camden, N. J. Police said a search of their station wagon, in which they were found asleep, turned up forbidden barbiturates.

Donaldson, a paid field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, was in Louisville about three months ago to participate in a three-man demonstration at the West End Theater. During the visit he also reported to police that he and two companions were shot at in a bar. He and Taylor returned here last week.

Donaldson and Taylor are Negroes.

Says Base Is Here

Miss Lynn Pfuhl, secretary of the Louisville affiliate of the integrationist group, said the Mississippi run was being organized on a Southwide basis and that Donaldson and Taylor had chosen Louisville as their base of operations.

Miss Pfuhl said door-to-door soliciting in Louisville plus help from the doctors had provided the supplies for the students' run. The shipments by private vehicles into Mississippi will continue, she said.

In Clarksdale, Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi branch affiliate of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, said several integrationist groups banded together under the name of Federated Organizations in Mississippi are encouraging the supply runs and designating the recipients.

SNCC Seeks Halt Of Harassment In Mississippi

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — After two Negroes were arested here and charged with "illegal possession of narcotics' when police searched a caravan of food, clothing and medicine they were transporting to dispossessed Negro families in Mississippi's Delta, the Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has asked President John F. Kennedy to "take immediate steps to halt harrassment of potential Negro voters in Mississippi and threats and intimidations made against those who try to aid them."

The two Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, both students at Michigan State University, were arrested on December 28 by Clarksdale police while they slept in the truck they used to transport 1,000 pounds of food and medicine to Delta Negroes. Both faced a hearing in Circuit Court January 4. Their bail was set at $15,000 each. Police charged them with violation of the State's drug laws, but two doctors in Louisville, Kentucky, who had donated the medicine, said that the shipment included bandages, vitamins and "that type of things" and that physicians and a drug store had checked the materials to make sure there were no objectional drugs.

Donaldson is a field worker for the Atlanta-based SNCC. He has been active in anti-segregation demonstrations in Louisville, working with the Louisville Student Non-violent Action Committee (SNCC), an affiliate of the Atlanta group, in collecting most of the food and other supplies.

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew, in his telegram to President Kennedy, charged that "Mississippi police and local officials are using every possible method to halt Negro progress." McDew said that "if the United States Government had afforded protection to Negroes in the Delta who tried to register to vote, no food caravans would have been necessary."

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD • Sunday, January 6, 1963

SNCC Workers Out On $3,000 Bail After Charges Of Dope Possession

Clarksdale, Mississippi -- Two workers for the Atlanta-based Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee were released from jail in this Mississippi town Monday on $3,000 cash bail following charges of "illegal possession of barbituates." The two workers, both Negroes, were arrested when Clarksdale police searched a caravan of food and medicine they were transporting to dispossessed Negro families in Mississippi's Delta.

The chairman of the protest group, Charles McDew, declaring that the caravan contained "nothing more potent than aspirin," wired President Kennedy asking that he "take immediate steps to halt harrassment of potential Negro voters in Mississippi and threats and intimidations made against those who try to aid them."

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The Student Non - violent Coordinating Committee is conducting voter registration campaigns in several Delta counties.

The confiscated goods were impounded when the two men were arrested last week. However, subsequent shipments of food, clothing and medecine have gone through to the Delta, according to SNCC executive secretary James Forman.

Having waived preliminary hearings, the two workers wait for the scheduling of their hearing. Bond was originally set at $15,000 each, but was reduced after protests and threats of legal action, a SNCC spokesman said.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

S tudent
N onviolent
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NEWSLETTER

6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
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VOL. 1, Nos. 11, 12, & 13 March 1, 1963

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FINALLY: SNCC now has 42 full-time staff members, working in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas. The $10 - $15 a week they receive is hardly enough to feed them, and will never feed and house them and provide funds to run their projects. A long summer is coming. Last summer our Southwest Georgia staff had to pick and chop cotton to get money to supplement their three times a day diet of cucumbers.

We are in the South, in the rural counties and black belt districts to stay, but we need your help.

SNCC
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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 1 -- James Travis, a 20-year old field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was gunned last night by three white men and is in a hospital here in critical condition.

Travis is in Greenwood-Leflore Hospital with a shoulder wound and a bullet lodged behind his spine. He is scheduled to be transferred to University Hospital in Jackson this morning.

Travis was accompanied by Robert Moses, director of SNCC's Mississippi voter registration project and Randolph Blackwell, field director of the Atlanta-based Voter Education Project, when an untagged white Buick began following them about 9:30 p.m. Three white men were in the car.

The three Negroes had something to eat and drove to the highway in the direction of Greenville about 11 p.m. The white Buick was parked at the intersection of the highway and followed for seven miles.

Moses reported that the three fired into the car with pistols, and that bullets smashed both front windows and whizzed around them. Travis, the driver of the car, shouted that he had been hit. Moses grabbed the wheel and brought the car to a halt. Travis was given medical attention at Mississippi Vocational College and then brought here to the hospital.

Moses said early this morning, "We all were within inches of being killed."

He reported that at least 150 Negroes have attempted to register to vote in Greenwood in the past two days, "the first real breakthrough in Mississippi."

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew wired Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy early this morning and requested an investigation into the shooting. SNCC executive secretary wired President John F. Kennedy today:

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URGENT ACTION MEMORANDUM

On last Monday and Tuesday, February 25 and 26, over 150 Negroes in Greenwood, Mississippi tried to register to vote. This marks the first time that many Negroes in Greenwood - or any Black Belt county - have tried to register.

You have all read the enclosed press release which tells how Jimmy Travis was gunned down outside Greenwood last night. Greenwood is in Leflore County, in the Delta. There are 19,806 Negroes in Leflore County and 6,881 whites. Last summer, three of our field secretaries barely missed being lynched when they jumped from the second story window of their office to escape a mob of white men carrying chains, ropes and pipes.

Last week, three Negro businesses located one block from SNCC's Greenwood office burned to the ground. SNCC Field Secretary Sam Block charged that the unknown arsonists had meant to burn his office down.

Last Friday, February 22, Sam Block was arrested, taken to an unknown jail, and charged with "circulating breach of the peace." The charge was later switched to "issuing statements calculated to breach the peace". Sam was tried on Monday, February 25, and was sentenced to six months in jail and a $500 fine. The judge who pronounced the sentence told Sam that he would reduce the fine to $250 and would suspend the sentence, if Sam would leave Mississippi for good.

The white men who shot Jimmy, the policemen who arrested Sam, the people who burned the buildings, were all aiming for one goal: they want to stop - by any means possible, fear, intimidation, terror, brutality, force - Negro registration in Mississippi.

This is not the first time SNCC people have been shot at, or the first time one lies wounded - perhaps fatally - in a hospital. Two girls were shot - one through the head - in Ruleville last summer. Two SNCC staffers narrowly missed a shotgun blast fired into their bedroom in McComb two years ago.

We are asking you to:

(1) Protest the shooting and demand an investigation from: the President, the Attorney General and the Justice Department, and the Civil Rights Commission.

(2) Keep sending shipments of food and clothing to Sam Block at 115 East McLauren Street in Greenwood. Sam Block has told us that the food and clothing he has already distributed helped to boost morale in Leflore County.

(3) We intend to intensify our efforts in Greenwood, in Leflore County, and in all of the Delta Counties. We intend to send more field workers into Mississippi. All of you have supported SNCC in the past. We are asking you now for all the support you can give us, and for the names and addresses of others who could help keep us in Mississippi.

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4-Snx newsletter

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When Bob Moses got ready to transport Jimmy Travis to Jackson's University Hospital this morning by ambulance, he had no money to pay the owner of the ambulance. A Greenwood Negro, who has an account at that city's Bank Of Commerce, wrote a check for $60, payable to SNCC's Sam Block. Sam took the check to the Bank of Commerce, and presented it for payment. A teller took the check, scratched out "Mr." before Sam's name, and told him that he would have to present some identification. He did, but the bank still refused to honor the check. The ambulance owner and driver, who also has an account there, agreed to counter-sign for Sam. The bank still refused to honor the check. The driver then agreed to drive to Jackson, and to get his money later.

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FINALLY: SNCC now has 42 full-time staff members, working in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas. The $10 - $15 a week they receive is hardly enough to feed them, and will never feed and house them and provide funds to run their projects. A long summer is coming. Last summer our Southwest Georgia staff had to pick and chop cotton to get money to supplement their three times a day diet of cucumbers.

We are in the South, in the rural counties and black belt districts to stay, but we need your help.

SNCC
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

JET

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Feb. 21, 1963
A Johnson Publication

STEP UP DRIVE TO AID HUNGRY MISS. NEGROES

ECONOMIC PRESSURE AGAINST 5,000 FAMILIES AFFECTS 22,000 PEOPLE

By LARRY STILL

After months of protesting and pleading, thousands of Negroes are being saved from starvation in the Mississippi Delta by the voluntary distribution of tons of food and supplies donated from all over the nation.

Aaron Henry, chairman of the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, which is handling the distribution of aid from Clarksdale, estimated that some 5,000 families, or more than 22,000 persons, were destitute in the area as a result of being denied work or state welfare aid because of increasing economic pressure against Negro voting efforts.

Henry said nine county COFO chairmen were aiding and distributing the food throughout the state under the direction of Mrs. Vera Pegues, a Clarksdale beautician. In nearby Cleveland, the Rev. James Bevel, a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Council said the food problem is a statewide action which would drive 500,000 Negroes out to other sections of the country.

Although state and county officials denied the charges, a survey of the area by JET found many families who had been denied aid without reason or after they became

While their pregnant mother slaves in field to earn crumbs, Mrs. Beatrice Little keeps grandchildren's minds off hunger.

Workers stock supply center with rations to be doled out to helpless, penniless, but proud, Mississippi families.

actively involved in the Voter Education Project conducted by the combined organizations (the NAACP, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Mississippi Voters League) which make up COFO. In some instances, officials voted not to distribute surplus food to the needy in areas like LeFlore and Madison County, where efforts were being made to register more Negroes.

Answering the plea of SNCC and COFO, privately gathered supplies poured into the area from places like Iowa City, Louisville, Detroit, Los Angeles, Ann Arbor and Lansing, Mich. The drive to aid the hungry families was climaxed by plans to airlift some 10 tons of supplies into Mississippi by the Chicago friends of SNCC to dramatize the plight of the average Mississippi Negro.

Conditions in the terror-stricken state were best described by P. D. East, noted white editor of the Petal (Miss.) Paper, who said: "If I were a Catholic in Mississippi, I'd be worried. If I were a Jew, I'd be scared stiff. And if I were a Negro, I would really be gone."

Faced with embarrassment over the manner in which thousands of needy Negro families have been denied aid, officials in several counties announced a stepped up welfare and surplus commodities food program. The Mississippi Civil Rights Advisory Comm. also held a quick half-day hearing on the problem in Jackson, then urged the

Justice Department refused her plea, but Mrs. Nancy Brand fights on for her frail brood, including two tell-tale mulattoes.

Federal Government to take immediate steps to provide more aid and protection for the state's Negro citizens.

Casting aside all fears for the first time in recorded history, Negro witnesses appeared before the nine-man interracial Civil Rights Advisory Commission (eight whites and one Negro) and boldly testified on the creeping reign of terror behind the "Cotton Curtain." Take the case of Mrs. Fannie Lou Haymer, who told how she was run off a plantation away from her husband and children, forced to flee to Chicago and finally decided to return to terror-stricken Ruleville (JET, Sept. 27, 1962) "to live or die here

Bed-ridden by illness, Mrs. Laura McGhee pleads for a little of everything, especially food, from SNCC-man Sam Blocker.

'They Still Pester Me . . . But I'm Not Afraid . . .'

Ft. Loring family chats with SNCC-man, Blocker, one of militant crusaders who has scoured the countryside weeding out the needy.

because this is where I'm supposed to be." Here is Mrs. Haymer's story:

"I was a timekeeper on Bee Marlow's plantation for the past 18 years. On August 31 I went down to Indianola and attempted to register. When I got back to the farm, my oldest girl ran to meet me and told me Mr. Marlow was raising lots of cane. About 20 minutes after I got in the house, Mr. Marlow came and started talking to my husband, Pat. Then he told me I'd have to go down and withdraw my registration. He said that Mississippi 'wasn't ready for Negroes to register.' I told him: 'Mr. Marlow, I thought I registered for myself.' He got mad then and told me I would have to withdraw or leave. And he said even if I withdrew it, I still might have to leave, depending on how he felt. I had no other choice so I came to Ruleville. He told my husband he could stay if he left me. I went to Chicago right after that, but I decided to come back and live here.

"I figure somebody's got to sacrifice for us—they still pester me at night but I am not afraid. I could not get any food or welfare aid until Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel wrote the Agricultural Dept. in Washington."

Mrs. Haymer was one of scores of Negroes returned to the Sunflower County Surplus Commodity Food rolls after appeals to Washington.

The Rev. Mr. Bevel said Mrs. Haymer is an example of hundreds of Negroes who are becoming really non-violent in the Delta area . . . "not by demonstrations and sit-ins but just by not being afraid." Another example was Willie and Rosalee Stewart on the Avon Plantation in LeFlore County. The Stewarts have 17 children, a '62 income of $300. Stewart said he lived "by the luck of the Lord."

In Greenwood, Mrs. Nancy Brand, a 36-year-old mother with two marriages and nine children, told the Commission she has been refused aid since 1956 because she wrote the Justice Dept. asking for help. Mrs. Brand said she was told there was a "mixup in her marriages," as she displayed two mulatto children. Another current victim of LeFlore County practices was Mrs. Laura McGhee, sister of former Belzoni grocerer, Gus Courts, who was shot in the head and chased out of the state (to Chicago) in 1956.

Mrs. McGhee, who owned 58 acres on the main highway, said she was committed to Whitfield Mental Institution, denied welfare aid and threatened with foreclosure on her land because a local merchant wants it for a new housing development. Living with four teen-aged children, Mrs. McGhee has been able to keep going with loans from SCLC and "Operation Freedom," a group of Cincinnati ministers organized to help Negroes facing economic reprisals.

Notorious LeFlore County, locale of the Tallahatchie River and the infamous Emmett Till case, voted not to distribute surplus food commodities this year because it was "too expensive."

For vote try, whites harassed Mrs. Haymer (l); Aaron Henry, Vera Pegues show $15 check from James Meredith.

FOOD AND CLOTHING SHOULD BE SENT TO:

Samuel Block
115 East McLaurin
Greenwood, Mississippi

or to:

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

NEWS FROM
SCLC
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Martin Luther King, Jr., *President*

MAR 2 - 1963
MAR 22 1963

For Additional Information Call: 524-1378

FOR RELEASE: AFTER 9 P.M. SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1963

KING URGES JFK TO SUPPORT DYNAMIC SOUTH IN CIVIL RIGHTS

Atlanta, Ga. - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in the feature article of the Nation magazine urged the Administration to "place its weight behind the dynamic South." Writing his third annual report on the battle for civil rights in the widely read national magazine, King asserted that "the South is not, today one whole. It is already split, fissured into two parts; one ... ready for extensive change, ... the other ... opposed to any but most trivial alterations." King further stated, "The Administration should not seek to fashion policies for the latter; it should place its weight behind the dynamic South, encouraging and facilitating its progressive development."

The Atlanta-based integration leader charged that the lukewarm attitude of the President caused the "decline of civil rights as the Number One domestic issue ..." King declared, "The demand for progress was ... drained of its moral imperative." A direct consequence is the rise and public acceptance of "tokenism," reported the clergyman.

4- Sclc news releases

"Tokenism was the inevitable outgrowth of the Administration's design for dealing with discrimination. The Administration sought to demonstrate to Negroes that it has concern for them, while at the same time it has striven to avoid inflaming the opposition .... The time has come when the government must commit its immense resources squarely on the side of the quest for freedom."

King made pointed reference to the danger of "tokenism" arresting progress "rather than furthering it." No such philosophy of "tokenism" has been applied to other areas of national concern such as defense and economic planning.

King indicated that while we have "created scientific and industrial miracles" the government has been unable to make the Constitution functional for human rights in many parts of the South.

King further challenges the Administration to replace its timorous programs with new patterns of bold design since the South is now a "fissured" or splitting South. "The Administration is at an historic crossroad. It has at stake its moral commitment, and with it its political fortunes. It will not weaken its international posture, but strengthen it, if it takes the road to democratization of the South in active unity with the enlightened South - white and Negro."

Released through the Public Relations Department of the SCLC(Southern Christian Leadership Conference)

3-23-63

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MISS. NEGROES TO GET FOOD FOR ONE MONTH

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 20 -- The Leflore County Board of Supervisors voted today to resume, for one month, a full-scale surplus food distribution program.

The surplus food program was discontinued last year after the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) began a voter registration drive here. The student anti-segregation group charged that the food cut-off was aimed at "starving out" Negroes who attempted to register and vote, and discourage others from doing so. An estimated 22,000 Negroes, mainly seasonal workers, were affected.

Wednesday's announcement was hailed as "a great victory" by James Forman, SNCC executive secretary, who said:

> The decision is a great victory for those working to bring democracy to Mississippi. Many Americans, especially those connected with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, have been untiring in their efforts to feed hungry Delta Negroes. Much of our time in the past three months has been spent in meeting the food needs of these people. From now on, we will double our efforts to register every Negro in this county. We hope that we will not meet the violence and other obstacles we have thus far encountered.

The "violence and other obstacles" Forman referred to were two shooting incidents involving SNCC workers. On February 28, SNCC field secretary Jimmy Travis, 20, was shot twice by three whites. A week later, a carload of SNCC workers were shotgunned outside their office here.

Through student and other groups in the North, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has sent "many thousands of tons" of food and clothing into the Delta, a SNCC worker said. The drive will continue, the worker said, "until we have some assurance that Leflore County's Negroes can survive."

SNCC maintains direct action and voter registration programs in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Fifty young people, Negro and white, most of whom are in their early twenties, have interrupted their studies for a year or more to work in the field for $15-25 per week.

S tudent
N onviolent
C oordinating
C ommittee

NEWSLETTER

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

MAR 26 1963

WAD
JM
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VOL. 1, Nos. 14 & 15 March 22, 1963

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI — The Leflore County Board of Supervisors voted this week to reinstitute their surplus food program for one month. The move came after protests at government agencies in Washington, a three-month campaign by SNCC to collect food and clothing for dispossessed Delta Negroes, and pressure from the Agriculture Department. SNCC officials said that their food drive would continue "until we are assured that Leflore County Negroes can survive."

*

AMERICUS, GEORGIA — Two SNCC field secretaries were questioned by Sumter County law enforcement officials for over an hour after they accompanied 15 Negroes to the registrar's office here. The two, Don Harris and John Churchville, were fingerprinted and told by Sheriff Chappell of Americus, "We're going to get you on vagrancy or loitering." Over 80 Negroes have made registration attempts in the past three weeks, the field staff reported.

*

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI — Over 100 Negroes tried to register in one day this week here, SNCC executive secretary, James Forman, said. Forman said that over 400 Leflore County Negroes have tried to register in the past month. Greenwood has been the scene of two shootings, both aimed at SNCC workers, and several arrests.

*

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI — SNCC field secretary Jimmy Travis, almost fatally wounded on February 28 when three white men fired into his car, vowed here to continue "fighting to bring democracy to Mississippi!"

*

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — Two college students, arrested here in this city's first hotel "sleep-in" were bound over on $100 bond each this week to the Fulton County Criminal Court. The two, with two others, had tried to occupy rooms at the segregated Henry Grady Hotel here after reservations had been made for them by a white student.

*

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS — Two restaurants and a motor hotel have integrated here after brief student anti-segregation activity. SNCC field secretary Bill Hansen said that members of the Pine Bluff Movement — primarily students suspended from Arkansas AM&N College because they participated in sit-ins — have integrated the Magnolia Cafe, Keese's Restaurant, and the Holiday Inn. Hansen said that the group - which has been sitting-in at Woolworth's and Walgreen's Drug Stores here, would also seek to integrate the Pines Hotel and several local movie theatres.

*

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — At least 400 students from the six colleges of the Atlanta University Center marched from their campuses March 14 to City Hall protesting the "sleep-in" arrests of two fellow class mates. They met Mayor Ivan Allen on the steps of the City Hall, where he lauded Atlanta's "progress in race relations."

*

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA — A hearing on an injunction taken by the State against SNCC and others was completed here a week ago after it had dragged on for several months. Court officials said that a ruling on the injunction, "temporary" for a year, should come within a month.

*

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE — Eight students, members of the Student Central Committee, were found guilty in criminal court here for attempting to eat at the B. & W. Cafeteria. They were sentenced to serve 90 days on workhouse gangs and fined $50 each. Included in the group was SNCC executive committee member John Lewis. Meanwhile, ex-SNCC staffer Paul Broooks, now a student at American Baptist Theological Seminary, remains in city jail where he was placed after he attempted to get service at Cross Keys Restaurant.

*

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Students from the University of Chicago, Howard University, Morgan State College, and other colleges, tried to sit-in at Senator James O. Eastland's office March 18 but found their way blocked by police. They then went to see Rep. William Fitts Ryan (D-N.Y.) to urge him to press for resumption of food distribution in Leflore County. After seeing Ryan, the group picketed the homes of Sen. Eastland and Sen. John Stennis. The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion Ledger reported in front-page stories, "'It was a mixed group, which made it even worse,' Stennis added."

*

ACTION REQUESTS: SNCC urges protests to the national offices of chain stores whose segregation policies are being attacked by the Jackson, Miss. NAACP Youth Council. The stores are: Bakers Shoes, Bell Brothers Shoes, Bomar Shoes, Garyson's Dress Shops, H. L. Green's, J. C. Penney's, Lerner's Dress Shops, National Shirt Shops, Nora Day Shop, Owens Ltd., Parisian, Schwobilt, Shainbergs, Thom McCann Shoes, Walgreen's, and Woolworth's. The latter two stores are also under attack from the Pine Bluff Movement, Pine Bluff, Ark.

In Nashville, students have been trying to integrate Cross Keys Restaurant, a national chain, since Thanksgiving. If a branch of any of these stores is located in your town or city, urge action.

Although both the YMCA and the YWCA in Nashville now serve food to Negroes, neither will offer overnight lodging to Negroes. SNCC is calling on you to protest.

*

FROM A FIELD REPORT: "I have been here two days now and believe me, I have never seen anything so demoralizing in all my life...but it is gratifying when you see people receive food and clothing and the smile that comes to their faces. What I have found most gratifying is seeing the people file out of the church and march down to the courthouse to register and vote. Actually, I think that the hunger of the people and the knowledge that it was easier to get food after one has registered is really what did it -- the registering, I mean..."

from Ruby Doris Smith in Greenwood, Mississippi

WE NEED:

Desperately -- cars, cars, cars. The Southwest Georgia staff, operating now in Albany and three counties -- Lee, Terrell, and Sumter -- have two cars to carry them distances of 35 miles back and forth. Registration in rural areas is almost impossible without sufficient transportation. In Mississippi cars are also needed. Please help.

WE NEED:

A small electric stove, even a hot plate, for the Southwest Georgia office in Albany. Joyce Barrett, newcomer from Philadelphia, was seen recently in the Madison Street house poring over a two-burner kerosene stove which belches huge clouds of black smoke, and is too small for the groups of staff and visitors, sometimes numbering 15 at a time.

WE NEED:

Two mimeograph machines, one for Greenville and one for Greenwood, Mississippi. Both are centers of activity in the State, and increased communications facilities are vital.

JET March 14, 1963

BURNINGS, JAILING, SHOOTING REPORTED IN GREENWOOD, MISS.

Known as the infamous "Land of Emmett Till" in the Mississippi Delta, this terror-marked community of Greenwood burst into new racial violence following a series of house burnings, jailings of a Negro student leader Samuel Block and the midnight shooting of voter education worker Jimmy Travis on the outskirts of the city near Mississippi Vocational College at Itta Bena.

The latest outbreak came less than 12 hours after President Kennedy delivered his 6,000 word civil rights message to Congress calling for increased protection of Negro rights and less than two weeks after Block appealed to the Justice Department to send Federal marshals into the area to protect citizens trying to vote.

Block and Travis were among Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee members who have been distributing food sent by various cities to families denied welfare aid because of increased voting activity. Travis was shot in the neck and shoulder by what appeared to be automatic rifles as he drove Bob Moses, director of the Mississippi Voter Education Project and Atty. R. T. Blackwell, area director of Voter Education, to their quarters.

Moses said the shots came from a 1962 white Buick which trailed them seven miles from their Greenwood office which was recently threatened by fire which destroyed four other adjacent Negro businesses. Block was arrested and charged with public utterances calculated to cause a breach of peace after he said the fire was caused by persons trying to burn the SNCC office in retaliation for SNCC distributing food sent from Chicago.

Block was convicted in the City Police Court and offered a suspended sentence if he promised to be a "good boy." As more than 100 citizens lined the court, Block then asked the judge "do you mean I have to give up my voter registration activity?" The judge replied "yes." Block then asked "Judge, do you mean I have to give up helping the people" and the judge nodded yes. Then Block asked "Judge, do you mean I must give up my work with the Student Non-Violent Freedom Movement," and the judge

Block interviews prospective voter in Greenwood.

nodded "yes." Block calmly shook his head no and declared "Judge, I ain't going to do none of that." The judge snapped "well, you'll do six months and pay a $500 fine." Block filed notice of appeal immediately and was released on a $500 fine. He was convicted in the same court where JET associate editor Larry Still was fined $100 on traffic charges after he was arrested while surveying conditions of destitute families in the area. Located near the area where the mutilated body of 13-year-old Till was found in 1956, Greenwood is also 35 miles from Ruleville where two college coeds were wounded by hoodlums firing into the homes of voters.

Following the sentencing of Block and the shooting of Travis, the NAACP, CORE, SNCC, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Southern Regional Council appealed to the justice department for immediate protection. Aaron Henry, state NAACP president, said the shooting was an apparent answer to President Kennedy's Civil Rights message, but would only serve to spur voting.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Combat Story

JAMES A. WECHSLER

One midnight last summer Sam Block and a few of his associates in the campaign to register Mississippi's Negro voters were still in their office in Greenwood when they heard noises outside. Peering through the window, they saw a group of white men emerge from cars. The visitors were carrying chains, ropes and shotguns.

Block, an undemonstrative, slender 23-year-old Negro (he is 5-foot-11 and weighs 127) needed no briefing. As the armed bands assembled in a style reminiscent of all the old Southern lynch scenes, Block and his cohorts hastily put through phone calls for help to the Justice Dept. and the local FBI. But in a few moments they decided it would be unwise to wait.

Block led his companions up to a bathroom window from which they leaped to the roof of a next-door cafe.

They fled furtively to the home of a sympathetic citizen, hiding out for the night, and called the local FBI again.

"Two weeks later a couple of those Southern FBI men came around to interview me," Block recalls with only faint sarcasm.

* * *

The next day Block journeyed to Hattiesburg, where he was to be interviewed by CBS Television; when he got back to Greenwood in late evening, he found that his office had been ransacked. When he went to the rooming house in which he had been living, a frightened Negro landlady told him that he couldn't stay there any longer; the word was out. For the next two nights he slept in a car in a junkyard. He finally found another room and resumed the deadly serious business of rallying Negroes to take their literacy tests. A sheriff accosted him:

"Nigger, where you from?"

"I'm a native of Mississippi," Block replied.

"I know all the niggers here," the sheriff bellowed.

"Do you know any colored people?" Block asked.

The sheriff spat at him; old Southern custom.

"I give you till tomorrow to get out of here," he said.

"If you don't want to see me here, you better pack up and leave, because I'll be here," said thin Sam Block.

The next day he led 50 more Negroes to registration.

* * *

These are only fragments in a succession of threats and narrow escapes that have crowded Block's life in the nine months he has been serving as a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He was forced out of his car one night and "three white fellows jumped me and beat me up pretty good." When he complained to the police, they said it was "something I plotted up." Less than a fortnight ago, he spent a day sorting food and clothes that had been shipped to Greenwood from Chicago to help the impoverished Negroes there. (The local Board of Supervisors has cut off 22,000 Negroes in the region from federal commodity aid in an obvious counter-thrust against the voting drive.) Afterward, as he and three associates drove off, their car was fired at. Only minor injuries resulted; when they protested to police, they were accused of having staged the shooting.

* * *

This is Greenwood, Miss., U. S. A. Block, in New York now on a brief visit to promote the collection of funds, food and clothes for the embattled Negroes of the area, describes harrowing days and nights without raising his voice or betraying any anguish. "By the help of God, I survived," he says.

Almost as an afterthought he recalls he was arrested last month for "public utterance calculated to provoke breach of the peace." He was given a six-month sentence and $500 fine; he declined to accept a suspended sentence in return for a pledge to leave town. He is out on bail, a very temporary reprieve.

* * *

Born in Cleveland, Miss., Block completed high school there, then enrolled in Harris Teachers College in St. Louis, where some relatives lived. His chief interest was music.

After a year, he returned to Mississippi and entered Vocational College. He was expelled for "political agitation," meaning his active interest in Negro organizations; the trustees of the Negro college lived in constant dread of the State Legislature.

He had been stirred months earlier in St. Louis by stories of the "Freedom Rides" and the crusade of Martin Luther King. Now he wanted to enlist full time. His father (a construction worker) and mother disapproved; they feared trouble for themselves and their younger children. He left home and took his job with SNCC. He has had few moment of peace and quiet.

Talking to him is like interviewing a fugitive who has momentarily slipped through the Iron Curtain to address the outside world. Nothing the U.S. government has done in Mississippi has convinced Block and his "freedom fighters" that they have any real personal protection against the lawless local structure.

Nor do they have any faith in the willingness of the Associated Press bureau in that state to transmit the full and true story of their travail. (They have some kinder words for UPI.)

But loneliness and isolation seem unterrifying to such men. It is a cruel joke on the white supremacists that the indestructible figure in the modern South so often turns out to be black.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

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APR 3 1963

S tudent
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NEWSLETTER

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

VOL. 1, NO. 16 April 1, 1963

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

MARCH 24 -- Robert Moses reported that the SNCC office in Greenwood had been set on fire. Neighbors saw two white men fleeing down an alley as smoke began to pour from a window. Most of the voter registration records were saved, but all office equipment and machinery completely ruined. The telephone was ripped from the wall.

*

MARCH 25 -- Moses reported that two shotgun blasts had damaged the front door and side bedroom window of the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., father of George, 19, who was working with the SNCC voter registration drive, and Dewey, Jr., the second Negro to try to enter the University of Mississippi. George Greene said the house had been fired on "seconds" after he entered.

*

MARCH 27 --150 Negroes went to the Leflore county courthouse to register. Accompanying them were James Forman, executive secretary, and Lawrence Guyot, a SNCC field secretary. Forman and Guyot were arrested near the courthouse as police set a dog on the group of Negroes. When they regrouped at a church, and prepared to get into cars to return to the courthouse, eight other SNCC workers were arrested: James Jones, Robert Moses (director of SNCC's statewide registration program), Curtis Hayes, Charles McLaurin, Frank Smith, Bobby Talbert, Willie Peacock, and Lafayette Surney. Robert Moses was bitten on the leg, and a Greenwood citizen, Mathew Hughes, was also bitten and required medical attention.

*

MARCH 28 -- 50 Negroes went to the courthouse to register. After filling out the forms, police dispersed them with the aid of a dog at an intersection nearby. Rev. Tucker of the Turner Chapel AME Church was bitten on the ankle; Landy McNair, a SNCC worker, had his trousers leg torn by the dog. At the trial, charges were dismissed against an elderly Greenwood citizen, Henry Smith, and Hayes and Talbert were judged "not guilty." Forman and Guyot asked for a continuance until the next day. Moses, McLaurin, Jones, Surney and Peacock were convicted of "disorderly conduct" -- to be sentenced the next day. Mrs. Mildred Forman reported that she and seven other Negroes were prevented from entering the trial and were pushed off the sidewalk by Hinds County (Jackson) Sheriff Gilroy, who had a large policedog on a chain. Mrs. Forman said civil defense workers had been deputized.

*

MARCH 29 -- 50 more Negroes went to the courthouse to register. Forman and Guyot were also convicted of "disorerly conduct." All eight were sentenced to $200 fine and four months in jail. All eight refused bond and said they would stay in jail until the charges were dropped. Don Harris, a SNCC worker from Southwest Georgia, was arrested conducting a group of Negroes to the courthouse, and later released.

*

MARCH 30 -- The Justice Department filed in Oxford, Mississippi for an injunction to restrain all intimidation against prospective Negro voters in Greenwood, and release of all imprisoned SNCC workers.

*

APRIL 1 -- 35 Negroes went to the courthouse to register.

*

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS -- 48 students were arrested here after stand-ins at a segregated movie theatre. SNCC field secretary Bill Hansen reported that Ben Grinnage, also a field secretary, was one of those arrested and is in jail now. Hansen reported that bond for some of the demonstrators was up to $1500 apiece.

*

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- Ruby Doris Smith, en route to Atlanta from Knoxville, was thrown against a brick wall by a policeman after she sat in the formerly "all-white" ladies lounge of the Union Terminal train station waiting for a taxi. In response to complaints from SNCC officials, Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. promised an investigation and said, "If this is a case that falls under the jurisdiction of the City of Atlanta we will see that it does not reoccur."

*

ROME, GEORGIA -- Three SNCC staffers went to Rome, Georgia to extend aid to the 63 high school students arrested in two days of anti-segregation demonstrations which were completely spontaneous.

*

ATLANTA, GEORGIA Washington High School students and SNCC staffers picketed a segregated roller skating rink for an hour. Police demanded names of all demonstrators and forbade three photographers from taking pictures. The group lodged a complaint at Police headquarters after the demonstration ended.

*

SELMA, ALABAMA -- SNCC field secretary Frank Holloway reported that within the past two weeks, SNCC workers in the area had escorted the first group of Negroes to register and vote in fifty years in nearby Wilcox County. Holloway said that at least 27 persons had tried to register in Selma, where the SNCC group has its headquarters.

*

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA -- In over three days of protests, including the arrest and manhandling by police of 10 sit-in demonstrators, a revolving stand-in line of 400, two marches of over 500 people, the Student Movement for Human Dignity announced the beginning of a determined campaign to completely eliminate segregated in Hampton.

*

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND -- Gloria Richardson, chairman, and ten members of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee were arrested during anti-segregation demonstrations and sit-ins at City Hall asking for police protection. Ten of the demonstrators, who were charged with refusing to obey an officer, tending to incite a riot, and disorderly conduct, remain in jail.

*

FROM A FIELD REPORT: "(At the stand-in demonstration) three cops immediately rushed over and grabbed Ben (Grinnage). One jerked the camera out of his hand. Another said, "You better watch who you're f---ing with, nigger." Then they bounced him off the side of a police cruiser and rsiked him. When he asked what he was charged with, he was told to shut up. ...Finally Police Chief Norman Young showed up. He talked to Ben for a while and said he would let him go if Ben promised to behave himself. Ben asked him if behaving himself meant not to take any more pictures. The chief just said, "Behave yourself." Ben said he didn't know what he meant. The chief then said, "You're making a lot of white people made, Grinnage." ...

from Bill Hansen in Pine Bluff, Arkansas

URGENT URGENT URGENT URGENT URGENT URGENT

SHOW YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE EIGHT JAILED SNCC STAFF MEMBERS IN GREENWOOD, MISS.!

WE NEED: Three mimeograph machines, typewriters, stationery, paper, pens, pencils, mimeograph ink, typewriter ribbons, stamps, and money for a telephone to replace the equipment lost in the destruction of our Greenwood office on March 25.

WE NEED: FUNDS to continue our work in Mississippi despite the jailing of staff members.

WE NEED: YOUR SUPPORT, FINANCIAL AND MORAL, SO THAT WE CAN CONTINUE WHAT WE STARTED IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI -- EUQALITY AND DIGNITY FOR ALL.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

April 1, 1963

URGENT URGENT

At this moment, eight workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Leflore county Jail after they were arrested accompanying Negroes to the Leflore County Courthouse to register and vote on March 27. All have been convicted of "disorderly conduct," sentenced to $200 fine and 4 months in jail, and all say from the jail, "We shall stay in jail until these illegal charges are dropped."

IN JAIL NOW: James Forman, SNCC executive secretary
Robert Moses, director of SNCC's Mississippi voter registration project
Charles McLaurin
Willie Peacock
James Jones
Frank Smith
Lafayette Surney
Lawrence Guyot

Found "not guilty" and released: Curtis Hayes
Bobby Talbert

Arrested on March 30 and released: Don Harris

OUR STAFF WILL REMAIN IN JAIL UNTIL SOME KIND OF JUSTICE COMES TO GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, AND THEY ASK YOU TO HELP THEM.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

PROTEST: to your congressman and senator; to Mayor Charles Sampson of Greenwood; to Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett; to the Civil Rights Commission; to the United States Justice Department; to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and President John F. Kennedy.

FUNDS: We need funds now -- more than ever before. Do not halt your efforts. We cannot allow this attack on SNCC in Mississippi to impede our program. We suggest special appeals on radio, t.v., and through other mass media. Hold mass meetings to publicize the arrests, and take collections. Conduct special fund drives on every campus. And send a personal contribution.

DEMONSTRATE: Student groups and Friends of SNCC throughout the country are urged to demonstrate in behalf of the eight SNCC workers imprisoned in Mississippi. Demand that Greenwood officials drop the charges -- that all shootings, burnings, and other forms of in timidation cease immediately -- that all citizens register without fear of reprisals -- that no more dogs are loosed on peaceful, law-abiding citizens. We suggest you picket and demonstrate in any other way until our staff is released from jail.

WE SHALL CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI AND NOTHING WILL STOP US.

WILL YOU HELP?

SNCC — NON-VIOLENT FREEDOM FORCE

NUMBER SEVEN

Who? Doing What? And Why?

In Indianola, Mississippi, the birthplace of the Citizen's Councils, the Mayor called a young Negro man a "black bastard." In nearby Ruleville, two young girls were shot, one almost fatally, as they sat in a modest home. In Liberty, Mississippi, a Harvard trained Negro was beaten by the son of the local sheriff with a knife. And in Southwest Georgia, Negro and white youngsters picked and chopped cotton all day so that they would earn enough to supplement their daily diet of cucumbers.

Who are these youngsters? Why do they take the beatings, jailings, threats? Why do they leave their homes, families, schools and jobs to work in rural Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia?

They are field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

From its beginning in Raleigh, North Carolina three years ago as an information and coordinating agency for student sit-in groups, SNCC has grown into a nationally known civil rights movement, with 41 staff members. SNCC workers are now working in eight Mississippi counties, in Alabama, and in Southwest Georgia.

A statistician once figured that the SNCC workers were the most arrested group in history.

What makes the SNCC youngsters unique is that they dare to take the message of freedom into areas where the bigger civil rights organizations fear to tread.

A Fearless Staff Of 41

"WE SHALL OVERCOME"

SNCC's staff members are mostly college age youngsters who have taken a year or more away from their jobs and school to work in hard-core areas of the South. They work for SNCC because "I see in SNCC a chance for me to do more than march on a picket line," one said.

Ex-teacher

James Forman, SNCC'S Executive Secretary, gave up a position in Chicago's public school system to work for SNCC at "subsistence" wages.

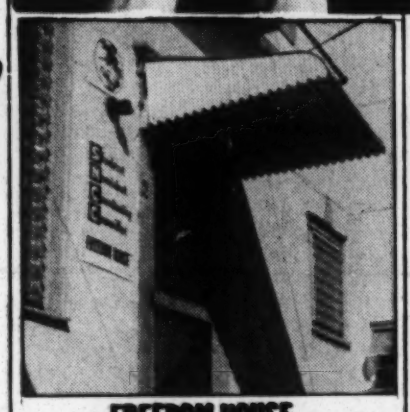
Most of SNCC's present staff are young people who were leaders in the anti-segregation drive in their own homes.

Many are Northerners who wanted "to put our bodies in the movement."

All are devoted to the "one for all, all for one" philosophy. When one staff member was arrested in Southwest Georgia recently, his co-workers gave up their subsistence for two weeks to pay his bail.

They have a devotion to an ideal, too.

"It may sound trite," one student said, "but we care about Negroes in other states and cities. We aren't just fighting segregated lunch counters here and anit-Negro voting laws there; we're out to change the entire society that allows such evils to exist.



FREEDOM HOUSE

SNCC has been headquartered in Atlanta since its beginning. It now has offices at 6 Raymond Street, N.W. SNCC's ruling body, the Coordinating Committee, is made up of student leaders from protest groups in seven Southern states.

"SNCC is the only civil rights group run by the people who are actually making the changes in the cotton curtain of segregation," an Atlanta student leader said.

SNCC PLANS 1963 SPRING MEET HERE

Each Easter, SNCC hosts conference where over 300 students come together to exchange notes and techniques of fighting segregation.

This year's conference will be in Atlanta, Easter weekend, April 12-14. Each conference gives students from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas South Carolina and Florida "a chance to rededicate themselves to the movement," one student said.

Just last week, student groups in Atlanta and Nashville sent telegrams to protest to the Mayor of Baltimore, where 450 students had been arrested for protesting segregation at a movie theatre. On last Thursday evening, the theatre integrated, and the jailed were released.

During a SNCC meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1961, a Negro cafe refused to serve white members of the group. They all refused to eat until they could all eat together.

Last August, Sam Block and Willie Peacock just missed being lynched when they jumped from their second story window to escape a mob of white men carrying chains, ropes and iron pipes.

Last summer, Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel, then expecting her first child, surrendered herself to Mississippi authorities who had charged her with "contributing to the delinquincy of minors." If my child is born in Mississippi, he will be born in jail, she said.

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HOPELESS PEOPLE

They Seek Miss. Voters

SNCC's voting program, begun in Amite County, Mississippi in August, 1961, has now spread to eight Mississippi counties. The whole world remembers hearing about the shooting of two SNCC voting workers in Southwest Georgia last summer, and how four churches that the SNCC members had met in were burned to the ground.

To many armchair observers, voter registration is a tiring job. To them, it means knocking on doors, holding meetings, and registering a few thousand new voters.

But to the SNCC workers in Mississippi, Alabama, and Southwest Georgia, it means living and sleeping with a knowledge that "you have no rights that any white man is bound to respect; if he wants to shoot you, or beat you, then he will."

"We're working in areas," SNCC's Charles Sherrod says, "where a white man will drive up in front of a Negro's door and say 'send Mary to the big house.' Mary may be your dog, your mule, your daughter or your wife, but you'd better send her."

One new voter is a victory in the Mississippi Delta. SNCC's Frank Smith, a Morehouse student who interrupted his schooling to work in Marshall County, Mississippi, has managed to get 300 Negroes to pay their poll tax and take Mississippi's complicated voter test. One - a school teacher - passed.

They Live On $15 A Week

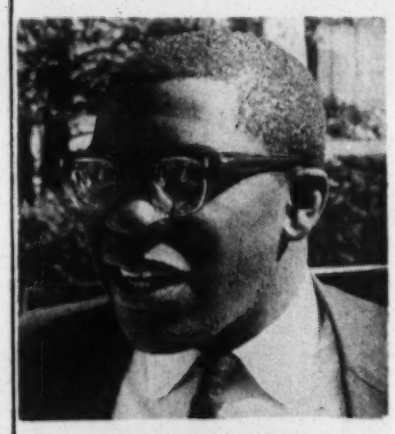
"WE'LL NEVER TURN BACK"

For salaries ranging from $10 to $15 a week, they live with Negroes in rural black belt communities in an attempt to increase the number of registered voters. Other SNCC workers, whites and Negroes, are organizing nonviolent sit-in groups in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Most of SNCC's operating capital comes from Northern college students. SNCC has two other ways of raising funds; one, a record, "Freedom In The Air," recorded on the spot during anti-segregation demonstrations in Albany, Georgia last year.

The other, the Freedom Singers, five SNCC staffers who sing the Freedom Songs that come out of the movement.

But these two sources are barely enough to raise money to keep SNCC going from day to day. Last summer, the SNCC workers in Southwest Georgia were reduced to eating cucumbers three times a day; the Atlanta office staff - including two married men - skipped almost a month of payrolls.



CRIMINAL ANARCHY

was the charge leveled against SNCC Chairman Charles McDew when he visited a fellow worker in a Baton Rouge jail.

Friday, March 1, '63 Delta Democrat-Times

Two Shots Hit Voter Worker

JACKSON — A 20-year-old Negro voter registration representative arrived at University Hospital here this afternoon for emergency treatment of gunshot wounds received in Greenwood last night.

The condition of Jimmy Travis was reported as serious but not critical. He was treated first at Mississippi Vocational College and then at Leflore County Hospital before he was rushed to University Hospital for removal of a bullet.

Robert Moses, in the car with Travis at the time of the shooting and a fellow member of the pro-integration Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, said three white men wearing sunglasses trailed them as they left Greenwood and opened fire as they were driving toward Greenville on Highway 82.

"Jimmy shouted he had been hit and the car went out of control," he said.

* * *

MOSES said he, Travis and Randolph Blackwell of the Atlanta office of the Southern Regional Council, were in the car. He said the shots were fired at about 10:30 p.m. and that there were at least seven bullet holes in the front door on the driver's side after the barrage. He identified the white men's car as a 1962 white Buick hardtop, with no license plates.

Moses said Travis was wounded in the left shoulder. He said another slug hit Travis in the back part of his neck and lodged near his spine.

The Leflore County sheriff's office confirmed there were holes in the car. Sheriff John Cothron said the incident was being investigated, but declined further comment.

Sam Block, another field representative working out of Greenwood, said a white hardtop Buick without license plates had been noticed earlier in the evening in front of his McLaurin Street office.

"The Buick circled the block several times," he said. "At one time there was a city police car directly behind it, but it was not stopped, even though the Buick had no license plates."

* * *

MOSES said he was questioned by sheriff's deputies shortly after the shooting. Block said shortly before noon today that no one had asked him for information which might lead to the arrest of the white men. He said he planned on getting in touch with the sheriff and giving him a description of the car.

The shooting prompted other integrationist groups to issue angry statements and a call for federal protection for civil rights workers.

David Dennis, a field worker for the Congress of Racial Equality, said the group wired Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy asking for "immediate action by the federal government to provide protection for Mississippi Negro citizens who attempt to register to vote and for civil rights workers who attempt to teach and insure democratic freedom to these people."

A similar telegram was sent to Gov. Ross Barnett asking for immediate state action.

ATLANTA INQUIRER SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1963

"SHOOTINGS WON'T STOP MISSISSIPPI VOTE DRIVE"

Field Secretaries for the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) have vowed that the near-fatal shooting of one of their workers outside Greenwood, Mississippi last Thursday night won't stop their drive to register Negro voters in Mississippi.

Jimmy Travis, 20, of Jackson, Mississippi, was shot twice in the hail of bullets that broke out three windows in the rented car he was driving.

NEW YORK POST, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1963

3 Negro Vote Aides Wounded In Miss.; Kennedy Urged to Act

Three Negro voter registration workers were injured last night when bullets tore through the windows of their parked car in Greenwood, Miss.

The shooting, second such incident in a week, prompted James Foreman, executive secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to send a telegram to President Kennedy requesting protection "to halt the reign of violence."

Parked Near HQ

Last night's shooting occurred moments after four Negro voter registration workers parked their auto across the street from SNCC's headquarters in Greenwood.

Cut by flying glass were Samuel Block, 23; Willie Peacock, 25, and Peggy Marye, 19. None was injured seriously. A fourth passenger, Essie Broome, 24, was unhurt.

Block, according to an SNCC spokesman, had been arrested earlier in the day by Greenwood police on a "trumped up" charge of reckless driving. At the time, he was driving Negro applicants to the voter registration office.

Posted Bond

He was released after posting a $25 bond.

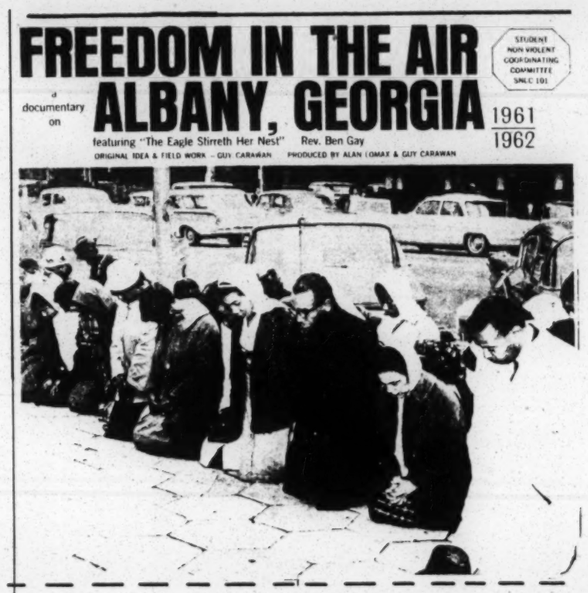
A week ago, James Travis, 20, of Jackson, another voter registration worker, was wounded in the neck and shoulder while riding in an auto a few miles from Greenwood.

Three white persons have been charged with felonious assault in the Travis shooting. They were released after posting $5,000 bonds yesterday.

RALPH J. GLEASON

An Inspiring Album With a Lesson and an Eye on Posterity

September 23, 1962 SAN FRANCISCO SUNDAY CHRONICLE



FREEDOM IN THE AIR
A SNCC Documentary, $4 Donation

NAME _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

I enclose $_____ for _____ album(s) of FREEDOM IN THE AIR. I understand that purchase of this album entitles me to a subscription to the STUDENT VOICE.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N. W.

Atlanta 14, Georgia

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia Tel: 688-0331

APR 30 1963

JM ✓
RB ✓
WB ✓
JS ✓
JL

U R G E N T

MEMO TO: SOUTHERN STUDENTS, FRIENDS OF SNCC, AND SUPPORTERS EVERYWHERE

FROM: JAMES FORMAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

RE: FREEDOM WALK

FRIENDS:

WE ARE, IN COOPERATION WITH THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, BEGINNING A FREEDOM WALK FROM CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM MOORE, THE BALTIMORE POSTMAN WHO WAS SHOT TO DEATH ON APRIL 23, [illegible] OUTSIDE ATTALA, ALABAMA, WHILE EN ROUTE TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TO PRESENT A LETTER URGING HUMAN DECENCY TO GOV. BARNETT.

THE WALK WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, AT 7 A.M. FROM CHATTANOOGA. AT THIS TIME, SEVEN MEMBERS OF CORE HAVE VOLUNTEERED: AND SEVEN FROM SNCC WANT TO PARTICIPATE. THE GROUP WILL INCLUDE NEGROES AND WHITES.

THE WALKERS WILL GO FROM CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, THROUGH THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF GEORGIA, AND INTO ALABAMA---THROUGH ATTALA AND BIRMINGHAM ON THE WAY TO JACKSON.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH DECISIONS ESTABLISHED AT AN EMERGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING ON APRIL 28, THE WALKERS WILL REMAIN IN JAIL WITHOUT BOND UNTIL THEY ARE RELEASED. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS STATED: "BY CONTINUING THE WALK WE HOPE TO SHOW THAT, AS MOORE SAID, 'TO ILLUSTRATE THAT THE MOST BASIC OF FREEDOMS OF PEACEFUL PROTEST IS NOT ALTOGETHER EXTINGUISHED' IN THE SOUTH. WE HAVE INFORMED ALABAMA GOVERNOR GEORGE WALLACE AND PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY OF OUR INTENTION AND HAVE REQUESTED PROTECTION FOR OUR WALKERS."

WE ASK YOU TO:

1. REGARD THIS AS A VERY IMPORTANT AND HISTORIC VENTURE IN THE MOVEMENT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS, AND TO WATCH THE SITUATION CLOSELY. WALKERS WILL REMAIN IN JAIL WHILE NATIONAL PRESSURE IS GENERATED TO INSURE THE RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS TO WALK ON ANY ROAD IN ANY STATE IN THIS COUNTY.

2. ORGANIZE PROTEST AND SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATIONS WHEN THE WALKERS ARE ARRESTED. AS THEY ARE CERTAIN TO BE, AND TO HELP GET PRESS COVERAGE FOR THE WALK.

3. WRITE LETTERS TO YOUR CONGRESSMEN, TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, TO THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, TO INSIST THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE THE RIGHT OF PEACEFUL PROTEST AND THE RIGHT TO WALK ANYWHERE THEY CHOOSE WITHOUT FEAR.

4. CONTINUE YOUR FUND EFFORTS. THIS WILL BE A CRUCIAL EFFORT FOR US, AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO CURTAIL ANY OF OUR OTHER PROJECTS. ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND A SUMMARY OF OUR FIELD WORK WHICH WILL AID YOU IN GIVING SPECIFIC FACTS TO ALL INQUIRERS. PLEASE TRY TO REPRODUCE IT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PRESS AND FUND SOURCES.

5. WE ASK ALL ORGANIZATIONS TO INFORM THEIR MEMBERSHIPS AND CONSTITUENCIES OF THIS EFFORT. WE ARE ASKING THE RIGHT TO PROTEST, WITHOUT WHICH THE OTHER RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO VOTE, ARE MEANINGLESS. WITH YOUR HELP,

W E S H A L L O V E R C O M E. . . . . .

1- Sncc - news Release

MAY 4 1963

WB
JHp
RB

S tudent
N onviolent
C oordinating
C ommittee

NEWSLETTER

6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

Special Issue May 3, 1963

THE FREEDOM WALK, 1963

A chronology:

April 23, 1963: William Moore, a Baltimore, Maryland postman, was murdered near Attalla, Alabama while en route to Jackson, Mississippi to present a pro-integration letter to Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett.

*

April 24: A telephone poll of the SNCC Executive Committee gives sanction to SNCC plans to continue Moore's walk.

*

April 25: SNCC telegrams Alabama Governor George C. Wallace and U. S. President John F. Kennedy informing them that SNCC will take up the walk.

*

April 26: Governor Wallace responds - twice - and warns SNCC "the laws of the state of Alabama will be enforced."

*

April 28: SNCC Executive Committee meets in Norfolk, Virginia and gives Freedom Walk top priority.

*

April 29: SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman announces that SNCC walkers - and walkers from the Congress of Racial Equality - will leave Chattanooga, Tennessee on May 1.

*

May 1: 10 Freedom Walkers - five Negroes, five whites, five from CORE, five from SNCC - leave Chattanooga, Tennessee for Jackson, Mississippi. They spend the night in a Negro church in Wildwood, Georgia.

*

May 2: The Freedom Walkers march to Rising Fawn, Georgia and find no housing available. They spend the night in Rome.

*

May 3: The Freedom Walkers begin walking at Rising Fawn. They walk all day to the Alabama - Georgia state line, reaching it at about 3:30. Traffic is slowed to an estimated "five miles an hour" as groups of whites - numbering 400 at the state line - abuse the walkers by cursing, throwing soda bottles and bricks at them. Montgomery lawyer Fred Gray filed an injunction against Alabama officials, asking the court to forbid their arrest. Newsmen are halted at the line by Alabama troopers with drawn billy clubs. The freedom walkers - led by SNCC's Sam Shirah, a white native of Alabama, who had wired Wallace earlier, reminding the Governor that he had once been a Sunday School Superintendent in Sam's father's church, and asking him to uphold the United States Constitution - crossed into Alabama. The troopers let tham walk 50 feet; then jailed them all. SNCC worker Bob Zellner and CORE member Eric Weinberger went limp - newsmen on the scene said four troopers held them while they shocked them with prod poles (used in urging cattle to slaughter). Also arrested were: SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman and SNCC worker Landy McNair, who were arrested while in Forman's car. They were charged with "disturbing the peace" the Freedom Walkers with "breach of the peace."

OVER

NB

*

SNCC is calling upon you now, to support the Freedom Walkers.

Please Protest their arrests to:

John F. Kennedy
President
White House
Washington, D. C.

Robert F. Kennedy
The Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Berl I. Bernhard
Civil Rights Commission
Washington, D. C.

George C. Wallace
Governor
Governor's Mansion
Montgomery, Alabama

Al Lingo
Director of Public Safety
State Capitol
Montgomery, Alabama

your congressman and representative, newspaper, radio and tv station

*

The statute under which the marchers were arrested carries a possible sentence of 12 months and a $500.00 fine. All of the walkers are pledged to refuse bond and serve their time. The only possible way they can be released is for YOU to petition the Federal Government to insist on their release. This is a shocking example of "democracy" in the State of Alabama - and in the United States. We appeal to you to make the Constitution of the United States a reality all across the nation.

In jail now from SNCC are:

Robert Zellner, 24 a white native of Alabama, arrested seven times in the past on charges ranging from "vagrancy" to "criminal anarchy."

Sam Shirah, 20, a white native of Alabama, who has been hounded from four colleges because of his participation in the anti-segregation struggle.

William Hansen, 23, white, from Cincinatti, Ohio, a former Freedom Rider as well as a Freedom Walker, was arrested for the 20th time today.

Jesse Harris, 21, Negro, from Jackson, Mississippi, also a Freedom Rider and was tortured by police after he was arrested for refusing to move from the "white" side of a courtroom.

Carver (Chico) Neblett, 20, Negro, Carbondale, Illinois, spent 58 days in jail last summer. He has been working with SNCC's Southwest Georgia project.

James Forman, 34, Atlanta, whose long involvement in the movement goes back to Fayette County, Tennessee.

Landy McNair, 20, Negro, Jackson, Mississippi. Also a former Freedom Rider, Landy was jailed recently in Greenwood, Mississippi.

from CORE:

Richard Haley, 46, Negro, formerly a teacher at Florida A & M University, n now a CORE official in New York.

Robert Gore, 31, Negro, New York, assistant community relations director at CORE.

Zev Aelony, 25, white, a CORE task force worker in Chicago, Illinois

Winston Lockett, 21, Negro, CORE field secretary in Lebanon, Tennessee

Eric Weinberger, 31, a director of CORE handicrafts projects in Haywood, Tennessee, brutally tortured by police there.

*

"I am doing it for the South, hopefully, to illustrate that the most basic of freedoms of peaceful protest is not altogether extinguished down there..."

William Moore, in a letter to President Kennedy, 1963

*

Rec'd 5-15-63

WB ✓
JM
RTB ✓

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia
Phone: 6880331

MEMO

TO: KEY NORTHERN CONTACTS, ORGANIZATIONAL CONTACTS, FRIENDS OF SNCC GROUPS

FROM: SANDRA HAYDEN, NORTHERN LIAISON

We are attempting to develop a system with will provide our supporters with prompt news and facilitate crisis period communication. without costing us more money than we have to spend for mail and phone communications.

To do this we are developing a key list of contacts. The list will consist of students related to organizations on campuses which have given support in the past, liaison contacts with organizations which have supported us and/or share our concerns, Friends of SNCC groups, and key adult contacts.

We will hope to be able to rely on these contacts to relay information about events here to supporters in their area or to their constituencies in the organizations with which they work. They will receive all press releases plus crisis period communications, as well as the regular mailings we send to all contributors (the Student Voice and the newsletter).

This is our first key list mailing. We will appreciate your returning the enclosed form to us immediately. We will make up our key list on the basis of responses to this mailing.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond St. NW
Atlanta, Georgia
Phone: 688-0331

MEMO

TO: KEY CONTACTS
FROM: ATLANTA OFFICE SNCC

RE: FREEDOM CARS CAMPAIGN

Background:

We MUST have more adequate transportation for the field workers in rural areas. We have had some cars donated, but most of them have proved to be in bad shape and more hinderance than help. We must have some reliable (1958 or newer if possible) cars for Southwest Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama. The Arkansas staff would like to begin voter registration in East Arkansas, but has no transportation for preliminary work.

Program:

To meet this need, we are proposing a Freedom Cars Campaign. We are requesting donations of 1) new or new-used cars, 2) drivers to bring the cars to Atlanta, 3) insurance on the cars.

Details:

1. Procuring cars: You should be able to get a car donated by a used car dealer, a loan company, a prominent local Negro, a church, any other local group or individual you can think of who is interested in civil rights and might benefit from the publicity. The first one should be the hardest. Be sure to work out legal details of transferring ownership before the car leaves your area. Other donations should come more easily after the first car.

2. Procuring driver: This should be no problem. The better known the driver, the easier publicity will be.

3. Insurance: An insurance company, particularly a Negro company, might be prevailed upon to donate a policy. We don't know much about this, but you can explore it in your own area.

4. Public relations:

a. There should be a kick-off date for the campaign set now. By that time you should have a team ready for a press conference with either a key Negro paper or the metropolitan papers in your area. See press release on the back of this sheet prepared by the Bay Area Friends of SNCC who are plannign such a campaign.

b. Note that they are plannning to fill the cars with food. If you haven't already had a food campaign, this is still needed. You should be able to get a store to pledge the food for the publicity.

c. Note that they have involved a local Negro leader by having him present a certificate to the group going. Try to involved local leadership in the campaign in this or some other way and let us know the contacts you make who should get our mailings.

SAMPLE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Bay Area Friends of the Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee
5845 Chabot Court; Oakland, California
Mike Miller, Western Representative
OL 8-6626; TH 8-1516, UN 1-6404

FREEDOM CARS TO GO SOUTH TO AID VOTER REGISTRATION TEAMS IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

The desperate need for cars to transport field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in their voter registration work received some solution today. A"Freedom Team", composed of a driver who is going South, the donor of a 1955 Ford, the ____Auto Insurance Company, and a representative of "Snick," nickname for the Student Committee, announced that this is just the first such team and that more will come.

"I think this is the least we can do," said ____ _____, donor of the first "Freedom Car" and owner of the ____ Auto Insurance Company at _____. "These young people in the South," he continued, "are doing a job for all of us--and they can't even get from town to town because their funds are so low they can't afford decent cars."

Freedom driver, _____ _____, President of_ _____, said, "I've been looking for a way to go South and be more than a spectator. I think that what the Snick workers are doing is terrific. I'm goint to take this car down there, and then see if I can help in any other way during the summer."

The organization of "Freedom Teams" is a response to a desperate call from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee for cars for voter registration work. The problem is so serious, according to an Atlanta spokesman for the group, that it handicaps rural voter registration drives. James Forman, Executive Secretary of the student committee, said from their Atlanta office, "The Freedom Teams are an integral part of our non-violent fight for democracy in the South."

So that the cars don't go South empty, SNCC representatives are seeking food companies that will pledge to fill the cars with canned goods and other staples which will go to families cut off welfare or fired from their jobs because of voter registration and other civil rights activity. _____ _____, of _____ Stores, has pledged his firm to fill 10 such cars. "If there are people to give cars, and people to drive them, we are ready to fill them up with groceries," was his comment.

The first Freedom Team will meet with the press at 10:00 am, May 22, in the _____, ____ _____. Rev. _____ will present them with certificates of appreciation for their contributions.

-30-

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia
688-0331

KEY LIST

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Phone _____

Campus _____
or
Organization _____

Students: **********

Potential SNCC Support Groups on Campus _____

_____

I will____ will not_____ be in school next year.

Please send mailings next year to _____

_____

Summer Address _____

_____

****

Please add to your key list _____

_____

because _____.

S tudent
N onviolent
C oordinating
C ommittee

NEWSLETTER

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

Vols. 17, 18 & 19 May 21, 1963

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MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA — The Freedom Walkers, arrested May 3 after crossing the Alabama state line, are now in Kilby State Prison, Montgomery, Alabama. All have refused to make bond and intend to remain in jail as their witness for democracy in memory of William Moore. Attorney Fred Gray of Montgomery is working on arranging hearings on an injunction suit against Alabama officials for arresting all walkers on public U.S. highways.

Trial for the nine demonstrators — Jesse Harris, a SNCC Mississippi field secretary, was released due to illness — will be slated possibly in June. The five CORE men and four SNCC men are reported to be in good spirits. Eric Weinberger, 31, the director of a handicrafts project for evicted Negro sharecroppers in Haywood and Fayette Counties, Tennessee, is on an extended hunger fast.

Supporters of SNCC are urged to spread the word that the Freedom Walkers are — at the time of this writing — completing their 18th day in jail, now in a state prison which was once the "home" of the Scottsboro Boys. Books and letters may be sent to SNCCers Bill Hansen, Carver ("Chico") Neblett, Bob Zellner, and Sam Shirah at Kilby State Prison, Route 3, Box 115, Montgomery, Alabama. Prison regulations require the name and address of the sender on the envelope. All mail is censored.

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE — After days of demonstrations here, Mayor Beverley Briley is setting up a permanent Human Relations Committee, manned by white businessmen and Negro leaders. John Lewis, chairman of the Nashville Nonviolent Movement, reported that demonstrations — in which there was some violence by whites and Negroes — were touched off by William Moore's death, the Birmingham crisis, events in Mississippi. Lewis said he "hoped" that the Human Relations Com[illegible] would come up soon with a plan to desegregate the entire downtown area and make Nashville a "true open city."

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ALBANY, GEORGIA — Five SNCC staffers were arrested here in demonstrations against segregation May 20 and May 21. In the Albany city jail now are: Jack Chatfield, 20; Willie Ricks, 19; Prathia Hall, 22; Joyce Barrett, 22; and Joni Rabinowitz, 20. Chatfield and Ricks were arrested May 20 as they stood in a silent vigil in front of the Albany City Hall protesting the previous arrest of demonstrators. Misses Hall, Barrett and Rabinowitz were arrested May 21 as they and Dr. W. G. Anderson and Slater King passed out handbills across the street from the county courthouse urging Negroes not to vote for a bond issue. The Negro community objected to the bond issue because city officials refused to state flatly whether facilities would be desegregated in several new buildings.

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SLEMA, ALABAMA — While SNCC executive secretary James Forman addressed a mass meeting here, 50 cars filled with hostile whites surrounded the Tabernacle Baptist Church. The mob dispersed after the meeting.

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CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND — SNCC staffer Reggie Robinson reported that a truce was in effect in this Eastern Shore city after more than 100 Negroes were arrested demonstrating against segregation. Three generations of one family were jailed: Mrs. Gloria Richardson, leader of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee, her daughter, and her mother, wife of a later city councilman.

(over)

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI — SNCC staffers Bob Moses, Hollis Watkins, John Ball, Lavone Hampton and farmer Hartman Turnbow were arrested here May 8 after Turnbow's home burst into flame in a gasoline-bomb attack. Moses was taking photographs of the burning house when he and the three other SNCC staff members were arrested. Turnbow was arrested later and all were charged with arson. Additional charges of "interfering with an investigation" were filed against Moses. The Justice Department filed suit May 10 to release the five immediately who, the Department said, were arrested on "false and baseless charges." Charges of arson were dropped against the five May 13 and they were released. The "interfering" charge against Moses is being continued.

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KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE — Demonstrations resumed here against segregated movie theatres after a six-week fruitless truce. At least 150 students were arrested in this "All-American City" selected for awards by Look magazine. Marion Barry, Jr., SNCC executive committee member and leader of Students for Equal Treatment, was charged with assault and battery against a policeman after six officers picked him up and threw him into a police car. All demonstrators, including Barry, are now on bail.

*

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS — Ben Grinage, SNCC staffer, reported that all lunch counter facilities here desegregated May 8 after a two-month long continuous campaign in which 10 students from Arkansas AM & N College were expelled. Grinage reported that some 25-30 merchants had agreed to remove all racial signs in the downtown area and in shopping centers.

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FROM A FIELD REPORT: (Prior to the massive demonstrations in Raleigh, N.C. in which over 1000 students were arrested.) "Tonight a rally of students was held on the campus of Shaw University. Students present were from Shaw, St. Augustine, and high schools. Spirit was high and enthusiasm great. As I walked in, they were singing, 'I Woke Up This Morning with My Mind Stayed on Freedom.' The students announced the decision for the night — to march downtown. The Chief of Police and Mayor had spoken of the tension in the community and possibility of violence, finally asking them not to demonstrate. Being determined to go anyway, they organized groups of 'security squads' which were at intervals along the entire length of the line to stand between the marchers and on-lookers. Over 1500 students turned out."

from Ruby Doris Smith during a field trip to Raleigh, N.C.

WE NEED

MORE PROTESTS...about the Freedom Walkers to President Kennedy, Attorney General Kennedy, the Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department. Urge immediate and unconditional release of the Walkers, and guarantees that all citizens may walk on the public roads in Alabama in future without fear of arrest.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS...supporting students in Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham, Nashville, Albany, the Negroes trying to register in Mississippi, the Freedom Walkers, and the young and old heroes of the Birmingham Movement.

MORE NEWS...about the Freedom Walkers. Take this newsletter to your local press and remind them that the Walkers are still in jail and will be -- for some time.

SUPPLIES...we are still in need of typewriters for the Atlanta and field offices, pens, pencils, paper, typewriter erasers, carbon paper, etc. SEE...enclosed memorandum on Freedom Cars and Stamps for Freedom.

AND, OF COURSE, FUNDS...

URGENT URGENT URGENT URGENT URGENT

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia
Phone: 688-0331

MEMO
TO: SNCC SUPPORTERS
FROM: ATLANTA SNCC OFFICE
RE: SUMMER FUND RAISING CAMPAIGNS

Fund raising seems slow in the summer months. Many of our supporters are students who will be away from the campus. Many people are out of town and it is difficult to organize. However, our work goes on: we are hiring and training new people during the summer and they must be fed somehow. So, Please continue your individual contributions and whatever fund raising can be done.

We have two suggestions for summer fund raising projects which can be easily carried out. Please try to work on them.

I. STAMPS FOR FREEDOM

Background:
We are still in need of very basic items for the office and for the field which we have found can be obtained with trading stamps. If we could get enough stamps to get such items as cameras, fans, typewriters, tables, lamps, chairs, desks, etc., then we could use our money for other purposes such as transportation, communication, staff salaries.

Program:
We are asking our supporters to save all trading stamps, especially S & H Green Stamps, for us and to find other individuals and groups who will do the same.

Details:
1. Involving groups: Many individuals and groups who do not have large amounts of money to contribute could be convinced to save stamps for us. You might try reaching:

a. Students: Many college and high school students will be away from campus for the summer. They often trade where stamps are given, but do not keep the stamps. Try to make announcements on campus asking them to save stamps. Many college students going home for the summer might find this an easy project with which to introduce SNCC to their local communities.

b. Civic clubs, ladies clubs, churches: If you can get these groups to undertake the project you should collect with relatively little effort. An announcement from the president or the pulpit and a station for receiving the stamps are all that are needed. This is a good way to involve new individuals with SNCC.

c. Stores: Some stores might let you place collection boxes out for people who do take the stamps but don't really use them to place the stamps in.

2. Sending stamps down: Please place all stamps in books. We can use any kind, but prefer S & H Green Stamps. We can use them now, but the campaign can continue through next year. Please begin sending them as soon as possible.

(over)

II. SNCC FREEDOM CARS CAMPAIGN

Background:

We MUST have more adequate transportation for the field workers in rural areas. We have had some cars donated, but most of them have proved to be in bad condition and more hinderance than help. We must have some reliable (1958 or newer if possible) cars for Southwest Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama. The Arkansas staff would like to begin voter registration in East Arkansas, but they have no transportation for preliminary work.

Program:

To meet this need, we are proposing a Freedom Cars Campaign. We are requesting donations of 1) new or new-used cars, 2) drivers to bring the cars to Atlanta, 3) insurance on the cars.

Details:

1. Procuring cars: You should be able to get a car donated by a used car dealer, a loan company, a prominent local Negro or politician, a church, any other local group or individual you can think of who is interested in civil rights and might benefit by the publicity. The first one should be the hardest. Other donations should come more easily after the first car is given. Be sure to work out the legal details of transferring ownership before the car leaves your area. Give us this information and we will let you know in whose name car should be registered and whether arrangements should be made where you are or in Atlanta.

2. Procuring driver: This should not be a problem. There are many people who would like to come down South for a week. The better known the driver, the better your publicity will be.

3. Insurance: An insurance company, particularly a Negro company, might be prevailed upon to donate a policy. We don't know much about this, but you should investigate the possibilities.

4. Public relations:

a. A kick-off date for the campaign should be set. By that date you should have a team ready for a press conference with either a key Negro paper or the metropolitan papers in your area.

b. You might try filling the cars with food. There is still a need for this and you might be able to involve some local merchants in the effort.

c. Try to involve local leadership. A Negro minister might give a certificate of appreciation to the driver, car donor, insurance company, food contributor. This is a good way to help us interpret SNCC to the local Negro community.

d. If you can get some press coverage of this type, it will help you get another or several more cars.

5. If you simply have a car but no driver or anything else, let us know. Maybe we can make arrangements to get the car down.

Look – May 21, '63
Suff South

THE SOUTH'S WAR AGAINST NEGRO VOTES

BY JOHN POPPY
LOOK SENIOR EDITOR

We have walked through the shadows of death.
We've had to walk all by ourselves;
But we'll never turn back, no, we'll never turn back
Until we've all been freed and we have equality.

That is part of a song Bertha Gober, a tense, fragile-looking girl of 21, composed not long ago for an organization known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. On paper, the song struck me as awkward, even a little pretentious. But it is a favorite of the student civil-rights movement in the toughest areas of the Deep South. To find out why, I asked Bertha to sing it. She looked around at her friends in the busy SNCC office in Atlanta and said, softly, "No." She is shy, I thought, because I am an outsider, the only white person here.

"Please," I said.

"Close the door," she said.

We sealed ourselves off from the others. Bertha began to sing hesitantly, hunched over, staring at the floor. Then, as if she had found a way to tell a painful secret, she relaxed and forgot me as her own words set to her own melody took over. She stood very straight, tilting her head back so she could sing upwards in a strong, rich voice that warmed and overflowed the little room. When she finished, the office on the other side of the door was still. No talk, no footsteps, no typewriter sounds. There were tears in her eyes, and I understood the power of her song—part lament, part prayer, part battle cry.

A few hours later, I was talking with James Forman, SNCC's executive secretary. Bertha Gober's song came up again. "You see why this is a singing movement? The songs help. Without them, it would be ugly," Forman said. "Ugly."

Negroes in Mississippi are "still scared" to vote, says James Forman, Executive Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He is tortured by the thought that his people suffer more than they have to, and accuses the Kennedy Administration of not using all its muscle to protect SNCC voter-registration workers.

The main job of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is to persuade frightened, reluctant Negroes to register and vote. It is concentrating on two bedrock segregationist areas where Negroes account for over 50 percent of the population: southwestern Georgia and the Delta country of Mississippi.

Occasionally, there is well-publicized violence—for instance, the disorders that began in Greenwood, Miss., in March. Until then, there had been just two or three lonely voter-registration workers in Greenwood. When a young Negro passing through town was shot, however, more workers moved in. Fire damaged the office they were using, and a shotgun blasted the windows of an SNCC man's house. Aroused and united, Negroes marched to the courthouse in protest; local police dispersed them, arresting some; the Department of Justice arrived on the scene, and so did dozens of reporters. National attention was suddenly focused on Greenwood.

But in the fight for Negro votes, explosions like this one are the exception rather than the rule. Terrible as it seems, the excitement will eventually pass. For the real story of the voter-registration struggle in the South, we must look behind the headlines to the grim, everyday reality. Why does Bertha Gober sing, *We've had to walk all by ourselves?*

James Forman knows. Because of what he has seen in the past two years, he is a bitter man. He and some other Negro leaders feel that voter-registration workers pay a needlessly high price, in mental and physical anguish, for the gains they make. One of the ironies of the struggle in the South is that these leaders direct much of their bitterness not at their enemies the local segregationists, but at their friends in the Federal Government.

Forman knows that diehard whites will use all their muscle to prevent Negro voting. "They have a lot to lose," he says. But he is tortured by the thought that his people suffer even more than they have to, and he accuses the Kennedy Administration—particularly the Department of Justice—of not using all *its* muscle to protect SNCC voter-registration workers in the South.

Justice Department spokesmen vehemently disagree. The Department's overworked civil-rights staff has filed more than 35 voting suits under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, at least a dozen of them in defiant, unyielding Mississippi. During the past month and a half, it has taken legal action on behalf of the Negro demonstrators in Greenwood. But, says Burke Marshall, head of the Civil Rights Division, "I'm not running a police force."

An important suit, requesting an order barring discrimination against qualified Negroes who want to register, is now under way in Sunflower County, Miss. Sunflower is the home county of U. S. Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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SNCC – Agencies

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SNCC - Agencies

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One of the costs of that year of progress was a bleeding ulcer that nearly killed Forman this January. He had to send field secretaries into towns where he knew they might be killed. He saw seven SNCC fieldmen in Mississippi goaded by police harassment, lynch threats and beatings until they filed suit against Attorney General Kennedy and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in a desperate effort to get physical protection. He had to watch voter-registration workers not only in Mississippi but in Louisiana and southwestern Georgia driven to the edge of nervous breakdowns. He is constantly fighting the ugly suspicion that he and his people are alone, deserted by friends they had counted on.

"It is hard to describe the irony of the situation," Forman told me. "Voting is a constitutional right. We take time out of school, take all sorts of risks and try to register folks. When you get no help, that's pretty demoralizing. Take Mississippi. The Government has filed suits. OK. But people are still scared. They tell us, 'All right, I'll go down to register, but what you going to do for me when I lose my job and they beat my head?' And we can't do anything. The local folks are beginning to doubt that it's worth the risk."

Your name is Samuel Block. You are a Negro, 23 years old, born and raised in Mississippi. For the past year, you have been in the front lines of the voter-registration battle, as an SNCC *field secretary.*

Before all the help arrived in Greenwood last March, you and one or two others tried to cover all of Leflore County in the Mississippi Delta cotton country. Leflore's population is 65 percent Negro; almost all its voters are white. When you arrived last June in Greenwood, the county seat, you found a place to sleep, cheap as possible. Then you started knocking on doors, introducing yourself and your mission, trying to convince people who have never seen a ballot that it is their passport to freedom.

You found many of your own people afraid to talk to you because a police car followed you to each house, and the police parked in front, writing things down. They jailed you several times. Three white men beat you up, and you escaped being hit by a speeding pickup truck only because you jumped behind a telephone pole. One Thursday night last August, you barely got away from a group of whites armed with bricks, chains, ropes and pistols. You assume they meant to kill you, but you don't know for sure. You never know. You demanded protection from the Justice Department. You're not sure who it was you talked to in Washington, but you remember he said he couldn't move until a Federal statute was clearly violated. A reasonable answer, but it didn't make you feel any safer as night fell in Greenwood.

In the first six months, you managed to register five new voters.

Americans have read so much about lynchings, torture and murders that many of us, I suspect, are no longer troubled by an occasional atrocity. "There goes Mississippi again," we sigh, and move on after a moment's regret. But the possibility of death is only a part of the ordeal for men like Samuel Block. His enemy is ingenious; Block never knows where the next blow will fall. Perhaps someone to whom he talked will lose a job, or go to jail, or be dropped from the welfare rolls.

In cotton country, where almost all Negroes suffer from underemployment every winter, welfare and Government surplus food are important not just for comfort, but for survival. Last October, the Leflore County Board of Supervisors discontinued a major part of the commodities program for 1963. As a result, more than 22,000 people who lived on surplus food in the winter were cut off. The total included Negroes *and* whites, but Block's people suffered most. Suspecting that his activities had caused the reprisal, Block suffered too. This spring, the departments of Justice and Agriculture managed to persuade Leflore County to start the program again—but it had been a hard winter there. And if your people are too cold and hungry to worry about a concept like the vote, no matter how important you tell them it is, you can't help wondering. . . .

If you are lynched, says Samuel Block, "you're dead, that's all. Dying takes courage. Living day to day, week in and week out for a year, with no relief in sight, under endless harassment, tests not only your courage, but your sanity.

I have been in many towns in Mississippi. I was in Greenwood before the recent upheaval there, and have been back since it began. The first time, I went to see Block because his troubles were—and are—commonplace by Mississippi standards. It was not easy to locate him. He was, to all appearances, in hiding. He moved constantly; his mail went to a friend, who passed it on to him; he had no telephone. Luckily, I met three young Negroes in Greenville, not far from Greenwood, who knew where Block *might* be the next day. They offered to guide me to the place.

The four of us drove the 54 miles from Greenville to Greenwood the next morning, with the radio turned up loud to blanket the tension in the car. Three Negro passengers and a white man at the wheel do not feel comfortable driving through the Delta country. The stares and angry mutters of people along the road provoked nudges and nervous laughter among my companions.

Near Greenwood, a sign pointing to "Business District" directs the traveler off U. S. Highway 82. "Go past that," said one of my passengers. The highway separates Negro from white. We turned onto a dirt temporary road and found ourselves on narrow streets among wooden, two-story buildings. My passengers relaxed: they were in familiar territory. Now, I was the outsider.

We met Block on a street corner in the Negro section of Greenwood and headed off for a sandwich, but we didn't get it. The waiter in the café said, "Police told me I'd have big trouble if they ever caught me serving a white man." Block told him, "Well, don't bother serving me either," and we left.

BLOCK WALKS in long strides. His movements are abrupt, and even when he is sitting still long enough to talk, you can feel the tension in him. "We're working hard toward voter registration," Block said, "but it is beginning to seem impossible. We've carried 80 or 90 people up to the courthouse, but only five of them got registered. . . ."

That was not surprising. Mississippi law requires each applicant for registration to read and write and to interpret in writing any section of the state constitution and write an explanation of the duties of a citizen. The state constitution has 285 sections, some of which are, in the words of a Mississippi lawyer, "extremely difficult, long and tedious." The registrar is the sole judge of whether or not an applicant has passed the test. The name of each applicant is listed for two weeks in the local paper, "so they know who you are," says Block.

When I saw him, Block was still doggedly taking people to the courthouse. (Most would not go by themselves.) He refused to admit despair, but his talk was angry. "In the state of Mississippi," he said at one point, "every animal has a season but the Negro; you can shoot him anytime." To understand some of his bitterness, follow Block's early progress in Greenwood in these excerpts from his reports to James Forman:

June 20, 1962: "On my arrival in Greenwood, everything seemed the same as in Parchman, Miss. [site of the state prison farm]. Negroes working hard for nothing, each waiting for the other to do something. . . . In a conversation with Greenwood's big [Negro] businessmen, I was told to sponsor anything I want. Where? None other than the big [Negro] Elks Club . . ."

June 30: "I have cut my office and room rent very much. Office now $14 a month, living quarters $2.50 a week . . ."

July 11: "We lost our meeting place at the Elks Club. The members did not approve of our meeting there and singing Freedom songs. They could have turned us off in a better way than they did, waiting until we were fixing to have a meeting, then telling us to have it in our office . . .

July 16 [from one of Block's temporary helpers]: "Say, are we supposed to work both day and night like Sam? Man, he doesn't even take time to eat now; I don't know what has gotten into him lately."

July 26: "In all my hard days of [voter] workshop recruiting, I was only able and glad to get six to attend from Greenwood. . . . By the way, I cannot send a budget for this week because I did not have any money to spend anyway. . . ."

August 11: "With things going bad for me in Greenwood, some of the citizens have asked me to protect myself and leave now because the

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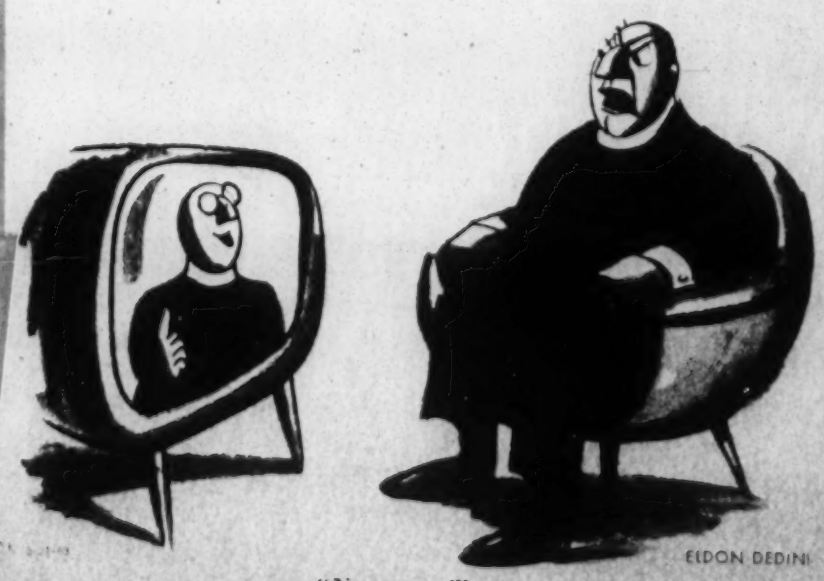

ELDON DEDINI

"Nonsense!"

"All right, I'll go down to register, but what you going to do for me when they beat my head?"

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In the first six months, you managed to register five new voters.

Americans have read so much about lynchings, torture and murders that many of us, I suspect, are no longer troubled by an occasional atrocity. "There goes Mississippi again," we sigh, and move on after a moment's regret. But the possibility of death is only a part of the ordeal for men like Samuel Block. His enemy is ingenious; Block never knows where the next blow will fall. Perhaps someone to whom he talked will lose a job, or go to jail, or be dropped from the welfare rolls.

In cotton country, where almost all Negroes suffer from underemployment every winter, welfare and Government surplus food are important, not just for comfort, but for survival. Last October, the Leflore County Board of Supervisors discontinued a major part of the commodities program for 1963. As a result, more than 22,000 people who lived on surplus food in the winter were cut off. The total included Negroes *and* whites, but Block's people suffered most. Suspecting that his activities had caused the reprisal, Block suffered too. This spring, the departments of Justice and Agriculture managed to persuade Leflore County to start the program again—but it had been a hard winter there. And if your people are too cold and hungry to worry about a concept like the vote, no matter how important you tell them it is, you can't help wondering. . . .

If you are lynched, says Samuel Block, "you're dead, that's all. Dying takes courage. Living day by day, week in and week out for a year, with no relief in sight, under endless harassment, tests not only your courage, but your sanity.

I have been in many towns in Mississippi. I was in Greenwood before the recent upheaval there, and have been back since it began. The first time, I went to see Block because his troubles were—and are—commonplace by Mississippi standards. It was not easy to locate him. He was, to all appearances, in hiding. He moved constantly; his mail went to a friend, who passed it on to him; he had no telephone. Luckily, I met three young Negroes in Greenville, not far from Greenwood, who knew where Block *might* be the next day. They offered to guide me to the place.

The four of us drove the 54 miles from Greenville to Greenwood the next morning, with the radio turned up loud to blanket the tension in the car. Three Negro passengers and a white man at the wheel do not feel comfortable driving through the Delta country. The stares and angry mutters of people along the road provoked nudges and nervous laughter among my companions.

Near Greenwood, a sign pointing to "Business District" directs the traveler off U. S. Highway 82. "Go past that," said one of my passengers. The highway separates Negro from white. We turned onto a dirt temporary road and found ourselves on narrow streets among wooden, two-story buildings. My passengers relaxed: they were in familiar territory. Now, I was the outsider.

We met Block on a street corner in the Negro section of Greenwood and headed off for a sandwich, but we didn't get it. The waiter in the café said, "Police told me I'd have big trouble if they ever caught me serving a white man." Block told him, "Well, don't bother serving me either," and we left.

BLOCK WALKS in long strides. His movements are abrupt, and even when he is sitting still long enough to talk, you can feel the tension in him. "We're working hard toward voter registration," Block said, "but it is beginning to seem impossible. We've carried 80 or 90 people up to the courthouse, but only five of them got registered. . . ."

That was not surprising. Mississippi law requires each applicant for registration to read and write and to interpret in writing any section of the state constitution and write an explanation of the duties of a citizen. The state constitution has 285 sections, some of which are, in the words of a Mississippi lawyer, "extremely difficult, long and tedious." The registrar is the sole judge of whether or not an applicant has passed the test. The name of each applicant is listed for two weeks in the local paper, "so they know who you are," says Block.

When I saw him, Block was still doggedly taking people to the courthouse. (Most would not go by themselves.) He refused to admit despair, but his talk was angry. "In the state of Mississippi," he said at one point, "every animal has a season but the Negro; you can shoot him anytime." To understand some of his bitterness, follow Block's early progress in Greenwood in these excerpts from his reports to James Forman:

June 20, 1962: "On my arrival in Greenwood, everything seemed the same as in Parchman, Miss. [site of the state prison farm]. Negroes working hard for nothing, each waiting for the other to do something. . . . In a conversation with Greenwood's big [Negro] businessmen, I was told to sponsor anything I want. Where? None other than the big [Negro] Elks Club . . ."

June 30, "I have cut my office and room rent very much. Office now $14 a month, living quarters $2.50 a week. . . ."

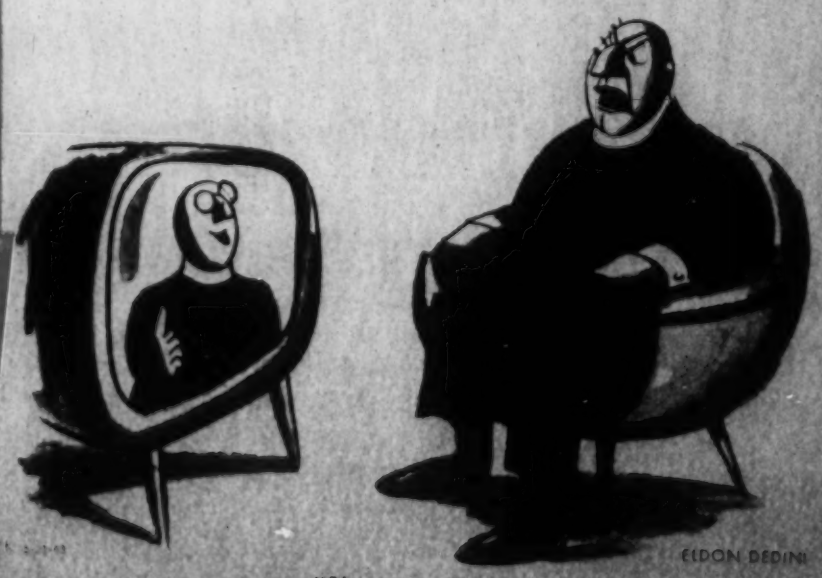
July 11: "We lost our meeting place at the Elks Club. The members did not approve of our meeting there and singing Freedom songs. They could have turned us off in a better way than they did, waiting until we were fixing to have a meeting, then telling us to have it in our office. . . .

July 16 [from one of Block's temporary helpers]: "Say, are we supposed to work both day and night like Sam? Man, he doesn't even take time to eat now; I don't know what has gotten into him lately."

July 26: "In all my hard days of [voter] workshop recruiting, I was only able and glad to get six to attend from Greenwood. . . . By the way, I cannot send a budget for this week because I did not have any money to spend anyway. . . ."

August 11: "With things going bad for me in Greenwood, some of the citizens have asked me to protect myself and leave now because the

continued



"Nonsense!"

Volunteers have received death threats

white people are planning to kill me. I replied, 'I am not leaving. . . .'

"Not more than a week ago, two Greenwood city policemen came to our office. I met them at the foot of the stairway and was told they were investigating an automobile theft. [One] voiced his opinion that I was a 'smart nigger from up North and if I didn't say Yes Sir and No Sir to him I would end up on the concrete without any teeth.' Last Friday, I took four Negroes to the county court in Greenwood. . . . I had given them instructions in how to register before we went. We arrived at about 2:30 p.m. and found a female deputy registrar, who acknowledged the presence of Negroes by asking me, 'What's for you, boy?' The four Negro applicants were frightened by the deputy registrar's attitude. . . .

"When I arrived home, I received a call from an individual who identified himself as speaking for the White Citizens Council. He told me, 'If you take anybody else up to register, you'll never leave Greenwood alive.' I get such calls with some frequency. About a week and a half ago, Miss ——, from who I rented a room for some time, told me that she received a similar call.

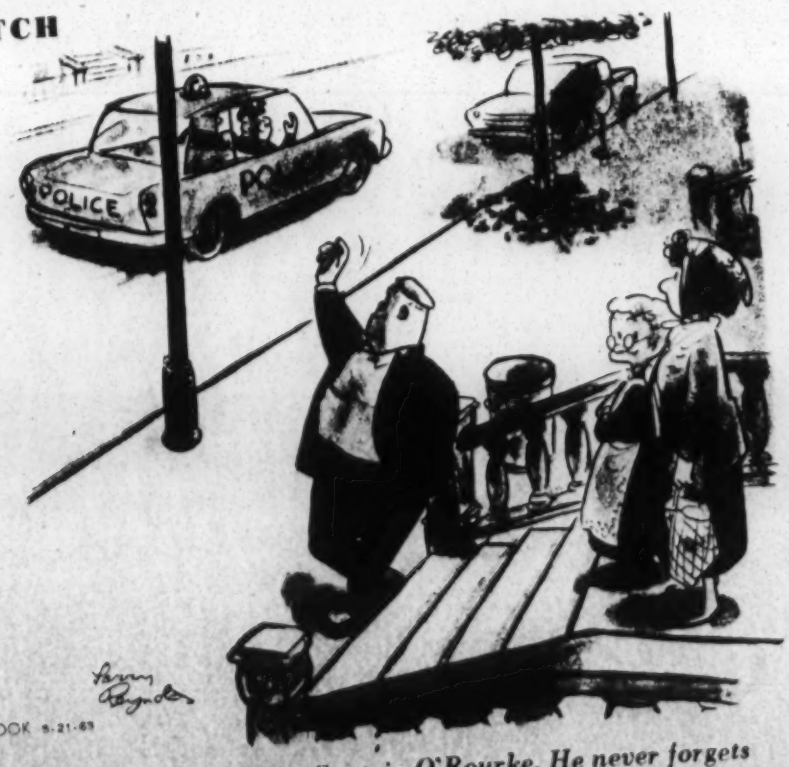
"Today, I took two Negroes to the registrar's office. The Negroes finished filling out the application form and the literacy and citizenship tests . . . and left the office. Two policemen were waiting just outside the courthouse. They said something to me, but I just ignored them, got into a taxi and took the applicants home. The police followed, stopping in front of the homes of the applicants and sat writing something. . . ."

Ironically, the recent incidents in Greenwood have proved more effective than all Block's persuasion. Since the beginning of March, hundreds of aroused Negroes have tried to register there; few have passed the tests, of course, but at least they tried.

But Block and others like him do not want to depend on violence for results. He pretends to see hope in the Justice Department's suit to open the voter rolls in Senator Eastland's Sunflower County, which borders Leflore County on the west. "Maybe if the Justice Department wins the suit over there, things will ease off here in Leflore," he says. But he doesn't really believe that. The Department, he knows, has had to work county by county in its tedious, expensive effort to break down 150 years of tradition in a defiant state.

As lawyers fight their battles in court, lonely young people will continue to struggle for voter registration in less public places. Block and his companions are outnumbered. SNCC and other groups like it are small, and they do not seem to attract many new recruits. That means there is little prospect of relief for the field secretaries. They have been at their posts for over a year now and will try to stay there indefinitely, despite the inevitable battle fatigue that makes some weep—and sing—in anguish. For them, the voter-registration movement is an endless, nerve-racking series of guerrilla battles in dark corners of the Black Belt. In many ways, it is like underground warfare in an occupied country. To have to think in such terms of American citizens on their own soil is, as James Forman says, ugly. END

BUTCH



"I like that Captain O'Rourke. He never forgets the citations and promotions he gets apprehending Butch."

Dep Stuff
WRB
JM
RB
JS
JL
File

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE TO ALL PAPERS
Sunday, May 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 2-8764

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council made today the following statement:

"By its decisions of May 20, 1963 in the 'sit-in' cases, the Supreme Court moved our law a long step nearer the American ideal of equal rights.

"These decisions confront the South again with an historic choice. They set before us a renewed opportunity for the kind of magnanimity -- and intelligence -- which we turned our backs on in 1954. The South nine years ago was called on by the national will for greatness; instead, it responded with a self-blighting display of malice and futility. The recent events in Birmingham are only the latest episode of this impoverishing of the regional spirit.

"The Court's decision of May 20 came, however, at a time of promising events as well. In several southern cities -- Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Knoxville, and Nashville among others -- there has arisen an unprecedented awareness among civic leaders that segregation must end, without delay, in all public and business services.

"Equality is an American ideal. It has become also a practical necessity. But it is first of all an issue of human decency.

"In the United States, and particularly in the South, we are adopting measures which already are outgrown by Negro needs and impatience. Had we years ago vigorously defended voting rights in the courts, had we made beginnings in the desegregation of public accommodations and services, had we established rules to protect fair and equal employment rights, had we done these and other like things then -- which we are beginning to do now -- they might have been in time. They are not any longer.

"The legitimate unrest of Negro citizens requires a statesmanship adequate for the times, from national, state, and local governments, and from private businesses.

"We need to turn from the mere defense of voting rights against criminal violation to the positive assurance of voting rights; from token school desegregation to a loving concern for the education of all our children. We need in all of American life to accept and benefit from each other.

"Negro Southerners, supported by white people of good will, have been the South's moral leaders these last few years. The whole region and the nation owe them a debt for what they have accomplished, and for their continued faith in American institutions.

We need, in the spirit of Judge Tuttle's ruling of May 22 regarding the expulsion of Birmingham school children, to direct our thoughts and actions at the main issue: at how the welfare of the South's people can be enlarged. Vindictive policies are always self-defeating; responsible Southerners must not longer tolerate them.

"The Supreme Court defines the law of the land and the duty of citizens under it. Southern states and cities ought not again, or still, evade and avoid legal responsibilities which clearly are theirs. The South can recover its title-deeds in American democracy by now taking specific actions that would show its loyalty to the spirit of the law and to its own Negro citizens. These actions should include

--the immediate dropping of charges against peaceful demonstrators in any cities where charges are pending;

--the removal in all cities of segregated practices in governmental facilities and in stores, hotels, restaurants or other businesses serving the general public.

"Finally, we take note of the imminent desegregation of the University of Alabama, and of President Kennedy's straightforward remarks of May 22. The

disorders of last fall at the University of Mississippi must not be allowed to recur. We are confident that Alabama students will act with the dignity and good will shown in January by the students of Clemson. We trust that President Kennedy and his Administration will be prepared to act forthrightly to insure that the Negro enrollees will not be delayed or harassed as they enter on their studies, and that the integrity of federal courts will not again be defamed."

NOTE: The Southern Regional Council is a Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South. Members of the Executive Committee are:

James McBride Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.
President of the Southern Regional Council

John H. Wheeler, Durham, N. C.
Chairman of the Executive Committee

Albert W. Dent, New Orleans, La.

Marion A. Wright, Linville Falls, N. C.

Josephine Wilkins, Athens, Ga.

Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta, Ga.

Paul R. Christopher, Knoxville, Tenn.

John A. Griffin, Tallahassee, Fla.

Grace T. Hamilton, Atlanta, Ga.

John P. Nelson, Jr., New Orleans, La.

Raymond Wheeler, Charlotte, N. C.

H. Franklin Williams, Coral Gables, Fla.

Stephen J. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.

Thomas W. Young, Norfolk, Va.

Joseph F. Haas, Atlanta, Ga.

- END -

WB
JM
RTB

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

MAY 29 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC ANNOUNCES PETITION CAMPAIGN
TO FREE IMPRISONED FREEDOM WALKERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MAY 24 -- Officials of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee announced today the beginning of a nation-wide petition campaign to free nine imprisoned Freedom Walkers who were arrested moments after they crossed the Alabama state line on May 3.

Nine white and Negro men from SNCC and the Congress of Racial Equality are now in Kilby State Prison, Montgomery, Alabama. Other walkers, arrested this week, are in the Etowah County Jail near Gadsden.

SNCC officials in Atlanta reported that a petition drive has already been started by the New York Friends of SNCC, 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

The nine men took up the walk of William Moore, a Baltimore postal employee slain on route 11 April 23. Moore had been making a trek from Chattanooga, Tenn. to Jackson, Miss. where he hoped to present a letter to Gov. Ross Barnett asking for human relations based on mutual respect.

The New York petition, addressed to President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, reads in part:

> We, the undersigned, urgently appeal for the immediate and unconditional release of all the Freedom Walkers recently arrested in Alabama. We feel that the Freedom Walkers were unjustly arrested and that steps must be taken to undo this wrong...Since the Freedom Walkers have been unfairly arrested, they have pledged to remain in jail without bond until national pressure is generated to insure the right of all citizens to walk on any road in any state in this land of the free...

SNCC officials are asking local groups and "all friends of democracy" to obtain petitions from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga., or to circulate their own, asking the Justice Department to enter the case immediately and file for immediate release of all walkers imprisoned in the state.

The Walkers could be sentenced to 18 months in state jails.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WOMAN SNCC FIELD SECRETARY MOLESTED IN ALBANY JAIL

ALBANY, GEORGIA, MAY 24 --Charles Sherrod, director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's Southwest Georgia project, reported yesterday that he had received a written statement by a woman SNCC field secretary that she had been molested in the Albany City Jail. May 21.

Faith Holsaert, a 20 year old white woman from Brooklyn, was arrested in a prayer vigil in front of the Albany City Hall to protest the arrest of some 70-odd demonstrators in the past two weeks.

Miss Holsaert said that police threatened to strip her, asked if her sister -- who has also worked for SNCC in Albany--"was as well built as I was," and "would I give them some sugar." She also said that one policeman ran his hand over her.

Miss Holsaert wrote:

> Ronnie Mathis booked me. He asked me if I were white, and I said, "that's what they tell me." He started asking who wanted to search me... Then they (the police) started asking me about my sister, and finally Ronnie Mathis asked if she were as well built as I. One of them ran his hand over my breast. They threatened to strip me. There were ten officers in the office with me. Later about 4 a.m. a man who could have been Ronnie Mathis poked me in my head and asked if I were pregnant, my name, did I go with colored boys, and would I give him some sugar if he came into the cell.

Miss Holsaert was a student at Barnard College in New York City when she came to Southwest Georgia to work on SNCC's voter registration program. In February, 1963, she began to work in Terrell County, and was the first white woman to work in the area.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel.: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May, 1963

SNCC FIELD SECRETARIES ARRESTED AT ALBANY CITY HALL;
COUNTY POLICE ATTACK THIRD STAFFER ON STREET

ALBANY, GEORGIA, MAY 23 -- Field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee were arrested last night for the third straight day here protesting segregation. Another SNCC staff member was slapped by county policemen last night and charged with "driving over the center line."

Faith Holsaert, 20, and Don Harris, 22, both SNCC field secretaries who had been working in Terrell and Lee counties on voter registration, were arrested last night with Louise Carter, assistant secretary of the Albany Movement, in front of the City Hall in a prayer vigil. The three were praying for some 70-odd demonstrators who have been arrested in the past week.

Ralph Allen, 22, a SNCC field secretary in Sumter County, was driving last night from the Albany headquarters when city police stopped him and asked for his license and registration. The Dougherty County Deputy Sheriff and another county policeman drove up.

Allen reported today that city police followed him for a while, and then "the county took over." Allen said they stopped him, and told him to put his hands on top of the policecar while they searched him.

Allen said, "Am I under arrest?" He reported that when he said this, one of the county officers slapped him three times in the face. Police answered that he was under arrest and charged him with "driving over the center line."

Allen said today after being bailed out this morning that he did drive over the center line "for about a foot" while making a left turn, but that "in any case, the line was a broken one."

All but two of the eight SNCC field secretaries in the Southwest Georgia area are in City Jail, and are committed to remain until the charges are dropped.

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WBL
JM
RTBL

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUN 6 1963

66 YEAR OLD MINISTER RELEASED IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 3 — After the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) asked Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. to "take immedate steps" to release a 66-year-old California minister sentenced to serve 30 days on a prison farm, he was released from jail.

The SNCC office here said Allen had been asked to free the Rev. Ashton Bryant Jones, jaileed here Thursday, May 30, with a Negro student from Atlanta University when the two participated in a sit-in demonstration at a segregated restaurant.

Police said Jones, who is white, and 20-year-old Carl Arnold were arrested at Lebs Restaurant, a recent target of anti-segregation demonstrations. Both were bound over to the Fulton County Criminal Court, and Jones was charged with having violated a section of the city code which makes it unlawful for a person to come to Atlanta with the express purpose of violating the law. Jones has been active in integration drives in other states, and has been jailed "at least 30 times."

Ralph Moore, Executive Secretary of the Committee On Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR)--the student group coordinating protests here--had said "massive demonstrations" would occur in downtown Atlanta unless Jones were released.

Police said Jones lay down on a courtroom floor after being sentenced and had to be carried back to jail. The California minister, jailed here a week ago during another demonstration, has refused to cooperate with policemen andjailers, forcing them to carry him to his cell. During his last jail stay here, Rev. Jones complained that he was held in solitary confinement, stripped of his clothes, and "roughly handled" by jailers.

SNCC also asked members of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, who earlier this week issued a statement endorsing integration of businesses serving the public, to "take the lead by adopting non-discriminatory practices and fair emploument policies in their own businesses."

-30-

S tudent
N onviolent
C oordinating
C ommittee

NEWS

NEWS RELEASE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331
June 3, 1963

ARSON CHARGES RECESSED BY COX

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, June 1 - United States District Judge Harold Cox has recessed until late July a hearing on a Justice Department suit to halt prosecution of two Negroes by Holmes County.

The government contends arson charges against Hartman Turnbow, 58-year-old Tchula, Mississippi farmer, and Robert Moses, a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), were "attempts to intimidate Negroes seeking to vote."

Turnbow testified his home was fire-bombed and he was fired upon by a white man about 3 a. m. on May 8.

County officials charged the farmer, active in a SNCC-sponsored vote drive, set the fire to work of sympathy for the vote campaign.

The Justice Department has asked also for an order requiring the county to accept poll tax payments from Negroes and for protection for Negroes seeking to register.

Hazel Brannon Smith, editor of the Lexington Examiner, testified she heard former Sheriff Andrew W. Smith (no relation) say Negroes would not vote while he was in office, 1956 - 1960.

Smith, now deputy sheriff under his wife, arrested Turnbow after the fire after jailing Moses for arson and for refusing to stop taking pictures of the partially-burned house when an officer requested it.

Moses, who heads the state-wide vote project, testified he allowed his trial to begin in a Justice of the Peace Court in Tchula although he had no lawyer.

Turnbow testified the deputy sheriff told him he had "outside agitators at his house stirring up all this hell."

72% of Holmes County's citizens are Negroes. However, only .5% of the voting age Negroes are registered.

-30-

SNCC SUMMER DRIVES SET

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, June 3 - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said today it would expand present anti-segregation programs and voting drives in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Georgia.

The Atlanta-based student group said Negroes would make attempts to register in large numbers in "black belt" areas and that mass anti-segregation demonstrations would occur in large and small cities.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA
June 4, 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FREEDOM WALKERS CONVICTED, FINED

FORT PAYNE, ALABAMA, JUNE 4 - The Freedom Walkers, a group of young men who attempted to continue a slain postman's journey to Mississippi, were convicted here yesterday of "conduct calculated to breach the peace" and fined $200.00 each. The men had been in several Alabama jails - including notorious Kilby Prison - since May 3.

Star witness for the state at the trial was Colonel Al Lingo, director of the Alabama Public Safety Department. Lingo testified that "racial tension was high" on the day the Walkers crossed into Alabama, and that they were jailed to "prevent somebody being killed."

Attorney Fredy Gary of Montgomery, citing several Supreme Court cases in which the court held that if peaceful protest is met with violence, those who perpetrate the violence should be arrested, and not those protesting.

Gray asked Circuit Judge Hawkins to dismiss charges of "disorderly conduct" against James Forman, Executive Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Landy McNair, a SNCC Field Secretary. Both were arrested May3 in Forman's car after they drove across the Alabama state line. Judge Hawkins dismissed the charges.

All 10 Freedom Walkers - half from SNCC and half from the Congress of Racial Equality - announced they would appeal the conviction and the fine. The 10 are now out of jail on an aggregate appeal bond, which includes court costs, of $2,500.00.

Eric Weinberger, 31, a CORE volunteer, ate food yesterday for the first time in 31 days. Civil rights observers here say this is one of the longest fasts in the history of the movement. Weinberger walked into the courtroom, but had to be helped occasionally by others. He lost approximately 40 pounds.

-30-

SNCC FIELD SECRETARIES CONVICTED, SENTENCES PROBATED IN ALBANY, GA. POLICE BEAT TERRELL CO. FAMILY

ALBANY, GEORGIA, June 5 - Seven field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and eight Albany citizens, after 15 days in the City Jail, were convicted here yesterday of "disorderly conduct" after they participated in anti-segregation demonstrations. The seven were sentenced to 30 days, but since they had served 15, the remainder of their terms was probated.

The seven were: Willie Ricks, 19; Joyce Barrett, 24; Prathia Hall, 22; Joni Rabinowitz, 22; Don Harris, 22; Faith Holsaert, 20; and Jack Chatfield, 20.

All were arrested either for distribution handbills without a permit of for participating in prayer vigils protesting the arrest of over 70 people here in recent weeks.

Joyce Barrett reported yesterday that when she and Joni Rabinowitz were arrested on May 21, a matron forced them to strip down to their underclothes to see wether they had cigarettes. Miss Barrett said that the two young women discovered some days later the matron had had them stand in a spot whiched placed them in direct vision of most male prisoners.

Several of those released yesterday had been on a fast for eight days protesting their arrest. Miss Barrett estimated the group experienced an average weight loss of "from eight to ten pounds."

Albany Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett denied charges that police officers fondled and made propositions to SNCC worker Faith Holsaert when she was jailed.

All seven vowed to continue their protests "because we want to see real democracy come to Southwest Georgia."

In a later report, Charles Sherrod, director of SNCC's Southwest Georgia program, said that police had beaten the Kendrick family in Dawson on June 1. Bobby Joe Kendrick has been active in Terrell County's vote drive, and was walking in Dawson with his parents when police officer Bill Ferguson pulled a gun on them and hit them

-30-

ASK YOURSELF THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION:

What have I personally done to Maintain Segregation?

If the answer disturbs you, probe deeper and decide what you are willing to do to preserve racial harmony in Selma and Dallas County.

Is it worth four dollars to prevent a "Birmingham" here? That's what it costs to be a member of your Citizens Council, whose efforts are not thwarted by courts which give sit-in demonstrators legal immunity, prevent school boards from expelling students who participate in mob activities and would place federal referees at the board of voter registrars.

Law enforcement can be called only after these things occur, but your Citizens Council prevents them from happening.

Why else did only 350 Negroes attend a so-called mass voter registration meeting that outside agitators worked 60 days to organize in Selma?

Gov. Wallace told a state meeting of the council three weeks ago: "You are doing a wonderful job, but you should speak with the united voice of 100,000 persons. Go back home and get more members."

Gov. Wallace stands in the University doorway next Tuesday facing possible ten years imprisonment for violating a federal injunction.

Is it worth four dollars to you to prevent sit-ins, mob marches and wholesale Negro voter registration efforts in Selma?

If so, prove your dedication by joining and supporting the work of the Dallas County Citizens Council today. Six dollars will make both you and your wife members of an organization which has already given Selma nine years of Racial Harmony since "Black Monday."

Send Your Check To THE DALLAS COUNTY

Citizens Council

SELMA, ALABAMA

YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS GOOD FOR 12 MONTHS

The fund appeal for the Dallas County Citizen's Council of Selma, Alabama on the other side of this sheet directly affects the two boys above as it affects you.

the fund appeal appeared in the SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL. Its readers will heed the plea to "prevent sit-ins, mob marches and wholesale Negro voter registration in Selma."

Its readers will prove their dedication "by joining and supporting the work of the Dallas County Citizens Council today."

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Gommittee also has an active program in Dallas County and in neighboring Wilcox County.

Bernard LaFayette, a 22 years old minister and his wife, Colia, have been working out of Selma since January, 1963. They have set up six voter education classes in Dallas and Wilcox Counties, and in April, accompanied the first group of Negroes to ever attempt to register in Wilcox County to the courthouse there. Significantly, no county officials--sheriff, registrar, or judge--were to be found.

When SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman spoke at a Selma mass meeting in May, 500 white men in cars surrounded the church and kept a crowd of 300 Negroes inside until midnight.

Three weeks ago, 19-years-old Bosie Reese, a local youth who has been working with the LaFayettes, was roughed up and arrested by a deputy sheriff when he accompanied some Negroes to the registrar's office.

LaFayette was beaten by two white men in June after he answered their call for help with a stalled car.

Now four other local people have joined the LaFayettes in the vote drive. One is a minister, fired from his job when his employer learned he had been attending voter registration meetings.

Others have also lost their jobs because they want to register and vote.

But LaFayette - and other Alabama Negroes (who in Wilcox County are 0% of the registered voters but 77.9% of the population) - will continue to try to become real American citizens.

But they need your help.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

THE long-playing phonograph record has become more, much more, than a medium for the presentation of music in recent years. Poetry, drama, lectures, languages and other aspects of what the trade now calls the "Spoken Word" category have broadened the scope of the LP considerably.

Over the past two years, the documentary LP has come into its own, with albums preserving dramatic events from contemporary history with an eye towards posterity but with a practical look at reaching more people right now.

The Albany, Georgia, disturbances of this year have now been made the subject of a documentary LP called "Freedom in the Air" which has been issued by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee as SNCC-101. It is available from the committee at 135 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga., for $4.

It contains on-the-spot recordings of sermons, songs and statements by several participating in the Albany Movement, as well as a calm and measured commentary which brings the whole event into focus. Alan Lomax and Guy Carawan are the producers of the LP and they

are to be congratulated for an excellent job.

What this album does is to bring out, through the voices of the participants, some measure of the reality of the new battle that is being fought today. In what sometimes seems like a parallel to the Free French Maquis fight against the Gestapo in France during World War II, the Southern Negroes are today inexorably moving towards a degree of emancipation and freedom impossible to conceive of a decade ago.

Their weapons are non-violent action and the precepts of Christianity, a combination which is proving impossible to withstand. Their goals are simple and explicit —"Just to walk the streets in dignity . . . just to be like anybody else . . . all we're trying to do is to help America preserve herself." These are the words of the participants in this album.

The contents combine individual statements with music and with preaching. The words have the dignity and the inevitability of conviction. When the resonant voice of the preacher says that the goal is democracy and adds "we shall continue to assemble and to march until we get to that goal," it is impossible to conceive of failure.

This is an inspiring album. And there are many lessons in it. America, the narrator says, can't lead the world when most of the people are colored if it fails to grant full citizenship to the Negro at home. "If you cannot give them their rights, you c not speak to us," the prea er says.

Of course, one of the m powerful aspects of this tire situation is the way which the leaders of the bany Movement have cl lenged the conscience America. "We're going to the Negro to save the tion," one of them says this album and this is central point.

A portion of the recor devoted to a statement b young man who was one the 737 imprisoned in greatest mass arrest America's history. He how the sheriff of a Geo county stopped a group f singing and praying in "I don't want no damn s ing and no damn prayin here. When you come my jail, you lose all rights," the sheriff told t

I know of no more mo statement of the situatio Albany, in all its horror its glory, available t than this album produce the Student Non-Violent ordinating Committee.

FREEDOM IN THE AIR
ALBANY, GEORGIA

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE SNCC 101

1961
1962

An Inspiring Album With Lesson and an Eye on Poster

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N. W.

Atlanta 14, Georgia

JAZZ *notes*

Eric Larrabee

PROTEST

Jazz is so often spoken of as a music of protest that sometimes it is well to remember what a music of protest really is. There are the banners-unfurled marching songs ("*Allons enfants de la* etc. etc.") and there are the plaintive melodies of suffering, like "*Die Moorsoldaten*" and others of the songs of the Spanish Civil War so many of us grew up on. But there is also the music, in our own time, which stems from protests presently and actually experienced. To this category belong the songs of the Southern Negroes who are going into battle, often dangerous and doubtful—at the drugstore counters, bus stations, and sidewalks before the city hall—against the massed intransigence of the white minority which hates to give way before them. These are the songs of people who have been in jail, are going, or expect to go, to jail for what they believe. They exist contemporaneously with you and me.

Of course the sad thing is that validity of emotion does not necessarily guarantee validity of art. Out of profound despair may come banalities; men may go bravely to their deaths crying nonsense. The words may have been sung out spontaneously in the heat of passion, the singers may themselves have undergone the trials the music seeks to memorialize, and still the outcome may be insufficient to its origins. The so-called "Sit-In Songs" recorded by Dauntless (a *nom de guerre* for Audio Fidelity) partake of this unhappy fate; they are the truth packaged and merchandized by the record business, and thus something less than true. The liner notes appended to them can only be recommended as proof that the disk-jockey mentality can cheapen *anything*.

Fortunately there is another record available, though not through retail outlets, in which the sound of protest can be heard alive and quick; and it is as much of a tribute as the "Sit-In Songs" are a travesty. It is a "documentary," which means there are repetitions, and voices are mixed in with the music, but its materials are rich with immediacy and danger. It is called "Freedom in the Air," and you can get it by sending a minimum contribution of four dollars to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond Street, N. W., Atlanta 14, Georgia. The standards set by reality are sometimes higher than we have any reason to expect.

Sit-In Songs. Dauntless DS 4601. **Freedom in the Air,** Albany, Ga. SNCC-101.

Harper's MAGAZINE

RECORD NOTES

FREEDOM IN THE AIR: A DOCUMENTARY ON ALBANY, GEORGIA. (*Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee,* SNCC-101, $4. 135 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.)

There have been several records documenting the prideful awakening of Southern Negroes as they are converted to nonviolent, direct mass action. None so far is anywhere near as powerful and exhilarating as this album of the events in Albany, Georgia, during the past two years. Produced by the folk experts Alan Lomax and Guy Caravan, the recording focuses on the insistent courage of the initial students who would not be moved and who gradually drew more and more older Negroes into disregard for danger. As one member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee said, "It took a long time for us to unenslave their minds." For an obbligato to the soft, stubborn voices of the student activists and the local Negro leaders, there are blazing, chanting sermons and sweeping gospel tunes as well as sharply turned adaptations of pop material to the revolution at hand. With uncommon skill, Lomax and Caravan have flowingly juxtaposed first-person accounts of the pressure points in and out of the Albany jails with the music and the preaching.

Besides their irreversible challenge to the white power structure, the leaders of the Albany movement also note with gratification the change that has taken place within the Negro community itself: "Doctors and lawyers and teachers and domestics walked together to jail and got to know each other in the cells . . . We come back to the community and it's not the same any more. You feel people talking together—people you'd never think would speak to this person or that person."

THE REPORTER

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1962.

FOLK CRUSADE ON DISKS

By ROBERT SHELTON

DESPITE the widespread use of music as a weapon in the integration movement in the South today, there are relatively few recordings of that music, yet. It is safe to predict that a growing number of disks will attempt to document this truly functional use of folk music.

Spirituals, hymns and protest songs have figured in the history of the Negro people's battles for freedom and equal rights since ante-bellum days. Currently, the integration movement is sparking a wave of widespread topical song writing. Under the pressure of various sit-in movements and anti - segregation demonstrations, music has been a vital force to the Negroes. Songs old and new have been used to raise the spirits of the integrationists and to "melt the hearts" of desegregationists.

Two recent recordings and two earlier recordings have tried to capture the spirit of nonviolent resistance to segregation, as reflected in song and words. The stand-out of the four is **Freedom in the Air**, a documentary on Albany, Ga., in 1961-62. The disk was manufactured by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond Street, N. W., Atlanta 14, Ga. "Freedom in the Air" was produced by Alan Lomax and Guy Carawan and based on an original idea and field work by Mr. Carawan.

Albany Story

The whole story of the coalition of integration forces in the segregation bulwark of Albany is recounted in this disk in penetrating terms, and through some stirring singing. An aide of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, the Rev. Andrew Young, has commented on the quality of the church singing in Albany. He said to a visitor last August that there was a "soul" in the singing in Albany congregations that was unlike anything he had heard elsewhere.

In brief interludes on "Freedom in the Air" one hears the traditional common - metered hymns—long, doleful, busy with improvisation, minor in cast. There are also excerpts of the newer freedom songs, set either to traditional melodies or to current popular songs. One hears the splendid voice of Bernice Johnson, who merits a recording of her own, and various groups of students and older residents. This is primarily a spoken document, however.

SYMBOL—Shirley Thomas sings during demonstration against segregation. Such events have been documented on recent recordings.

The record tells the Albany story in the words of M. S. Page and Charles Sherrod and in a stirring sermon by the Rev. Ben Gay. "Freedom in the Air" is the most effective documentary recording to grow out of the integration movement. But it gives only a brief look at the splendid musical side of the Albany story, and we hope that another disk will further explore the music there.

Sit-In Songs: Songs of the Freedom Riders (Dauntless DM 4301; stereo, DS 4601) was produced by and for the Congress of Racial Equality. A group of students led by Henry Thomas made the recording this fall. On the disk are 12 songs: "Certainly, Lord," "Which Side Are You On?," "Hallelujah, I'm a 'Traveling," "Hold On," "I Woke Up This Morning," "Do You Want Your Freedom?," "Get Your Rights, Jack," "I Know We'll Meet Again," "We Went Down to Mississippi," "How Did You Feel?," "Michael Rowed the Boat Ashore" and "We Shall Overcome."

The contents give a good cross-section of songs currently in use in the integration movement. Every conceivable type of popular, labor, religious and folk music source is used to tell the story of the integrationists' aims, hopes and problems. Unfortunately, little of the heat or fervor of these songs in their actual settings has been caught. The performance, from a strictly esthetic sense, is a weak one. For the time being, one must rest on it as a page from a living newspaper.

Some of the same reservations pertain to **We Shall Overcome: Songs of the 'Freedom Riders' and the 'Sit-Ins'** (Folkways FH 5591). This earlier disk contains "spirituals, gospels and the new songs of the freedom rider and sit-in movement" performed by the Montgomery Gospel Trio, the Nashville Quartet and Guy Carawan. The chief musical interest here is in the old songs of determination, "Hold On" and "We Shall Not be Moved." Also, a very clever parody in rock 'n' roll style, "Your Dog," meets these serious matters with humor. The level of performance is better here than on the Dauntless disk, but again, it only a shadow of the actual pressure points.

Documentary

There are 11 songs on **The Nashville Sit-In Story** (Folkways FH 5590). This was a 1960 project by Guy Carawan, employing a large cast of singers and spoken parts that re-create scenes at lunch counters, jails, courtrooms and other episodes in the desegregation drama. The general format is that of a radio documentary with singing. But Mr. Carawan's experience did not really pay off until he did the "Freedom in the Air" disk two years later.

COMMUNITY • JULY, 1963 • Vol. 22, No. 11

Freedom Singers

TWO NEW RECORDS

SIT-IN-SONGS, Songs of the Freedom Riders. (Dauntless—DM 4301. CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. $3.95.)

FREEDOM IN THE AIR, produced by Alan Lomax and Guy Carawan. (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 135 Auburn Avenue N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. $4.00.)

The word FREEDOM is an old word, and yet it's as new as young America. FREEDOM has been on the lips, on the tongues, of many people throughout the centuries, and it will be a word, I'm sure, used again and again by future generations. Hopefully, the word, as well as the idea of FREEDOM may one day, with continued usage, have an international significance for all people.

I say all this as a way of introducing two interesting Freedom recordings, which I recommend highly to any person in pursuit of understanding the Negro's present-day struggle for freedom.

Sit-In-Songs was produced by CORE—Committee On Racial Equality. The album has an attractive, glossy black and white cover, depicting 18 lunch counter stools placed on two music staffs—a substitution for notes. The 12 selections in the album are traditional and modern original compositions. Most of the lyrics are adapted to the freedom fight.

"Certainly, Lord," an old spiritual, is done up in this fashion:

"Have you been to the Jail?
Certainly, Lord!
Did they give you thirty days?
Certainly, Lord!
Did you serve your time?
Certainly, Lord!
Will you go back again?
Certainly, Lord!
Will you fight for freedom?
Certainly, Lord!
Will you tell it to the world?
Certainly, Lord!
Will you tell it to the Judge?
Certainly, Lord!"

The side includes also, "Which Side Are You On?" "Hallelujah," "I'm a Travelling," "Hold On," "I Woke Up This Morning," and "Do You Want Your Freedom?" Side two begins with "Get Your Rights, Jack," based on Ray Charles's popular hit tune, "Hit The Road, Jack." It continues with "I Know We'll Meet Again," "We Went Down to Mississippi," based upon "St. James Infirmary," "How Did You Feel?", "Michael, Row The Boat Ashore," and "We Shall Overcome."

REVIEWER Ella Jenkins is herself a performer of note. She is known as a "rhythm specialist" as well as a folk singer and has made four records on rhythms. She is shown here leading a Friendship House audience in one of her popular audience-participation programs.

The songs are well sung and the words convey the freedom message; however, often the core of the message is lost due to overly-stylized singing, and the group sounding much too rehearsed, polished—especially with the high-powered organ background. I believe the record could have been a much more effective one had the recording not been made in a studio. However one can still sense the sincerity of the singers and that, they really did "sit-in," went to jail, and suffered mental and physical harm. Yes, the people are real, and the songs they sing stem from real situations.

A documentary recording, when handled sensitively and expertly as *Freedom in the Air*, has been handled, commands immediate attention. This recording has a simple beginning: a slow-moving, long-metered, mournful hymn sung in a local church, sung by "older" people, and sung with a feeling for freedom. As these moving voices continue, you listen with a kind of kinship. Next is heard a powerful, convincing voice, that of a local minister, Reverend Ben Gay, who commences his sermon with:

"Albany, Albany, Georgia, is on the brink of ruin; it's time that Albany had some Democracy here. . . ." At this point the listener becomes an active participant, providing he is breathing in some of that *Freedom in the Air*.

The album includes many different kinds of voices, voices of Negro people from a variety of socio-economic backgrounds but all telling the same story—talking about, singing about, thinking about, praying about, doing something about Freedom. Often the students' voices ring loudest and clearest and tell the story most significantly in song:

"You better leave segregation alone
You better leave segregation alone
Because they love segregation
Like a hound dog love a bone—
a bone—a bone."

The students, the laboring folk, the professionals, one of the narrators on the album tells us, are "walking and talking with their minds set on Freedom," and this album records their historic movement.

—Ella Jenkins

FREEDOM IN THE AIR
A SNCC Documentary, $4 Donation

NAME _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

I enclose $_____ for _____ album(s) of FREEDOM IN THE AIR. I understand that purchase of this album entitles me to a subscription to the STUDENT VOICE.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond St. N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel.: 688-0331

TO: KEY CONTACTS AND FUND RAISERS

FROM: ATLANTA SNCC (Sandra Hayden)

RE: FUND RAISING MATERIALS

ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND SEVERAL PIECES OF LEITERATURE NOW AVAILABLE IN BULK FROM ATLANTA. YOU CAN ORDER WHAT YOU NEED. NO CHARGE. THEY WILL BE SHIPPED COLLECT.

1. Reprint of Saturday Evening Post article.

2. Reprint of Citizen's Council Ad with fund appeal for Selma project. (Good for mailings and personal appeals.)

3. Flyer for stamps and cars. Please organize a stamp drive. Churches, student groups, ladies groups, men's clubs(Lion's, Elks, etc.) peace groups, liberal groups would all be receptive to saving stamps. Set up a central agency. WE NEED THE EQUIPMENT WE CAN GET WITH THESE STAMPS AND WE NEED THEM IN BULK.

4. Flyer for Freedom in the Air record. The Freedom Singers record has been delayed and will be out later in the fall.

5. Being printed: Reprint from Look magazine on our voting program.

II. FILM: "WE'LL NEVER TURN BACK"

AVAILABLE FOR SHOWINGS FROM ATLANTA AND NEW YORK OFFICES. WE ARE ASKING FRIENDS GROUPS TO PURCHASE A COPY NOW FROM

HARVY RICHARDS
14FLOOD CIRCLE
ATHERTON, CALIFORNIA

LET US KNOW WHEN YOU GET A COPY

III. BUTTONS

AVAILABLE FROM ATLANTA OFFICE FREE. TO BE SOLD FOR $1.00.

IV. MANUAL FOR FUND RAISING CALLED "YOU CAN HELP" IS ENCLOSED. PLEASE USE IT OR PASS IT ALONG TO SOMEONE WHO WILL. ALL OUR FUND RAISING INFORMATION IS NOW IN THIS ONE BOOKLET.

We have expanded our program for fall and need your help to support it.

OUR FUNDS ARE LOW. PLEASE HELP.

Stamps For Freedom

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, working on programs of nonviolent direct action and voter registration in hard core areas of the rural South, needs your help.

SNCC's 190 staff people, who have left home, school and jobs to work full time for subsistence wages, live and work with local citizens.

SNCC can use trading stamps of all kinds to purchase needed office supplies and equipment, kitchen equipment for field kitchens, and many other necessary items.

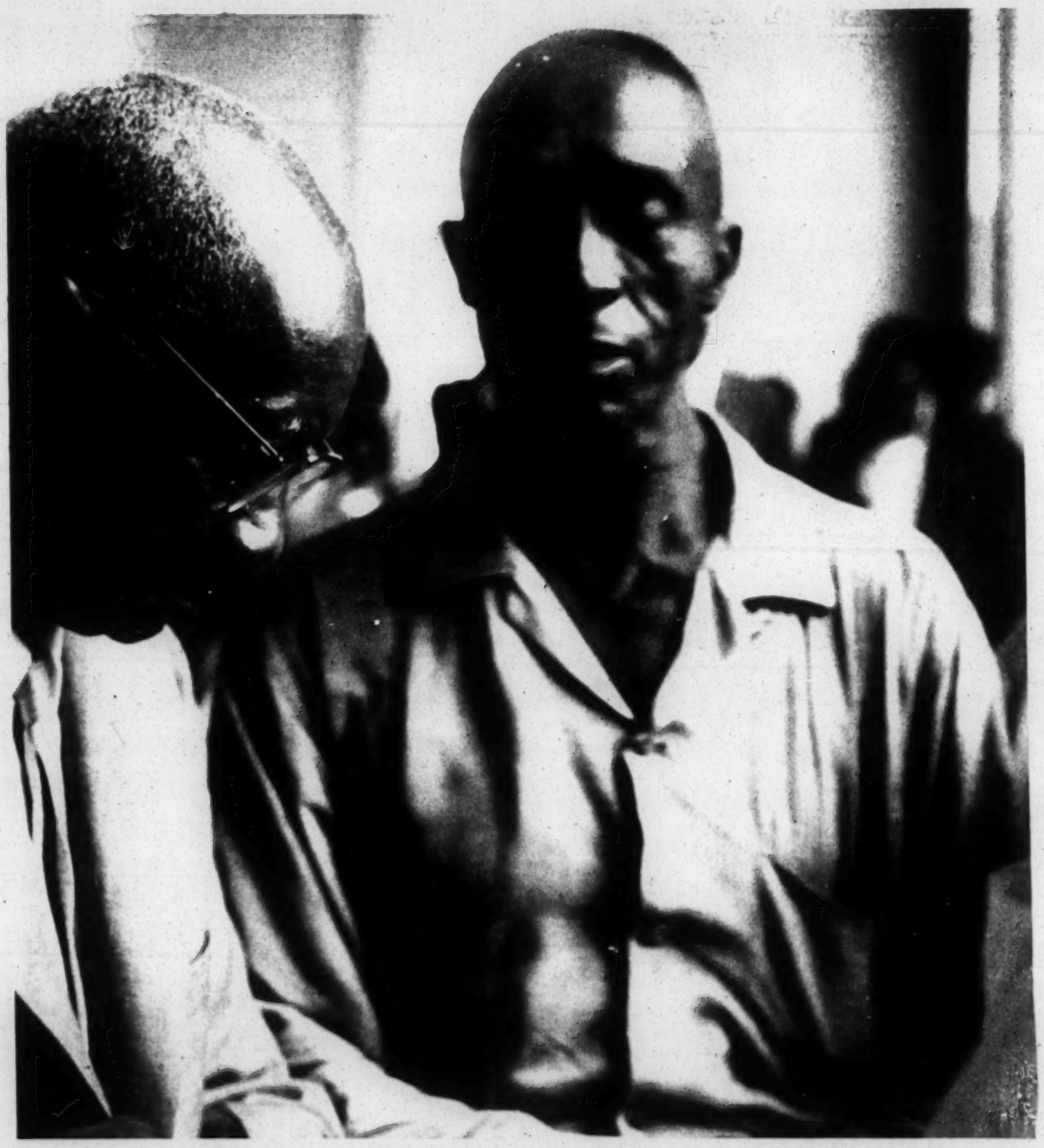
Anyone can make this contribution to the movement that will bring true democracy to this nation.

Place your stamps in books (please send only full books) and send them to:

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

SNCC Photo by Danny Lyons

You Can Help Too



When a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field secretary began work in Marshall County, Mississippi in the summer of 1962, he had to ride a mule from settlement to settlement.

When a SNCC vote project began in Wilcox County, Alabama, the SNCC worker there took to mule back also.

Neither worker was trying to impress the local citizens. They just didn't have cars.

Both of them do now, but Mississippi and Alabama roads are rough on mules and cars, and neither last very long.

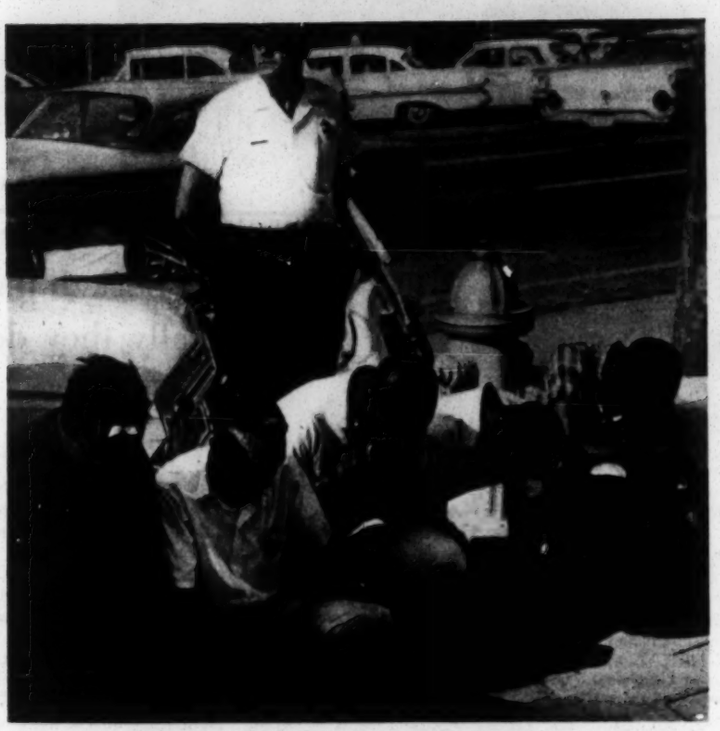
You can help SNCC's registration and direct action programs in the South by supplying a field worker - or a project - with a car, bus or truck.

For further information, write:

CARS FOR FREEDOM
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Reprint from Saturday Evening Post

The Saturday Evening POST
FOUNDED IN 1728 BY B. Franklin



Demonstrating for civil rights, youthful Negroes kneel and pray before the City Hall in Albany, Ga. They were arrested by police when they refused to disperse.

Negro Youth's New March on Dixie

A new generation of Negro leaders is pressing home the bitter battle against segregation in the Deep South. • By BEN H. BAGDIKIAN

Robert Parris Moses is a twenty-seven-year-old Negro of soft voice and hesitant manner whose life up to February of 1960 was focused on his native New York City, scholarly work in the Ivy League and teaching in an expensive private school. He had never been in the South and had never wanted to go. But he did go, at last.

On the morning of August 29, 1961, Moses was walking in khaki chinos and a T shirt down the dusty main street of Liberty, Mississippi (population, 642). There he was struck down by a cousin of the local sheriff and beaten on the head until his face and clothes were covered with blood.

Considering where he was and what he was up to, the violence is not surprising. Moses—A.B. Hamilton College, M.A. Harvard, Ph.D. candidate—was trying to upset the social structure of the Deep South and change party politics in the United States. His method: helping rural Negroes register to vote.

"One day at home in New York," Moses told me, "I saw a picture in *The New York Times* of Negro college students 'sitting in' at a lunch counter in North Carolina. That was in February, 1960. The students in that picture had a certain look on their faces—sort of sullen, angry, determined. Before, the Negro in the South had always looked on the defensive, cringing. This time they were taking the initiative. They were kids my age, and I knew this had something to do with my own life. It made me realize that for a long time I had been troubled by the problem of being a Negro and at the same time being an American. This was the answer."

Robert Moses and his project are significant, but more significant still is the new generation of American Negro that he typifies. It is a body of young men and women who will make an impression on the history of their country. It is the first generation of American Negroes to grow up with the assumption, "Segregation is dead." It has transformed integration from a legal contest to a mass movement, fighting not for future change but for results here and now. Sensitive to the emergence of colored men all over the world, conscious that there is a time bomb ticking in the crowded Negro slums of the United States, the Negro college students of 1962 are welded into one of the most fiercely united, dynamic and optimistic social movements of our time.

Characteristically, they seek out the toughest problems in the toughest places. Liberty, Mississippi, is the county seat of Amite County, where 54 percent of the population is Negro. Of the 5000 voting-age Negroes, one is registered to vote. Moses and his friends were—and are—conducting semisecret schools to coach local Negroes how to pass registration tests. What happened to Moses is not unique; a week later a colleague was kicked to semiconsciousness, a month later another was shot dead. Much is at stake, for Amite is one of 137 counties in the South where Negroes are a majority but have few votes. Such counties are the backbone of a powerful conservative white force in American politics. When Negroes begin voting in these counties there will be profound changes in Southern and national politics.

Nonviolent themselves, the students appear unmoved by the violence of others. In 1960 their battleground was the lunch counters. In 1961 it was Freedom Rides on buses. From 1962 onward it will be the ballot box, and in this they march with a massive army. With them are all major Negro civil-rights groups, strengthened by $325,000 in cash from the Field Foundation in Chicago and the Taconic Foundation in New York. Backing the vast drive to register Southern Negroes to vote is the United States Department of Justice, which gives the movement moral support and intervenes with lawsuits and court orders to strike down barriers.

Robert Moses, a teacher, went south when the sit-ins began.

Charles McDew attended college in the South, stayed to fight.

Technique of nonviolence: "If they are insulted, they do not answer back. If they are attacked physically, they do not hit back."

Who are these young Negro revolutionaries? How did they get this way? Why are they so different from their parents? How do they work? What have they done so far?

In two years they have revolutionized the drive for integration. With sit-ins and Freedom Rides they have won equal treatment at lunch counters, buses, terminals, public parks, swimming pools, theaters, churches, libraries, museums and beaches in many cities and towns of the Deep South which orthodox civil-rights groups had privately written off for decades.

They have done it with the sophisticated technique of nonviolent protest, adopted from their patron saint, the Indian Mahatma Gandhi. They ask politely for equal service in a public place and wait until something happens. If they are insulted, they do not answer back. If they are attacked physically, they do not hit back. If they are arrested, they stay in jail as long as they can in order to dramatize their point and add the expense of imprisonment to the cost of maintaining segregation. If they are tried and convicted, they proceed to challenge the constitutionality of the whole procedure.

If some are jailed or hospitalized, others take their place, for the new Negro generation has reversed a historic trend. For 300 years the most ambitious and militant Negroes fled the rural South, leaving colored communities without aggressive leadership. Today the most vigorous young Negroes are pouring back to Dixie, and what once was enough to suppress Negro protest only invites more into battle.

After Each Battle, More Recruits

In Orangeburg, South Carolina, for example, when a few Negro students were refused service at a lunch counter, twenty-five classmates demonstrated in protest. When their college threatened to expel the students, 500 others marched downtown. When the city said it would arrest all demonstrators, 1400 paraded silently on City Hall. Within twelve months of the first incident that called this generation to battle—a sit-in at Greensboro, North Carolina, on February 1, 1960—a total of 1600 demonstrated in Mississippi; 4000 in South Carolina; 4200 in North Carolina; 5500 in Alabama; 7000 in Georgia; 10,000 in Louisiana; 16,000 in Tennessee. In one year this silent rebellion of 70,000 Negroes—with some white sympathizers—challenged public authority in the South; 3600 were arrested.

They have shaken the old certainty of white segregationists. Twenty years ago I could live in a Deep South community and know that my fellow whites believed implicitly that segregation would never change. In the turbulent years of school integration, I could return as a reporter and still find most working-class whites proclaiming that in the Deep South integration would never come. But today doubt is replacing certainty. I have just finished talking with Negro leaders in New York, Washington and Atlanta, and with Negro students and their leaders through the Deep South. I listened as well to whites. For the first time, in places like Birmingham and Jackson, one could hear the hard core cracking. There was the Mississippi farmer in town for the day saying, "I suppose integration's coming, what with the Federal Government pushing it"—and then with bitter puzzlement—"and those damn young niggers."

New Heroes, New Expectations

"Those damn young niggers" not only puzzle older whites of the Deep South, but they sometimes astonish their own elders. They behave like no other generation of Negroes in American history, perhaps because no previous generation has seen so many colored men rise in other nations. Theirs are new heroes, new rules and new expectations. Parents measure how far Negroes have advanced since World War II; the children measure how far they have yet to go. Most older Americans look upon the 1954 Supreme Court decision as the historic foundation of modern desegregation; not one Negro student in over a hundred interviewed had any vivid personal recollection of the day of that decision. They all regard it as a failure.

But almost every student could remember precisely where he was and what time of day it was when he first heard of the event that galvanized them all and launched the new Negro generation into contemporary history: the sit-in at Greensboro. Students, faculties and college presidents testified that after the Greensboro incident a strange fever swept the campuses of the country's 120 Negro colleges. Within a week of Greensboro there was scarcely another topic of conversation on Negro campuses. Students began organizing sit-ins and protests in their own college towns. The subtle alterations of history, the tide of change throughout the world and the painstaking groundwork of older organizations and earlier generations had prepared the new Negro for that particular moment.

After his first demonstration in a picket line, Moses felt the same emotions that many students describe.

"I had a feeling of release. From the first time a Negro gets involved in white society, he goes through the business of repressing, repressing, repressing. My whole reaction through life to such humiliation was to avoid it, keep it down, hold it in, play it cool. This is the kind of self-repression every Negro builds into himself. But when you do something personally to fight prejudice there is a feeling of great release."

Something like this was happening to other college Negroes. Charles Frederick McDew had been a high-school athlete in Massillon, Ohio, so accepted by everyone in his town that he grew up without race consciousness. His father had gone to a Negro college in South Carolina, and to please him McDew went to the Deep South for the first time, to go to college. In his first three months he was arrested three times and struck by a policeman for doing or saying things that had been normal back in Massillon—trying to enter the main YMCA in town with his Ohio membership card or sitting in a "white" railroad car.

During Religious Emphasis Week several white Protestant ministers described their denominations to the Negro college students. When McDew asked them if he could attend their churches, they said he could not. McDew asked a rabbi who was present and was invited to the temple. Ultimately McDew left Christianity and adopted Judaism. Still, he felt no urge to take up the civil-rights fight. Like many Northern Negroes he tended to look down on the South and on the Southern Negro.

"I felt," he said, "that it was the Southern Negro's problem, not mine. Then one night I was reading the Talmud when I came across this: 'If I am not for myself, then who is for me? If I am for myself alone, then what am I? If not now, when?'"

Commitment to the Struggle

McDew read the Talmudic passage just after the Greensboro incident. Within a week he had enlisted in the movement at his own college, had become a leader, had been arrested and jailed. Today he is chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a small band of former students working as full-time professionals in the Deep South. (Like Moses, McDew tried to register Negroes to vote in Liberty, but he first called Washington and told the Department of Justice. When McDew and two local Negroes appeared in the town, there were some well-dressed strangers, recognizable to all as FBI agents, keeping an eye on the courthouse. There was no violence that day; there was no registration either. Every door on the courthouse was padlocked.)

Or take the case of a girl I shall call Emma, a bright, lively freshman in a Negro college, whose commitment to the struggle began seven years ago when she was still in junior high school. It was only this year, however, that she burst to the surface. In 1955 when she was twelve years old,

Emma was a member of the secret Student Integration Club in her school—in a Deep South town which still has no integration—preparing to demonstrate for integration sometime in the future. This year, her first in college, she led a campus group that asked for service in a "white" lunch counter in the college town. She spent a week in jail awaiting trial for trespassing, and she watched from her cell window as hundreds of her fellow students paraded in protest before a stunned white community. "Don't use my real name," she cautioned me. "If you do, my mother will lose her job back home."

The New Status Symbol: Prison

Last year Brenda Travis, a sixteen-year-old high-school student in McComb, Mississippi, asked for service at a "white" lunch counter in a bus station. Later, when she was expelled from school for the sit-in, she joined a student protest march. She was sentenced to a year's detention. Recently, after serving six months, she was released on condition that she leave her home county—preferably the entire state of Mississippi. When I asked if she would ever protest again, she said, "Of course."

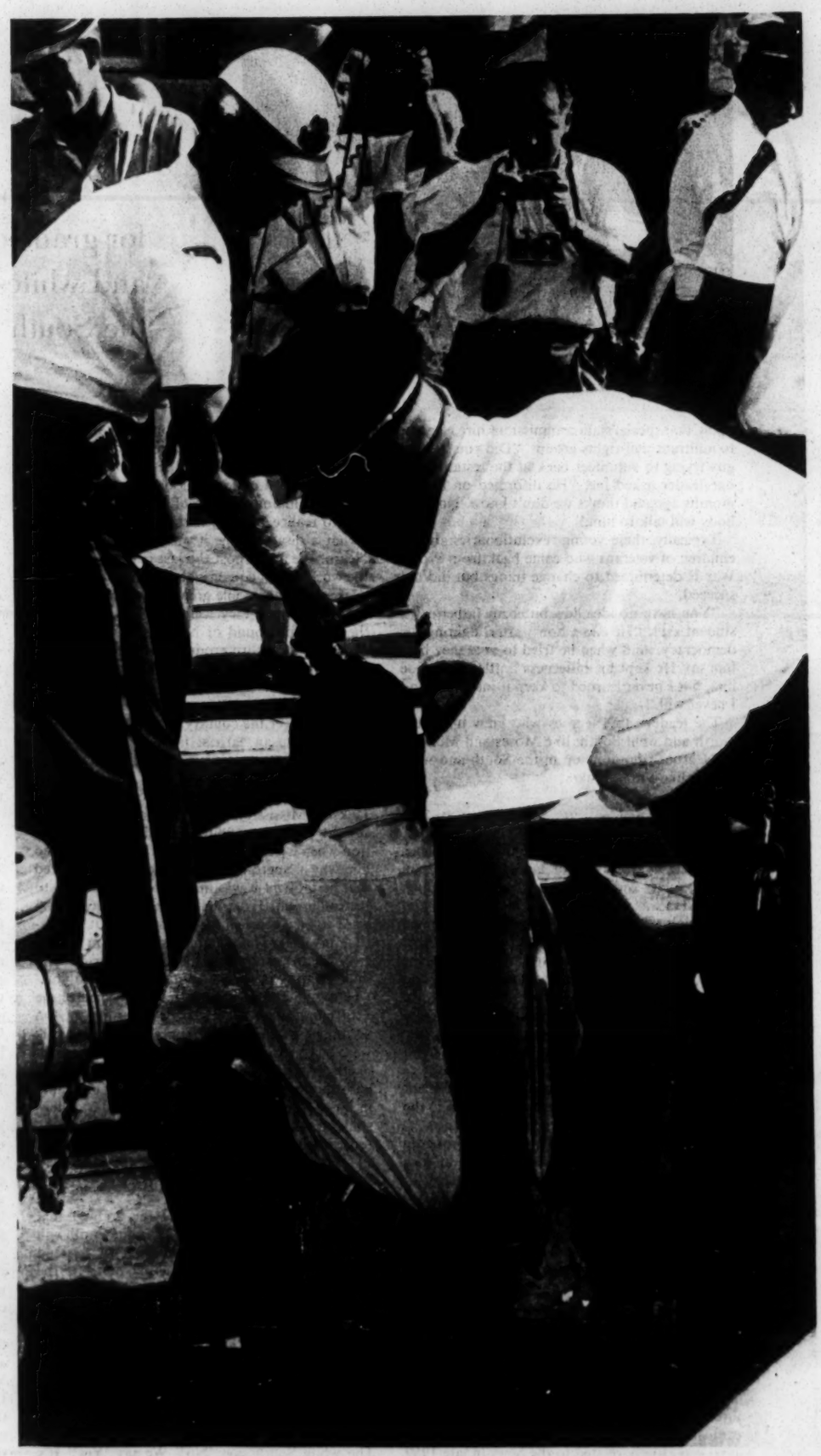
These are members of a generation that talks constantly of "the movement" and "the struggle" and asks newcomers seriously, "Have you been to jail?" On office walls of Negroes in cities all over the country are hanging self-made "diplomas" proclaiming that the holder has served time in a Southern prison.

It is a generation that is willing to follow these grim rules:

> You may choose to face physical assault without protecting yourself, hands at the sides, unclenched; or you may choose to protect yourself, making plain you do not intend to hit back. If you choose to protect yourself, you practice positions such as these:
>
> To protect the skull, fold the hands over the head.
>
> To prevent disfigurement of the face, bring the elbows together in front of the eyes.
>
> For girls, to prevent internal injury from kicks, lie on the side and bring the knees upward to the chin; for boys, kneel down and arch over, with skull and face protected.

In the last two years more than 5000 Negro college-age men and women have learned such techniques in special "workshops" held at almost every college campus and in churches, Masonic lodges and private homes.

It is a generation that takes for granted that telephones are tapped, that the local police are their enemy, that the local courts are against them. The atmosphere of an underground is enhanced by the conviction that they are spied



Using the new generation's technique of nonviolent protest, a kneeling Negro demonstrator in Albany forces a police captain to hoist him onto a stretcher in order to take him to prison.

Albany youths sing "We Shall Overcome" at a mass meeting the day after Dr. Martin Luther King was jailed in July.

"These young Negroes take for granted that in the end Negroes and whites will get along better in the South than they will up North."

upon, that special state commissions hire Negroes to infiltrate civil-rights groups. "Did you see that guy trying to volunteer back at the restaurant?" one leader asked me. "He informed on us two months ago and thinks we don't know. Now nobody will talk to him."

Typically, these young revolutionaries are the children of veterans who came back from World War II determined to change things but did not succeed.

"You have no idea how bitter my father is," a student said. "He came hom after 'fighting for democracy,' and when he tried to vote they beat him up. He kept his bitterness bottled up inside him, but I never learned to keep it inside me and I never will."

The leaders are Negroes who grew up in the North and went South, like Moses and McDew, or Negroes who grew up in the South and went North, like Frank Dukes.

"Low Man on the Totem Pole"

Dukes is thirty-one, a senior at Miles College, Alabama, a serious, cool and aggressive man leading a city-wide boycott against Birmingham stores. He was born and bred in Alabama, and after high school he left the state determined never to return. He knocked around Northern cities doing odd jobs, spent five years in the Army, including eighteen months in Korea, and then decided that as a Negro he ought to go to college—in Alabama.

"Wherever I went in the United States, the Negro was low man on the totem pole. But in no state in these United States did I find things as bad as they are here in Alabama. I'm president of the student body and I figured, 'This is the place for a man to start. Right here. Right now.'"

The new generation of Negroes is profoundly moved by the emergence of colored men in Asia and Africa. Their heroes tend to be Africans. In Jackson the field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People named his son "Kenyatta," after the leader of Mau Mau rebels in Kenya. Students listed as inspirations such men as Kwame Nkrumah, Tom Mboya, Julius Nyerere, and Patrice Lumumba. James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee did postgraduate work in African studies and says he plans some of his strategy in the South on the pattern of African independence movements.

When students began describing "how I got into the movement" it became apparent that the explosive effect of the Greensboro sit-in in early 1960 was closely related to the news in late 1959 that fourteen West African states would declare their independence from white rule. African leaders—some descended from the same tribes as American Negroes—were addressing the United Nations in clipped British accents acquired at the London School of Economics, or in the mellifluous French of the Sobonne. "I began to realize," said one student in Mississippi, "what a disadvantage it was to be an *American* Negro. We are almost the last colored people in the world to get equal rights with white men."

These young people grew up in the era of television, in which they were deeply impressed by the sight and sound of Negroes in world news. The students in turn produced action recorded by television cameras which, for the first time, sent direct reproduction of racial incidents from the deepest South into homes of both Negroes and whites all over the country.

They have an earnest faith in the power of education to guarantee success in life and to bring salvation to the Negro. Dave Jones, twenty-three, is a student at Tougaloo College, near Jackson, Mississippi, son of a sharecropper, who says he was changed during his first college vacation when a white boy he knew laughingly asked him why a Negro would go to college. "I realized that he thought it was impossible for a Negro to better himself. His laugh made me aggressive. I want to be a biochemist or a doctor, but in Mississippi a Negro has trouble rising. So I'm aggressive. I hate do-gooders, the kind of person who says, 'Oh, I am sorry for you. I will help you.' I hate that. I'm aware of what's expected of me as a man, and I do it. I work late in lab. I'm learning how to speak properly, how to write well. I'm getting rid of the undesirable traits of ghetto living, remaining clean, being concerned with the fine arts, learning to appreciate beauty in life. Moreover, as a Southerner and a college student, I have an obligation to act, to protest, to demand equal rights."

Integration on a 'Yes, But' Basis

These young Negroes take for granted that the old pattern of race relations in the South will be gone in their lifetime and that in the end Negroes and whites will get along better in the South than in the North.

"In the North," said one student leader from the North, "they're all in favor of integration on a 'yes, but' basis. 'Yes, but not now. Yes, but not here. Yes, but not next door.' I'm not saying there's no difference between the North and South, because there's a world of difference.

"But in a way the South is healthier and less frustrating. Both sides know where they stand. The white South says 'No!' We say 'Yes!' It's right out there between us where we can all see it and kick at it in public. I get the feeling that when integration comes in the South it will be with eyes open on both sides, and life down here will be healthier than in the North."

As might be expected, there is a poignant relationship between Negro students and their parents. Students are defensive for their parents with outsiders, but they disapprove of their parents' failure to rebel in their time. Most parents seem to approve the actions of their children. Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College in Alabama, said, "The calls I get from parents are almost all concerned with the effect on grades. The mothers and fathers don't mind that their children are arrested. They worry if they stay in jail and get behind in their studies."

There is some tension between religious leaders and students, since the campus seems to have replaced the Negro church as the center for social action. Students tend to strike the first blow, while ministers join later. Yet religion continues to be a strong thread in the student movement.

Activists Still a Minority

There is even some tension with the N.A.A.C.P., the basic organization for Negro civil rights. Many students expressed sentiments like one in Georgia: "When you ask the N-double-A, 'What can I do personally, right now?' they have no answer." Many students regard the N.A.A.C.P. as stodgy and slow, an ironic opinion considering the accusations of radicalism the N.A.A.C.P. is accustomed to hearing from the white community. On the other hand, the N.A.A.C.P. continues to have the loyalty of most students, who admit that after they dash ahead they often have to ask the N.A.A.C.P. for legal help.

Putting all the Negro civil-rights fighters together—maybe 400,000 in the N.A.A.C.P., another 40,000 in C.O.R.E., 250,000 college students—they are still only a small minority of the country's 19,000,000 Negroes. To be sure, they are the leaders, the activists with hope and a belief that they can improve their lot. But they are still a minority.

Sixty percent of Negro youth are "the children of the ghetto," cramped into city slums, largely undereducated, untrained, unemployed. Like the college students, they are rebelling against things as they are, but the slum kids have no constructive means of expressing their frustrations. They are without hope for their own careers. Whitney Young Jr., executive director of the Urban League, national social-work agency says: "Either this year or next there is great danger of massive teen-age violence by the children of the Negro slums against the outside world."

For such despairing Negroes there is another group that makes fewer headlines in "white"

papers than the students, but which permeates the slums in large cities. These are the Black Muslims.

Muslims mean business. They pray to Mecca five times daily, they dress soberly, work hard, pay their bills, forbid drinking and smoking, manage their own apartment houses and department stores, and teach in their state-accredited schools that the white race is rotten and the colored races will inherit the earth, including the U.S.A. They teach members not to strike first, but if struck to be prepared to die in retaliation.

For millions of Negroes unable to accept the Muslim theology or puritanical life, the Muslim message still has a powerful, emotional appeal. The influence is strong in every large Northern city and seems to be growing in Southern ones. The group had 100,000 practicing members in 1960; spokesmen said it would have 1,000,000 by the end of this year.

Thus the Negro masses are moving, but in what direction no one can guarantee. The move can be bitter and destructive, like the program of the Muslims. Or it can be channeled into the traditional pattern of protest, reform and ultimate cooperation, on which the students have placed their faith.

Even the agitation of the students, however, causes deep fear and resentment among many whites in the Deep South. A white cab driver in Birmingham told me, "Everyone knows this whole integration business is Communist. The old niggers in town, they don't want no part of it. They like it the way it is. See that old nigger at the stand on the corner? I asked him about it and he said he wanted no part of it. But these younger ones. . . ."

Private Praise From Their Elders

Two hours later I talked to the old man at the corner stand. What did he think of the student campaign? He gave me a long, hard look and said, "I'm with them. The only way our people can move ahead is to stick together."

Thus, if the students seem to be rejected by older Negroes speaking to their white bosses, they are privately praised and supported. If the students rely on dangerous direct action, it is nevertheless significant that they reject personal violence and plan for ultimate peace with the white community.

"It's a race against time," one man put it. "At one end you've got groups like the Muslims saying, 'To hell with the white man.' At the other end you have the student movement saying, 'Stand up for your rights with nonviolence.' I think the students are gaining. If they aren't, then God help us all." **THE END**

Pushing ahead with the voter-registration drive, Robert Moses and girl field workers whom he has trained urge a potential voter in Jackson, Miss., to make an attempt at registering.

"... We Shall Not Be Moved"

This photograph was taken hours after the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Sasser, Georgia -- a church used for SNCC voter registration meetings -- was burned to the ground. Standing near the smoking ruins, their hands joined in prayer, are voter registration workers of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Negro citizens from Terrell County -- "Terrible Terrell" as it is called.

As you have just read in the SATURDAY EVENING POST, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee faces real danger in its campaign for democracy in the South.

Since the POST article was written, a wave of terror has swept over Georgia and Mississippi:

Four churches -- two of which were used as meeting places for registration rallies -- have been burned to the ground in Southwest Georgia.

Prathia Hall, Jack Chatfield, and other SNCC workers were shot at in Dawson, Georgia.

Two young Negro girls were seriously injured in Ruleville, Mississippi, when nightriders shot into the home of a couple prominent in a SNCC voter registration drive.

Samuel Block and three other SNCC field secretaries had to flee over the roof of their office in Greenwood, Mississippi, to avoid a potential lynching by a white mob armed with guns and ropes.

Robert Moses, SNCC field secretary, and others were arrested in Indianola, Mississippi, for "distributing handbills without a license." (The handbills advertised a meeting on voter registration to take place that evening.)

And yet, despite the terror and the intimidation, SNCC's program of voter registration and direct action WILL continue.

For information on how you can help these students and their efforts, please contact

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
799 1/2 Hunter Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Ga.

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6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
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JUN 13 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DANVILLE LEADERS INDICTED;
DEMONSTRATIONS TO CONTINUE

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JUNE 8 — A Grand Jury here has indicted three leaders of the Danville Christian Progressive Association on charges of "inciting to riot" and "encouraging a minor to commit a misdemeanor" and an Atlanta-based anti-segregation organization has asked Virginia Governor Albert Harrison and the U.S. Justice Department to investigate charges of police brutality against teen-age demonstrators.

Avon Rollins, a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), said that one policeman pushed a 16-year-old girl down a flight of stairs in the courthouse on June 5. Rollins said another policeman clubbed a 13-year old crippled boy, and a third pushed Rev. A. I. Dunlap, pastor of St. Paul A.M.E. Church over a bannister.

Dunlap, Julian E. Adams, Sr., and Rev. Lawrence Campbell, pastor of the Bible Week Church here were the three indicted by the Grand Jury and held on $5000 bail each. Campbell said today that demonstrations, which began June 1, would resume, and that Danville Negroes "intend to be all over downtown."

Campbell, jailed three times since June 5, was released from jail to quiet a crowd of some 700 Negroes who gathered outside the jail where he was being held. Demonstrators took seats in the middle of the town square that evening, sat down in the street, and refused to move.

Campbell said that both high school students and collegians had participated in the demonstrations with local adults.

Hollins, who has been active in anti-segregation demonstrations in Knoxville, Tenn., said he would remain in Danville "until some breakthrough is realized."

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA
June 4, 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUN 13 1963

FREEDOM WALKERS CONVICTED, FINED

FORT PAYNE, ALABAMA, JUNE 4 - The Freedom Walkers, a group of young men who attempted to continue a slain postman's journey to Mississippi, were convicted here yesterday of "conduct calculated to breach the peace" and fined $200.00 each. The men had been in several Alabama jails - including notorious Kilby Prison - since May 3.

Star witness for the state at the trial was Colonel Al Lingo, director of the Alabama Public Safety Department. Lingo testified that "racial tension was high" on the day the Walkers crossed into Alabama, and that they were jailed to "prevent anybody being killed."

Attorney Fredy Gary of Montgomery, citing several Supreme Court cases in which the court held that if peaceful protest is met with violence, those who perpetrate the violence should be arrested, and not those protesting.

Gray asked Circuit Judge Hawkins to dismiss charges of "disorderly conduct" against James Forman, Executive Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Landy McNair, a SNCC Field Secretary. Both were arrested May3 in Forman's car after they drove across the Alabama state line. Judge Hawkins dismissed the charges.

All 10 Freedom Walkers - half from SNCC and half from the Congress of Racial Equality - announced they would appeal the conviction and the fine. The 10 are now out of jail on an aggregate appeal bond, which includes court costs, of $2,500.00.

Eric Weinberger, 31, a CORE volunteer, ate food yesterday for the first time in 31 days. Civil rights observers here say this is one of the longest fasts in the history of the movement. Weinberger walked into the courtroom, but had to be helped occasionally by others. He lost approximately 40 pounds.

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SNCC FIELD SECRETARIES CONVICTED,
SENTENCES PROBATED IN ALBANY, GA.
POLICE BEAT TERRELL CO. FAMILY

ALBANY, GEORGIA, June 5 - Seven field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and eight Albany citizens, after 15 days in the City Jail, were convicted here yesterday of "disorderly conduct" after they participated in anti-segregation demonstrations. The seven were sentenced to 30 days, but since they had served 15, the remainder of their terms was probated.

The seven were: Willie Ricks, 19; Joyce Barrett, 24; Prathia Hall, 22; Joni Rabinowitz, 22; Don Harris, 22; Faith Holsaert, 20; and Jack Chatfield, 20.

All were arrested either for distribution handbills without a permit of for participating in prayer vigils protesting the arrest of over 70 people here in recent weeks.

Joyce Barrett reported yesterday that when she and Joni Rabinowitz were arrested on May 21, a matron forced them to strip down to their underclothes to see wether they had cigarettes. Miss Barrett said that the two young women discovered some days later the matron had had them stand in a spot whiched placed them in direct vision of most male prisoners.

Several of those released yesterday had been on a fast for eight days protesting their arrest. Miss Barrett estimated the group experienced an average weight loss of "from eight to ten pounds."

Albany Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett denied charges that police officers fondled and made propositions to SNCC worker Faith Holsaert when she was jailed.

All seven vowed to continue their protests "because we want to see real democracy come to Southwest Georgia."

In a later report, Charles Sherrod, director of SNCC's Southwest Georgia program, said that police had beaten the Kendrick family in Dawson on June 1. Bobby Joe Kendrick has been active in Terrell County's vote drive, and was walking in Dawson with his parents when police officer Bill Ferguson pulled a gun on them and hit them

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUN 1 3 1963

66 YEAR OLD MINISTER RELEASED IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 3 -- After the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) asked Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. to "take immedate steps" to release a 66-year-old California minister sentenced to serve 30 days on a prison farm, he was released from jail.

The SNCC office here said Allen had been asked to free the Rev. Ashton Bryant Jones, jaileed here Thursday, May 30, with a Negro student from Atlanta University when the two participated in a sit-in demonstration at a segregated restaurant.

Police said Jones, who is white, and 20-year-old Carl Arnold were arrested at Lebs Restaurant, a recent target of anti-segregation demonstrations. Both were bound over to the Fulton County Criminal Court, and Jones was charged with having violated a section of the city code which makes it unlawful for a person to come to Atlanta with the express purpose of violating the law. Jones has been active in integration drives in other states, and has been jailed "at least 30 times."

Ralph Moore, Executive Secretary of the Committee On Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR)--the student group coordinating protests here--had said "massive demonstrations" would occur in downtown Atlanta unless Jones were released.

Police said Jones lay down on a courtroom floor after being sentenced and had to be carried back to jail. The California minister, jailed here a week ago during another demonstration, has refused to cooperate with policemen andjailers, forcing them to carry him to his cell. During his last jail stay here, Rev. Jones complained that he was held in solitary confinement, stripped of his clothes, and "roughly handled" by jailers.

SNCC also asked members of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, who earlier this week issued a statement endorsing integration of businesses serving the public, to "take the lead by adopting non-discriminatory practices and fair emploument policies in their own businesses."

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JUN 13 1963

DOWNTOWN NASHVILLE DESEGREGATES
STUDENTS MOVE ON EMPLOYMENT BIAS

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, June 12 - All hotels, motels, restuarants and movie theatres - including neighborhood theatres - have opened their doors to Negroes and whites equally.

The announcement came after three years of anti-segregation demonstrations here.

Led by the Nashville Student Nonviolent Movement, pro-integration leaders here have pressed for an "open city" policy for this city called "The Athens of the South."

Negro student demonstrators have also renewed attacks on neighborhood employment segregation.

Students have been picketing H. G. Hill's Grocery Stores here since 1961, and report recent negotiations - the first the chain has held with student leaders - may prove fruitful. Minit Saver store here has also adopted a fair hiring policy, and has replaced all white employees with Negroes. Handy Pantry stores did the same.

John Lewis, leader of the militant student group here, hailed the public facility opening "as a great victory for the nonviolent movement

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SAVANNAH GROUP CALLS NATIONWIDE BOYCOTT

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, JUNE 12 - The Savannah Youth Strategy Committee, the militant anti-segregation group leading racial demonstrations here, has called for a series of nationwide demonstrations against segregation policies at Morris' Cafeteria.

The committee, an affiliate of the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, has been conducting marches and sit-in demonstrations.

Massive protests began anew today, after student leaders had given the Mayor Malcolm McLean 36 hours to completely integrate the city.

Benjamin Van Clark, a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Chairman of the Savannah Youth Strategy Committee, said today demonstrations would continue until every public facility here was integrated.

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JUN 13 1963

For Immediate Release

SNCC WORKER BEATEN IN SELMA, ALABAMA

SELMA, ALABAMA, JUNE 12 - A young minister, brutally beaten here last night because of his voter registration activities, has vowed to continue his drive to get Negroes registered to vote.

Reverend Bernard Lafayette, clubbed three times last night by a white man who had asked him to give his car a push, said from a hospital here that he would continue his work. His head wounds required six stitches. Lafayette, a field secretary for the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), has been working here with his wife since February. He said today that over 190 Negroes had registered since February.

The Lafayettes' have also been working in neighboring Wilcox County where no Negroes had even made registration attempts before they set up voter schools.

Lafayette said he was parking his car in front of his house when one of two white men parked across the street asked him to give them a push. He agreed, and when he bent over to see if his car's bumpers would match, he was slugged three times. When he tried to rise, he was hit again.

In Atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee protested the beating to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. The SNCC office asked Kennedy to send Federal Marshalls to Dallas County, to "protect Negro citizens and voter registration workers."

The SNCC office also protested the jailing and beating of seven voter registration workers arrested in Winona, Mississippi on Sunday.

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SNCC WORKERS JAILED IN ALABAMA

GADSDEN, ALABAMA, JUNE 12 - Two field secretaries from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) were jailed here today during anti-segregation demonstrations.

Arrested were: Eric Rainey and Landy McNair. Both were leading a march through downtown Gadsden, climaxing the third day of anti-segregation protests here. Charges against them could not be learned.

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SNCC COMMITTEE HOLDS ATLANTA MEET

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Coordinating Committee of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will meet in Atlanta this weekend, June 14 - 16.

SNCC representatives from several Southern states will attend.

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JUN 13 1963

DESPITE SHOOTINGS, MARYLAND
MOVEMENT WILL CONTINUE

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, June 12-Despite an uneasy night that resulted in the shooting of three white men and extensive vandalism to both white and Negro communities, anti-segregation demonstrations here will continue.

Reginald Robinson, a field secretary for the Atlnta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and Gloria Richardson chairman of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee(CNAC) - the group that has coordinated protests here for two years - said that demonstrations pressing for an open city would continue.

"Negroes here will settle for nothing less that complete integration of public facilities and jobs," Robinson said.

The shootings occurred after mobs of whites chased Negro demonstrators from a protest march on the city jail.

The only Negro member of the school board, Mrs. Helen Waters, reported that the windows in the front of her house were smashed by bricks.

The board has voted unanimously earlier Tuesday to put off integrating schools, which are segregated from the fourth grade down, until 1968.

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NEGRO YOUTH BEATEN BY WHITES

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, June 12 - A 19-year-old Negro high school boy was savagely beaten by twenty white youths in a "white only" city park while two policemen stood by and watched.

Jesse Wilson, a student at Merrill High School here, was beaten to the ground and kicked by the whites after young Wilson had entered Oakland Park with Negro and white friends.

When Wilson's friends gathered around his body after the beating, the city policemen ordered them away, saying "We don't was a group gathering here!"

Bill Hansen, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), reported that the bleeding youth was later refused treatment at Jefferson County Hospital.

Hansen said attendants at the hospital refused to treat the boy until a Negro doctor arrived.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUN 13 1963

89 JAILED IN ATLANTA SIT-INS; MOB GATHERS AT DEMONSTRATION

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 8 — The jailing of three college students here today at a segregated restaurant brought to 89 the number of sit-in demonstrators arrested since April.

Coordinated by the Atlanta Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR), demonstrations here have been aimed at eliminating segregation in downtown eating places. Both white and Negro college and high school students, and some teachers from Atlanta's predominantly Negro colleges, have been active here.

Although Atlanta's dime store lunch counters and a few private restaurants are integrated, most downtown private restaurants still refuse service to Negroes.

Some violence from whites opposing integration has marked recent sit-ins. Yesterday a mob of 35 angry whites gathered in front of Leb's restaurant where two white demonstrators were carried out by arresting policemen. The two whites and a Negro girl arrested with them were charted with violation of Georgia's anti-trespass law, and released on $100 bail each.

A fourth demonstrator, Willie Paul Berrien, was bound over to the Fulton County Criminal Court on $400 bail. Berrien has been bound over four times on the same charge in recent months.

Atlanta's student leaders have been meeting in recent weeks to formulate plans for a summer drive on employment discrimination.

Student leaders have vowed to end segregation "in every form of private, city, state, county and federal employment."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPELMAN PROFESSOR FIRED

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 7-- A famed history professor at Spelman College and a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's executive committee was fired here without warning on June 4.

Howard Zinn, the chairman of Spelman College's history department, received a letter Tuesday morning from President Albert Manley telling him his "services were no longer needed." Dr. Zinn, now on route to New Jersey where he will teach for the summer, told SNCC officials that he was on tenure, and that no reason was given for his dismissal. He said that college officials told him he was to vacate his apartment by June 30.

James Forman, SNCC executive committee member, wrote to President Manley urging him to reconsider Zinn's dismissal "both for the good of Spelman College and for the good of the movement for human dignity in Atlanta and in the South." Forman cited Zinn's contributions to the civil rights movement, mentioning two pamphlets he wrote for the Southern Regional Council about the Albany (Ga.) Movement.

Zinn said before he left that he was considering taking the case to the American Association of University Professors to determine whether legal regulations regarding his tenure had been violated.

Zinn had been director of the college's Non-Western program, in which several well-known speakers had come to address campus audiences about the Orient. He had also been the moderator for the Atlanta University complex' Town Meeting series, where local citizens and students debated current issues.

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JUN 13 1963

ELDERLY MINISTER'S SANITY HEARING UNCERTAIN

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 12 - An elderly California minister's sanity hearing may or may not be held this week, but he is still being held without bail in the Fulton County Jail.

The Reverend Bryant Ashton Jones, 66, of California, a white man, was bound over from Atlanta municipal court last week for a sanity hearing. He was charged with creating a disturbance while participating in a sit-in demonstration at Leb's Restuarant here with a group of Negroes. Rev. Jones had earlier been sentenced to 30 days at the city prison far after a sit-in at the same restuarant, but Municipal Judge R. E. Jones remitted the sentence after, he said, he had received assurances that Rev. Jones would cause no further disturbances.

Judge Jones ordered Rev. Jones held on a "demented" charge without bond pending a sanity hearing after the second charge was held last week. But a spokesman for the Fulton County Ordinary's office, in which sanity hearings are heard, said Monday (June 10) that they cannot schedule a hearing unless some member of the family or other "interested party" signs a petition. Meanwhile, he remains in jail.

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SNCC WORKER INTEGRATES JACKSON GOLF COURSE

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, JUNE 6 - Two Negro men - one a field secretary for an Atlanta-based anti-segregation organization - integrated the municipal golf course here today, playing without incident.

The two, Jesse Harris, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Sam Jones, were admitted to the course without incident.

Chairs and tables were removed from the clubhouse while two Negro players were on the course.

Two city policemen sat in their patrol car across the street while the Negroes played.

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JUN 13 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 11, 1963

KNOXVILLE HOTELS, HOSPITALS TO END JIM CROW

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, JUNE 11 - The head of a student anti - segregation group announced here that city hotels, motels and some hospitals had agreed to accept all patrons without regard to race.

Avon Rollins, head of the Knoxville Civic Improvement Committee (KCIC), said "We feel that we had accomplished a victory by demonstrations here, However, these are only a few crumbs. I can't afford to stay there, and neither can most Negroes. We are going to have to do something about jobs.

Rollins said that 10,000 white people had signed a petition here asking for an "open city" and an end to segregation in public facilities and employment.

KCIC, Americans for Liberty and Equal Racial Treatment (ALERT) and Students for Equal Treatment (SET) - anti - segregation groups leading demonstrations here have been pressing for integration since early this year.

Over 150 demonstrators have been jailed at a segregated movie theatre. The Knoxville protests have been carried out by students from Knoxville College, the University of Tennessee, and Austin High School with local adults.

Rollins, jailed Saturday, June 8 in Danville, Tennessee where he has been active in anti-segregation protests as a field secretary for the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said the plans to return to Knoxville to carry out a drive to open every "public facility and every job in the city to Negroes."

-30-

HOWARD JOHNSON'S SERVES NEGROES IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 9 - A Howard Johnson's resturant here has served an interracial group over three months after Howard Johnson Sr., owner of the nationwide chain, told reporters, Atlanta would never be a first class city until all restuarants and hotels were available to Negroes and whites alike.

Five students from the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said they were first refused at the eating place by a young woman who identified herself as manager. When they declined to leave, they were served. An earlier sit-in attempt at LEB's Restuarant in downtown Atlanta was unsuccessful, members of the group said.

-30-

ATLANTA POOLS TO INTEGRATE JUNE 12

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, June 12 - 12 Public swimming pools will integrate here today, two years after members of the Atlanta anti - segration committee filed suit in Federal Court to desegregate all of Atlanta's publically owned facilities. Atlanta's parks desegrated last year.

WB-
JM
RTB

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia

JUN 13 1963

JUN 13 1963

SNCC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JAILED

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JUNE 12 - The Executive Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was arrested today during a sit-in demonstration at a segregated Howard Johnson's Restaurant here.

Minutes before his arrest, Forman had called upon student protest groups across the South and "lovers of freedom everywhere" for a selective buying campaign aimed at integrating "every Howard Johnson hotel, motel and eating place in the South."

James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary, was charged with "refusing to leave a place of business."

The Atlanta SNCC office said a call was being issued to SNCC supporters across the country to protest the arrest, "and the refusal of other Howard Johnson's across the South to serve Negroes."

Sit-in demonstrations were conducted here today at Howard Johnsons', a Holiday Inn Motel, and two other local eating places.

Avon Rollins, SNCC Executive Committee member who has been helping coordinate demonstrations here for the past week, said upon his release from jail today on $5000 bail that "Danville Negroes will settle for nothing less than complete integration of every public facility."

Rollins was charged with inciting to riot.

The SNCC worker said that Robert Zellner, another SN CC worker, white, who was jailed on Monday, was also released on $5000 bail. Zellner was charged with "inciting to riot" and "felonious assault."

Rollins said that demonstrations today were led by Forman, Zellner, and SNCC worker Ivanhoe Donaldson. Rollins said that a team of SNCC workers here to lend assistance to the Danville Progressive Christian Association would remain "until the Negro community has won some concessions."

Over 25 Negroes were hospitalized last night after club swinging police turned fire hoses on a nonviolent Negro demonstration. Some were chased as far as two blocks by officers, who caught the marchers in a cross fire between two high pressure hoses.

Negro leaders have demanded an end to segregation at lunch counters, parks, and other public facilities and an ordinance prohibiting segregation.

Agencies
1- SNCC news release

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JUN 13 1963

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 11, 1963

HOSES USED ON DANVILLE NEGROES

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, June 11 - After beating Negro children, turning fire hoses on groups of anti-segregation demonstrators here, police have begun jailing parents of juveniles involved in a series of anti - segregation activities since June 1.

38 demonstrators were arrested yesterday, June 10, in a series of marches on city hall here. Fire hoses and billy clubs were used to disperse the marchers.

Also jailed yesterday was Robert Zellner, a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Atlanta. Zellner, who was photographing the demonstrations, was jailed and charged with "inciting to riot" and felonious assalut" after policemen smashed his camera. Injured in yesterday's demonstrations was SNCC staffer Dorothy Miller, who received a head injury and a gash on her leg. Zellner was held on $5000.00 bail.

Also in jail here is Avon Rollins, another SNCC field secretary who was arrested on Saturday, June 8 when police picked him up while sitting in a parked car.

Demonstrations here have been conducted by the Danville Christian Progressive Association (DCPA).

Three of the leaders of the DCPA - Reverends A. I. Dunlap and Campbell and Mr. Julius Adams - have been indicted by a Grand Jury here on charges of contributing to the delinquincy of minors and inciting to riot. Their bail has been set at $5000.00.

- 30 -

ATLANTA POOLS TO INTEGRATE JUNE 12

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, June 12 - 12 Public swimming pools will integrate here today, two years after members of the Atlanta anti - segregation

JUN 13 1963

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDIN TING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 11, 1963

SEVEN BEATEN IN MISSISSIPPI JAIL

WINONA, MISSISSIPPI, June 11, After beatings which left one man so injured "He couldn't even lift his arms," seven voter registration workers are scheduled to go on trial today.

Six - five women and one man were jailed Sunday, June 9 at the Trailways Bus Station here when they entered the "white" waiting room. The seventh, Lawrence Guyot, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was arrested when he went to the Winona jail to inquire about the six women.

In jail in Winona now are: Guyot, Rosemary Freeman Fannie Lou Harman, June Johnson, Euverter Simpson, James West and Ane lle Ponder. Miss Ponder, a native of Atlanta, is a field secretary for the Southern Christian Leadarship Conference. The otheres are all Mississippi natives.

The group was enroute from a conference in South Carolina to Greenwood, Mississippi the site of a voter registration drive begun by SNCC in August, 1961.

They were all charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

Witnesses said that Guyot - was slapped by a state tropper when he refused to say "yes sir" and "no sir" - was turned over to a meeting of the Citizens Council and beaten "so badly he couldn't raise his arms." Two men - who refused to let their names be used - reported that the youth's eyes were swollen shut.

Guyot was taken to the jail in Carrolton, Mississippi but was transferred back to Winona this morning.

Other witnesses, who saw the women in the Winona jail, reported that they had been beaten also. One described Mrs. Hamer as having "bruises and swellings all over her body" and Miss as "being bruised all over."

In atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee filed protests with the Attorney General of the United States, the Civil Rights Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"We feel it is the Federal Govarnment's resppnsibility not only to secure the release of those seven people, but to see that those who jailed and beat them are punished," SNCC worker Julian Bond said. Bond recalled that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had declared earlier in the year that segregation in interstate commerce has been obliterated. "If this is so, and if the Federal Government and the Justice Department really care about protecting the rights of Negroes in the South, then we feel that they must step in to secure full constitutional rights for all men, " Bond said.

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WBC
JM
RTB

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga.

URGENT MEMORANDUM on Danville, Virginia

JUN 17 1963

June 15, 1963 -- noon

Some of us have just returned from Danville, Virginia, where a small group of Danville citizens and SNCC field secretaries are entrapped in the High Street Baptist Church -- with police outside waiting to deliver some 30 warrants for their arrest. Our latest report from the embattled church is that people are prepared to stay all weekend if necessary, and that demonstrations may begin again this afternoon. All this is in the face of a week of police brutality and an intransigent city commission which is determined to crush the Danville Movement.

The facts: Demonstrations began here on June 1, led by several ministers of the Danville Christian Progressive Association. The demands are: fair employment practices, particularly in city jobs, desegregation of schools, appointment of Negroes to the school board, and the appointment of a biracial committee. On June 5, when demonstrators attempted to see Mayor Julian Stinson, they were pushed downstairs inside the city hall, clubbed and choked. When police refused to stop automobile traffic as hundreds of Negroes marched in the downtown area on June 7, the Negro group sat down in the street.

At the request of Rev. Lawrence Campbell -- who, with two other local leaders, was indicted for "inciting to riot" and "encouraging or inciting a minor to commit a misdemeanor" -- SNCC field workers went to Danville. Monday, June 10, Avon Rollins, a SNCC executive committee members, was arrested with 37 others after they were hosed down and attacked by police with billy clubs. That night, at a protest demonstration at the city jail, police again ambushed the demonstrators, hosed them, and beat them savagely. At least 30 were injured and had to received medical attention. Dorothy Miller, a SNCC office worker, was clubbed on the head and ankle. Robert Zellner, a SNCC field secretary, was arrested after he tried to take photographs of the carnage.

Demonstrations continued on June 112, and 12. On June 13, some 200 Negroes went to the city hall to see Mayor Stinson again. When they found the doors locked, they decided to stay all night if necessary on the city hall steps. They did stay for some nine hours, but at 11 p.m., the fire trucks were brought out again. At least 40 police with nightsticks came out of the front door of the city hall in back of the demonstrators. Some panic broke out, but some 50 persons held onto each other and a center railing, and were prepared to meet the hoses in front of them, and the stick-brandishing police in back of them. The decision to leave almost certainly prevented a massacre.

Later that evening, persons coming from a mass meeting were stopped at a roadblock, made to get out of their cars, and searched. City police and Virginia State Troopers, armed with submachine guns, checked the cars, accompanied by an armored tank with four machine guns mounted on top.

Yesterday police appeared at the High Street church with warrants for the arrest of 30 persons -- all the SNCC workers, Rev. L. W. Chase, and others.

Now: SNCC workers Zellner, Ivanhoe Donalson, Daniel Foss, and Cordell Reagon are with the Danville people inside the church. They may demonstrate this afternoon and will be certainly arrested, if not clubbed and hosed.

WE ASK YOU: to protest immediately to Attorney General Kennedy, Gov. Albert Harrison, Mayor Julian Stinson, and Police Chief E. G. McCain to stop this Nazi-like police action in Danville. Make sure your newspaper is covering the events. Because Danville is in a supposedly "liberal" Southern state, many newspapers are ignoring the situation, yet it is altogehter possible that someone may be killed or injured in the next few days unless national pressure is brought to bear.

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1 - agencies - Snoc News Releases

URGENT URGENT URGENT

The Eastern Shore city of Cambridge, Maryland in under "limited" martial law today. The presence in Cambridge today of 150 state troopers is a direct result of the adamant attitude of the city commission and business community.

Demonstrations began here in the winter of 1961 - 62 when a team of SNCC workers helped organize the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee (CNAC). First goals of the movement were an end to restaurant segregation; now Cambridge Negroes are demanding complete integration of public schools (still segregated in this "border" state town), the adoption of a fair hiring policy by local businesses as well as city, county, and state agencies, and extension of Maryland's public accomodations law to the Eastern Shore.

Repeated attempts at negotiation have been frustrated by a recalcitrant city government. Promises made by county officials have not been kept. Frequently, demonstrators have met with police brutality - once a policeman drove his cruiser into a demonstration - that has given the Eastern Shore the nickname of "little Mississippi. Two weeks ago, two 15-year-olds were sentenced to "indefinite" terms in reformatories because they had been arrested twice during picketing in Cambridge.

You can help bring democracy here.

TELEGRAM TELEPHONE OR WRITE:

Governor J. Millard Tawes, Annapolis, Maryland, asking him:

(1) To extend the public accomodations law to the Eastern Shore;
(2) To use the state troopers he sent to Cambridge to insure peaceful demonstrations;
(3) To set free the two youngsters who may spend six years - until they are 21 - behind bars;
(4) To use his good offices to insure that all Maryland citizens enjoy equal protection under the law.

Gloria Richardson, Chairman, CNAC, 308 Muir Street, Cambridge Maryland, expressing your support.

JUN 18 1963

WBC
JM
RTB

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC WORKER PUNCHED, JAILED

SELMA, ALABAMA, JUNE 17 -- A young voter registration worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was punched and shoved by a Deputy Sheriff here today.

Bernard Lafayette, director of SNCC's vote drive in Dallas and Wilcox counties, said that 19-year-old Bossie Reese was "literally thrown" into the sheriff's office while young Reese was watching Negroes register.

Lafayette, who was beaten himself last Tuesday night here, said he had protested the incident to local F. B. I. agents.

Lafayette said that Reese was charged with "failure to obey an officer of the law" and "resisting arrest."

Since February, when Lafayette first set up the SNCC vote drive here, at least 190 Negroes have made registration attempts.

Lafayette said that the Dallas County White Citizen's Council ran a full-page ad in the Selma Times-Journal last week asking for new membership "to prevent mass Negro voter registration in Dallas County."

- 30 -

ATLANTA STUDENTS CLOSE SEGREGATED AMUSEMENT PARK

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 16 -- Atlanta's Funtown Amusement Park closed down today rather than admit an integrated group of students from the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR).

The group of 14 -- including five white youngsters from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's freedom force -- were approached by a special policeman who ordered them out.

- 30 -

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 17 -- A group of 14 persons were arrested this afternoon at Leb's restaurant and charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct. The group of COAHR's and SNCC's freedom force, and Eric Weinberger, who just completed a 30-day hunger fast in Kilby State Prison as a Freedom Walker.

- 30 -

N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC CHOOSES JOHN LEWIS AS CHAIRMAN

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE 15 — The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee announced today that John Lewis has been selected by acclamation to be the third chairman of SNCC.

Lewis, 23, is presently chairman of the Nashville Nonviolent Movement, and is in Nashville today attending trial for his 24th civil rights arrest.

Lewis, as chairman of the Nashville Movement, was an instrumental force in the desegregation of Nashville's movie theatres, lunch counters, and many private restaurants. He is a native of Troy, Alabama where his father drives a county school bus and operates a farm.

Lewis said here today, "The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will intensify the drive for complete equality. We will not let up — we will not tolerate any interruptions — until we get it. And we want it now."

The new SNCC chairman had been scheduled to go to Germany and participate in church community workshops, but cancelled his trip to assume the chairmanship. He said, "This is a real opportunity for me to be involved in the Southside struggle."

Lewis said, "There is a great possibility of race riots and violence this summer unless the demands of the whole American Negro community, North and South, are met. We do not want violence and we do not advocate it, but we will not slow down because of the possibility. Violence represents the frustration of the Negro community and the slow pace of progress in achieving real democracy, the only way to avoid this is to show tangible proof to American Negroes that his life is getting better — and this must be done with deeds, not promises."

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N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel; 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS SERVED INJUNCTION IN GADSDEN

GADSDEN, ALABAMA, JUNE 17 -- William Porter, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, reported today that SNCC and other groups had been served with an injunction prohibiting all anti-segregation demonstrations "except walking in ones and twos," Porter said. He said that the injunction was served personally to Marvin Robinson of the Congress of Racial Equality and Bernard Lee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Also served were the following groups: The Gadsden Student Movement and the Gadsden Christian Citizens Committee.

Porter said that demonstrations continued today with some 800 Negroes marching to shopping centers and to the courthouse where seven demonstrators -- arrested last week -- were being tried. He said police manhandled at least two Negroes who came to the courthouse this morning.

DANVILLE DEMONSTRATOR CONVICTED, SENTENCED; CITY COMMISSION TO TALK TOMORROW

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JUNE 17 -- A demonstrator arrested last week here has been sentenced to $25 fine and 90 days in jail -- 45 of which are suspended, but the rest must be served -- for so-called "violation" of an injunction.

Avon Rollins, SNCC executive committee member who was also arrested last week, reported that Judge Aiken denied a jury trial. Attorney Len Holt of Norfolk, Va. is trying each case separately for each of the 80-odd demonstrators arrested in the past two weeks. Holt also asked for a short recess to meet with witnesses and was denied the request.

SNCC workers Robert Zellner and Daniel Foss remain in jail with the rest of the demonstrators. SNCC worker Ivanhoe Donaldson reported also today that police, armed with a warrant for his arrest, "had almost broken the door down of the home in which he had been staying in order to find him.

The City Commission is reported to be ready to give a statement at noon tomorrow regarding the desegregation demands of the Negro community.

- 30 -

304/63

JUN 22 1963

CORE - Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtland 7-6270

WB
JM
RTB

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

REGISTER FIRST NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI TOWN

Canton, Mississippi, June 19.-- In this northern Mississippi town where no Negroes had ever registered to vote, 12 Negroes were registered within a week. Climaxing the week-long campaign was an overflow mass meeting addressed by Jerome Smith, CORE field secretary and George Raymond, a CORE Task Force worker who are leading the registration drive.

Local police intruded into the church where the meeting was held but caused no disruption. Following the meeting, police tailed Smith's car as far as the town limits. The week before the CORE headquarters in Canton had been ransacked.

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JUN 22 1963

WBV
JM
RTB

307/63

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtland 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

STATE TROOPERS BRING VIOLENCE TO ALABAMA CITY

Gadsden, Ala. -- Club swinging state troopers initiated violence to this Northeastern Alabama city on June 19 ninth day of a city-wide nonviolent protest movement. They used electric prod-poles to disperse 300 persons from the county courthouse lawn where they were protesting the arrest earlier in the day of 460 nonviolent CORE demonstrators.

"It was brutal as hell," commented a local police officer who asked to remain unidentified. "There was no need to club those people". Local police interceded when a state trooper started clubbing a Negro woman who had fallen to the ground.

Questioned about the brutality, Albert Lingo, commander of the state troopers, told reporters: "I can't help it if these people (the Negroes) ran into each other". It was Lingo who headed the contingent of state troopers who on May 3 used electric prod-poles in arresting some of the CORE Freedom Walkers as they crossed the Alabama state line.

Following the onslaught by the state troopers, three CORE representatives coordinating the protest movement, were arrested at action headquarters. They are Marvin Robinson and Mary Hamilton, CORE field secretaries and William Douthard, a CORE Task Force worker.

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JUN 22 1963

WBV
JML
RTB

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DIRECT ACTION BEGINS IN CLARKSDALE

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI, JUNE 21 -- Twenty-three persons have been arrested since Monday in Clarksdale, Mississippi, according to Lafayette Surney, SNCC field secretary there. Picketing to spotlight the need for a bi-racial committee has been in progress at the library, the courthouse, churches, the local Bell Telephone Co., and the newspapers.

The action began with picketing of churches Sunday. On Monday, 15 people picketed the Press-Register, the local paper. On Tuesday, 10 picketed the City Hall. On Wednesday, picketing of the City Hall continued. Two children asked for books Thursday at the city library, and when they were refused the library was picketed. Today, picketing began at Bell Telephone Company.

Three persons remain in jail. The rest are out on bond, including one 96-year-old man. Those arrested are charged with parading without a permit.

This Delta town has been the center for voter registration activities for some time. It was one of the distribution centers when surplus food distribution was stopped in Leflore county. The direct action is part of an attempt to bring racial problems into the open, and the demonstrators are asking the establishment of a biracial committee.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUN 2- 1963

WB
JML
RTB

19 OF 24 SNCC STAFF MEMBERS ARRESTED IN ALBANY, GEORGIA

ALBANY, GEORGIA, JUNE 21 -- Nineteen staffmembers of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee---most of whom are summer volunteers---were arrested here in three days of demonstrations and police brutality. Five remain out of jail, as arrests mount to over 100.

On Tuesday, June 18, three--Ralph Allen, Vera Giddens, and Robert Cover--were arrested for "passing out handbills without a permit."

Wednesday, June 19; John Perdew, Peter de Lissovoy, and Philip Davis were arrested in a group of demonstrators who were marching toward the segregated Albany Theatre, and charged with "disorderly conduct."

Thursday, June 20: Ten SNCC workers were arrested. One group was canvassing in a Negro neighborhood for voter registration; the other young people were in groups trying to obtain service at four downtown restaurants. In most cases those arrested went limp and had to be carried to waiting police wagons. In jail now: Peter Titelman, Penny Patch, Robert Blechner, Jean Wheeler, Joanne Christian, Cathy Cade, Sue Wender, Wendy Mann, Joni Rabinowitz, and Willie Ricks.

This afternoon three more--Miriam Cohen, Felicia Oldfather, and Bert Sheo--were in a crowd coming out of mass meeting and were picked out of the crowd.

Joyce Barrett, one of the few SNCC workers out of jail, said today that "an explosion seems to be brewing. There is a lot of talk of retaliation." She said a note had been smuggled out of jail describing the beatings administered to Miss Christian, a native Albanian. She said the note stated that Miss Christian was dragged into an alley by police, dropped on her back three times, after which a detective threw her into the corner of the jail and "squeezed the door on her." Then she was pulled up by her hair by a policeman wearing badge number 43, thrown down the stairs, and a desk sergeant picked her up by her hair and hit her on the neck.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WBV
JMF
RTB

FIVE SNCC WORKERS INDICTED BY
GRAND JURY IN DANVILLE, VA.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JUNE 21 — Grand Jury indictments were read today for five members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and some local ministers on two felony charges.

SNCC field secretary Robert Zellner reported today that indictments for "contributing to the delinquency of minors" and "inciting to riot" — both felonies carrying $5000 bond for each person — were cited for James Forman, executive secretary; Dorothy Miller, SNCC office worker; and three field secretaries: Zellner, Avon Rollins, and Daniel Foss.

Zellner said also that indictments were read for Len Holt, a Norfolk, Va., attorney who had been handling the Danville cases; Rev. Curtis Harris and Dr. Milton Reed of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and two local ministers, Rev. Gray and Rev. Hildreth McGhee.

Rev. Lawrence Campbell, one of the leaders of the protests here — who is also under $5000 bond — said the three SNCC workers would probably remain in the High Street Baptist church all weekend until they had to go out for their trial on Monday, June 24. He said at 3 p.m. Atlanta time that there were "three or four" carloads of police outside the church.

Rollins was arrested June 10 in the first mass arrests in Danville, and was on the city prison farm for 3 days. Zellner and Foss were arrested June 10 and again on June 15 and spent six days in the Danville city jail.

Forman was arrested June 12 for "trespassing" when he and six other Negroes were refused admittance to a Holiday Inn here.

Almost 100 demonstrators had been arrested here in the past three weeks. On Monday, June 10, some 40 people received medical attention after police turned fire hoses on them, and clubbed them savagely.

- 30 -

JUN 26 1963

WBU
JMV
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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street N.W.
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC ASKS SANDERS TO PROTECT SIX IN ALBANY CHURCH

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, June 25 - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has asked Georgia Governor Carl E. Sanders to "intervene immediately to insure safety of our workers" seeking refuge from police harrassment in an Albany, Georgia, Negro church.

The six,-- Joyce Barrett, Faith Holsaert, David Bell, and Peter Rothstein, all whites, and Joyce Ladner, Prathia Hall and Martha Prescod, all Negroes-- have been in Shiloh Baptist Church since Friday, June 22.

The six,--plus SNCC's Southwest Georgia project director Charles Sherrod, who is still living in Albany - are all that remain of a staff of 26 in Albany. 20 SNCC staffers have been arrested this week on a variety of charges, from "passing out handbills without a permit" to "disorderly conduct" to "investigation of vagrancy."

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10 JAILED IN GREENWOOD
5 SHOT NEAR CANTON, MISS.

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, June 25 - Ten Negroes were jailed today in front of the LeFlore County Courthouse where they were eating their lunch. The Negroes, waiting for a chance to take Mississippi's complicated voting test, had defied a decision by the county board of supervisors "designed to make it even harder for Negroes to vote." County Supervisors decided this afternoon that Negroes could not eat their lunch on the courthouse lawn and that Negroes wanting to register would be admitted to the courthouse one at a time only.

Among the 10 arrested today were SNCC workers Jimmy Pruitt, Hollis Watkins, McArthur Cotton, Will Henry Rogers, and Mary Booth.

SNCC worker Frank Smith, who has been working in LeFlore and Marshall Counties here, said five Negroes, returning to their homes from a voter registration meeting, were shot last night near Canton, Mississippi. Smith said that none of the five was seriously injured, but all required hospital treatment.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

JUN 26 1963

WB ✓
JM ✓
RB ✓

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 25, 1963

181 REGISTER IN PI NE BLUFF

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, June 25, - A voter registration worker - almost killed four months ago in Mississippi for his participation in a Negro vote drive has successfully collected 181 poll taxes from Negroes here.

Jimmy Travis, a 20-year-old field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), today took funds for 181 poll taxes to the registrar's office. In Arkansas, as in other states, potential voters must pay a poll tax before they can vote. Arkansas' poll tax is $1.00.

Bill Hansen, who heads up SNCC's Arksansas rights drive, said that Jefferson County Sheriff Harold Norton had refused to give Travis a receipt. Poll tax recepits are usually mailed out, an authority said, but SNCC workers inPine Bluff had been given receipts by registration officials in the past.

Hansen said an estimated 600 Negroes had "bought" poll taxes in the past three weeks.

Travis, a native of Jackson, Mississippi and a former Freedom Rider, was shot February 28 by whites who machine gunned a car he was driving. Despite one bullet lodged behind his spine and one in his shoulder, Travis recovered.

SAVANNAH YOUTH JAILED: HELD WITHOUT BAIL

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, June 25, - An Executive Committee member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is being held without bond here after his third consecutive arrest on tresspassing charges. In Atlanta, the student antisegration group asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to investigate the arrest of 19-year-old Benjamin Van Clark and called the incident "a basic violation of civil rights."

Van Clark was arrested yesterday as he participated in a demonstration against segregation here. He was refused bond under a city ordinance which forbids bail to anyone arrested for the same offense for the third time.

WBC
JMV
RTB

SNCC
6 Raymond Street NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia
phone 688-0331

JUL 5 1963

ACTION MEMO

TO: SNCC SUPPORTERS

FROM: ATLANTA SNCC

ENCLOSED NEWS RELEASE GIVES INFORMATION ON BOB MOSES' REQUEST THAT CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION HOLD HEARINGS IN MISSISSIPPI.

IT IS IMPERATIVE THIS HEARING BE HELD IF VOTER REGISTRATION IS TO PROCEED WITH ANY SPPED IN THE DELTA OF MISSISSIPPI.

PLEASE:

1. Wire your support of his request to the Civil Rights Commission, Washington, D.C.

2. Get any support you can from your community civil rights groups, political leaders, or other support groups.

3. See if you can secure PRESS COVERAGE. Remember that the three shootings in Mississippi are only more colored men attacking cops and getting shot in return to the reporters there--including the wire service reporters--and attempt to get the press to cover race news in the Delta more thoroughly.

4. You can secure more information by calling us at the above number or Bob Moses at 453-1282 in Greenwood.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Berl Bernhard
Staff Director
United States Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C.

Urgently request that the United States Commission on Civil Rights hold a full scale hearing on civil rights in Mississippi immediately. It is now apparent that the Department of Justice lacks the necessary manpower and legal equipment and support from the Judiciary to fulfill its obligations to the State of Mississippi and the country in the minimum area of voter registration. You cannot, without selling out your responsibility to Congress, the President, and the country, delay a full scale hearing by the Commission any longer. The fact that the murderer of Medgar Evers comes from Greenwood is not insignificant by any means. It strongly supports the theory that a ring of killers operates out of Greenwood with an official wink from the police and other law enforcement agencies in Mississippi. Apparently the Department of Justice and the FBI are unable to operate in any manner with these people. The fact that three Negroes have been killed in the past six weeks by officers of the law in Tallatchie, Holmes, and Panola Counties, is also not insignificant. The Department of Justice has voting suits in all three counties and it is the unattached Negroes that the law officers are most likely to take vengence on.

The Department of Justice has an inescapable obligation to guarantee voter registration rights to Negroes in Mississippi and the South. Yet it admits its inability to provide protection for applicants for registration and for voter registration workers, to say nothing of the ordinary citizen who is an innocent victim. In this case, the Commission has inescapable obligation to expose the full range of Mississippi's contempt for the laws of the country. The country cannot demand the strong legislation needed from Congress because it does not understand and cannot connect these stray facts which drift through Mississippi's Cotton Curtain. Only a hearing of the full Commission can command the authority to present these facts to the country. The argument that such a hearing would seriously impede the suits filed by the Justice Department in Mississippi can itself no longer be seriously considered. The Federal Judiciary in Mississippi has demonstrated that it is by no means able to respond to these suits and to the emergencies of our times with intelligent constructive judicial action.

Robert Moses

Director Mississippi Voter Registration Project
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

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NEWS RELEASE
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Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RING OF KILLERS IN MISSISSIPPI

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 3 - The Civil Rights Commission was "urgently" requested to "hold a full scale hearing on civil rights in Mississippi immedately", in a telegram sent by SNCC, following the killing of three Negroes in the last six weeks in Mississippi. The telegram said the murder of Medgar Evers, Field Secretary of the NAACP "strongly supports the theory that a ring of killers operates out of Greenwood, with an official wink from the police and other law enforcement agencies.

Robert Moses, SNCC field worker in Mississippi said three Negroes have been killed by Mississippi police. Moses said Willie J. Lovett, 20, was shot by W.O. Moore, a deputy in Holmes County. In Panola County Foster Sanders was shot by Shorty Watts, a highway patrolman, and in Tallatchie, County Sheriff Dagan shot a Negro who was sitting in his car.

The telegram charged that the commission had an obligation "to expose the full range of Mississippi's contempt for the laws of the country." "You cannot", the telegram continued, "without selling out your responsibility to Congress, the President, and the country, delay a full scale hearing by the Commission any longer." Linking Mississippi's "contempt for the laws of the country" , to the present congressional fight over President Kennedy's civil rights proposals, the telegram stated: "the country cannot demans the strong legislation needed from Congress because it does not understand and cannot connect these stray facts which drift through Mississippi's Cotton Curtain." The FBI and the Federal Judcary were also cited in the telegran as being "unable to operate" and unable to respond, to the emergencies of our times with intelligent constructive judicial action", because of the actions of the local law enforcement agencies.

NEWS RELEASE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DANVILLE TESTS BEGIN ANEW
BOWLING ALLEY ADMITS NEGROES

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JULY 3 - Resumed demonstrations began here yesterday as groups of Negroes tested segregated facilities at a drive-in and at movie theatres.

They were refused admission at all of the businesses they tested, Avon Rollins, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Executive Committee member said.

Rollins said demonstrators were admitted to the previously segregated Riverside Bowling Lanes this morning.

The SNCC worker said Negroes here were planning "mass applications" at Dan River Mills, the towns largest employer, and at other business establishments where Negroes are not hired on a merit basis.

Rollins said, "Danville, scene of recent racial demonstrations, would become a center for protest activity across Virginia."

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SNCC ISSUES TRESSPASS LAW STATEMENT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 3 - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), an Atlanta-based Southwide student anti-segregation organization, issued a statement today about reccomendations made by a Superior Court Judge to a Grand Jury here.

The statement, issued after Fulton County Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye instructed a Grand Jury to indict persons - mainly civil rights demonstrators - arrested under Georgia's 1960 tresspass law, called the law "unconstitutional on its face but unconstitutional in its application."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

66-YEAR OLD MINISTER JAILED AFTER WHITE ONLY CHURCH REFUSES MIXED GROUP

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 1 - A white 66-year old minister from San Gabriel, California went to jail Sunday for the fourth time after he and a group of Negroes were refused admission to a white church.

The Reverend Bryant Ashton Jones was charged with "disturbing public worship" when he and others sought entrance to the segregated First Baptist Church on Peachtree.

The arresting officer said the complaint came from the Rev. Roy O. McLain, pastor of the church.

On June 6 Reverend Jones was detained without bond on a "demented" charge after he was arrested at a restaurant sit-in. When he was released last Friday, he had spent 22 days in the Fulton County Jail and Grady Hospital's mental ward. He was freed on $300.00 bail.

On Tuesday, members of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, the student group that coordinates anti-segregation protests here, picketed the city jail and court, charging police brutality against Reverend Jones.

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CAFE WORKERS, STUDENTS MARCH

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 1 - Over 300 striking cafe workers and members of an anti-segregation student group marched downtown here today protesting conditions at the Dobbs House restaurants at the Atlanta airport.

A labor dispute has been going on at the e ating places since the management of Dobbs House refused to meet union demands.

A spokesman said the action was "an concrete evidence of the ties between labor and the civil rights struggle."

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NEWS RELEASE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FILES
ON BEHALF OF DANVILLE PROTESTERS

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JULY 2 -- The Justice Department today entered a friend of the court brief on behalf of demonstrators arrested in Danville, Virginia for violations of city ordinances and city injunctions. The brief asked that the suits be tried in federal court under the jurisdiction of Judge Michie.

Meanwhile, the city of Danville filed for a temporary injunction to halt demonstrations. The injunction was filed against Rev. Lawrence Campbell, Rev. A. J. Dunlap, and Rev. L. W. Chase of the Danville Christian Progressive Association; James Forman and John Robert Zellner of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Rev. Milton Reed and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Len Holt.

The injunction erroneously identified Mr. Holt, a Norfolk lawyer, as a worker for CORE.

The city today also condemned Peter's Park, a park in the Negro neighborhood, where Dr. King was scheduled to speak tomorrow.

Robert Zellner, SNCC field worker in Danville, said that the protest group planned to send out test teams to test public facilities tomorrow. Test teams will also be sent to Dan River Mills, the major industry in this Southern Virginia town, to test employment discrimination.

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JUL 9 1963

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For Immediate Release

CHURCH PICKETED AFTER NEGROES ARE BARRED

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 7 -- White and Negro members of the Committee On Appeal for Human Rights - the Atlanta University Center anti-segregation group - picketed Atlanta's largest church, First Baptist, for the second time today. The demonstrations followed the refusal of the church to admit Negroes.

The picketers carried signs reading: "A Segregated Church worships a Segregated God;" a nd "He Who Hates His Brother and Says He Loves Him Is A Liar."

One Negro student, Debbie Amis, who was refused service at First Baptist today, later attended services at St. Mark's Methodist across the street. While the demonstration was going on outside, Rev. Rpy O. McClain, the church's pastor, told his congregation in a sermon "ignorance is the mother of all prejudice."

The pickets included the Rev. Bryant Ashton Jones of Glendale, California, who was arrested there last week on charges of #demented-disorderly conduct and disturbing public worship." He has also been arrested three other times in connection with other integration effort and is free on $500 bond on the "demented" charges.

RIGHTS GROUP UNITE FOR JOB PUSH

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 8 -- Atlanta's major civil rights groups have announced the reformation of the Student-Adult Laison Committee, the group which proved effective in integrating lunch counters here two years ago. Among those supporting the Committee are : The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Atlanta NAACP, Atlanta's chapter of the Souther Christain Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Atlanta Committee For Cooperative Action. A statement from the group, which chose Atlanta pastor Rev. H.I. Bearden, as chairman, said that job opportunities for Negroes would be its major thrust.

NEWS RELEASE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY, 1963

DANVILLE MOVEMENT STARTS BOYCOTT
AGAINST DAN RIVER MILLS AND GENERAL TIRE CO.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JULY 8 ** Field workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee said today that the Danville Movement has called for national "and international" boycotts against Dan River Mills and General Tire Products.

Avens Rollins, a SNCC field secretary who has been indicted by a grand jury here for "inciting the colored population to acts of violence and war against the white community," said 40 Negroes had picketed the main plant of the Mill for fair employment practices.

The Negroes carried signs reading, "Dan River Mills supports police brutality," "Dan River Mills has federal contracts," and "Negroes want equal job opportunities." The firm, which hires 10,000 persons here, has Negroes working only in menial positions. Its public relations officer has been assisting Mayor Julian Stinson since demonstrations began here June 1.

Rollins said that the boycott against General Tire Products was instituted by the Negroes because its distributing outlet, the Stinson Tire Company, is operated by Mayor Stinson. The Mayor has been maintaining the city's firm segregationist policies.

Some 12 demonstrators, including two white field secretaries fro SNCC--Mary King, 22, and Sam Shirah, 20 -- picketed in front of the city hall today bearing American flags and protesting the police action which resulted in 40 casualties June 10.

Rollins said the Danville Movement -- a cooperative effort by SNCC and the Danville Christain Progressive Association, an affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference -- was conducting a voter registration drive in the city, and had sent field secretaries to other cities in Virginia to begin demonstrations in behalf of the Danville protest movement.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July, 1963

FOLK ARTISTS, LOCAL CITIZENS
ATTEND SNCC FOLK FESTIVAL IN MISSISSIPPI DELTA

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 8 -- Some 200 local citizens welcomed nationally known folk singers and visitors from Georgia and Tennessee here on July 6 in the Delta's first integrated public gathering.

Folk singers Theodore Bikel, Bob Dylan and Pete Seeger joined the Freedom Singers, a group of field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, in freedom songs on the grounds of a farm outside Greenwood. City police, parked across highway 82, watched the proceedings.

Robert Moses, director of SNCC's Mississippi voter registration program, said that two days prior to the Festival, police had put up two "no parking" sings just a few feet from the farm on both sides of the road.

John Lewis, SNCC chairman, said in a speech to the crowd, "This is the first time in the history of the Delta that black and white are standing and singing together. We are going to work here in Mississippi until this becomes a commonplace event, and until all citizens of the state have equal rights."

Four carloads of whites and Negroes from Haywood and Fayette counties, Tenn., attended the Folk Festival. SNCC field secretaries, working in Jackson, brought a busload of persons, most of whom had been arrested in demonstrations there some weeks ago.

Dylan sang tow songs he had written, one of which, "Blowin' in the Wind," is "the fastest selling single in the history of Warner Brothers Records" (N.Y. Times, July 6). Bikel told the crowd that as a refugee from Hitler, "Ive been in this movement with you since the day I was born."

Earlier in the afternoon, a white worker with the Committee on Appeal fr Human Rights, a SNCC affiliate in Atlanta, was picked up and questioned by Greenwood city police who threatened to kill him. Julius Samstein, 24, was later released.

That evening, Anna Jo Weaver, 20, another white COAHR worker, was picked up by police as she was walking from the SNCC office to the home in which she was staying. She was lectured by police that she "was breaking God's law" by associating with Negroes, and then released.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEGRO FIRED FOR VOTING EFFORTS

SELMA, ALABAMA, JULY 5 -- A 30-year old father of seven who lost his job because of his participation in a voter registration drive here said today "I am going to keep it up because I feel that my people must become registered voters in order to become citizens of this state and country."

The Reverend Sheron Powell, who has been working in Craville, Alabama on a vote drive sponsored by the Atlanta-based Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, lost his job this week with the Cleveland Table Company in Selma. Powell said Charles White, the company manager told him in a written note "circumstances beyond our control" made his firing necessary.

Powellsaid he knew his participation in the vote drive "would cost a lot of suffering."

Reverend Bernard Lafayette, director of the SNCC project in Dallas and Wilcox Counties, said that "at least six other Negroes active in the vote drive have lost their jobs."

Lafayette, who has been in this area since January, 1963 said that a white Catholic priest who attended a voting meeting has been threatened.

Lafayette said Father Maurice Ouillet, pastor of Saint Elizabeth Mission and Superior Father of St. Edmond's mission here has been threatened with arrest if he attends another mass meeting. Lafayette said mass meetings are held here every Monday evening.

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6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia

For Immediate Release

SAVANNAH YOUTH FINED $1,500

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, July 3 -- A young anti-segregationist leader was sentenced to pay a $1,500 fine or 2 years in jail after his third arrest on tresspassing charges here.

Benjamin Van Clark, 19, chariman of the Youth Crusade, was also sentenced to 40 months probation.

Clark and five other Negroes were jailed eight days ago and have been held without bail. Chatam County Solicitor Andrew J. Ryan denied them bail because all six had been arrested three times under the anti-tresspass statue passed in Georgia in 1960 after student sit-in demonstrations began sweeping the South.

Clark is a leader in protest demonstrations which have seen thousands of Negroes pressing for integration here.

WORK STARTS ON BURNED GEORGIA CHURCHES

Work on rebuilding three Southwest Georgia churches -- burned nearly a year ago after the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) used them as sites for voter registration meetings - began this week.

The three churches - Shady Grove Baptist in Lee County and Mount Olive and Mount Mary Baptist in Terrell County - are scheduled for completion in about four months.

Several fund drives were organized after arsonists destroyed the churches. An Atlanta architectural firm has donated its services in designing the churches, and Trappist monks at a monastery in Rockdale County, Georgia agreed to prepare the stained glass windows. An estimated $75,000 was collected to rebuild the churches.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ALBANY MOVEMENT VP ARRESTED

ALBANY, GEORGIA, JULY 7 -- Albany Movement Vice President Slater King and two Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field secretaries were arrested here yesterday along with nine other persons at a segregated bathing spot.

The demonstrators attempted to enter Tift Park Pond in three groups, spaced one hour apart, and were arrested immediately. Mr. King's two young sons, Jonathan,7, and Alonso, 11, were taken into custody but were released later. The rest of the demonstrators are still in prison.

The jailed SNCC field secretaries were Bert Steck, a 21 year old student at Swathmore College; and Peter Rothstein, 17, of Brandeis University.

A Negro girl, Wilma Dean Mathis, was slapped by Police while being taken into custody, according to Eddie Frazier who witnessed her arrest. Frazier was also jailed for a "traffic violation" after he allegedly drove through a red light. The twelfth person taken into custody, he had driven the interra cial demonstrators to the Pond. Three on-the-scene observers s aid at the time that Frazier had not driven through the light.

Tift Park Pond, once a public facility, was sold recently by the City government to a private individual, the editor-publisher of the Albany Herald, a segregationist newspaper, who is operating the pond on a "white-only" basis.

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JUL 10 1963

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VOTE WORKER JAILED FOR VAGRANCY

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, July 8 - A voter registration worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has been jailed for "vagrancy" for the second time in a month. In Atlanta, the SNCC office said they would ask Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to "seek immediate release of Wilson Brown, who has been held illegally in Tuscaloosa since July 2."

Brown, a student leader from Birmingham, has been working on a SNCC-sponsored vote project since March, 1963. He was jailed on June 21 on vagrancy charges but was released and must stand trial later.

In a telegram to Attorney General Kennedy, SNCC Chairman John Lewis charged "Alabama officials are deliberately holding Brown in an attempt to intimidate would be voters in Tuscaloosa."

Lewis said "the Federal Government must act to protect his rights, and the rights of Negroes all over the South who only want to be first-class citizens."

The text of the telegram follows:

> We demand you seek immediate release of Wilson Brown, who has been held illegally in Tuscaloosa, Alabama since July 2. Alabama officials are deliberately holding Brown in an attempt to intimidate would-be voters in Tuscaloosa. The Federal government must act to protect his rights and the rights of Negroes all over the South who only want to be first-class citizens.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), an Atlanta-based student anti-segregation organization, conducts direct action and voter registration campaigns against segregation in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas and Virginia.

SNCC field secretaries work in hard-core areas of the South for subsistence wages, the Atlanta SNCC office said.

N E W S R E L E A S E
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CITIZENS SERVE WARRANT ON SAVANNAH LEADER

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, JULY 9 -- An anti-segregation leader was arrested here last night at 2 a.m. after white citizens issued special "good behavior" warrants for his detention.

Hosea Williams, director of the Chatham County Crusade For Voters, was arrested last night on a "good behavior" warrant, sworn out by a local white woman for "potential damages" to the community of Savannah. Bond was set at $2500.

Field representatives of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who have been working with the local student movement, said that two other white persons had sworn out similar warrants against Williams, and that the bond was now at $7500 total.

Savannah officials are reported to have said that the high bond is due to the two previous arrests Williams has incurred in the anti-segregation struggle here.

This afternoon, some 150 Negores presented themselves at the Danish consulate here, asking Danish officials to "use diplomatic pressure to insure democracy in the United States" since the United States is "fighting for democracy abroad." After the delegation left the consulate, 23 Negroes sat down at a main intersection and were arrested on charges of "refusing to move," "unlawful assembly," and " "blocking traffic."

Negroes also began this afternoon a wave of telephone calls protesting Williams' arrest to every city and county bureau with the exception of police, fire and public health officies. Each caller is saying, "I want Hosea Williams out of jail." The mayor's phone, SNCC staffers said, is already "off the hook."

SNCC staff members saiq today that apparently any number citizens can swear out warrants like those served on Williams, and that the Negro community cannot affort the "excessive" bail.

NEWS RELEASE
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6 Raymond Street, N.W.
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SUES TO RELEASE
NEGROES IMPRISONED AFTER VOTE MEETING

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 9 -- Trial will begin July 11 here on a Justice Department suit to release 45 Negroes imprisoned after a voter registration meeting June 17 in neighboring Itta Bena. The Negroes -- who had walked to the town marshal's office to protest the smoke-bombing of their voter registration meeting -- were charged with "breach of the peace" and have been in Parchman Penitentiary since the date of their arrest.

James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee -- the group which has a voter registration program in the Mississippi Delta -- said today that the Department had filed for an injunction to restrain Leflore County officials from "intimidating those seeking to register and vote" and to release those already imprisoned.

The suit, entered in the U. S. District Court (North Mississippi) seeks to enjoin John J. Frazier, Jr., the Leflore County prosecutor; H. Ed Webber, the deputy sheriff of Leflore County and the town marshal of Itta Bena, and others.

Forman said that Leo Branton, an a ttorney from Los Angeles, would come to Greenwood tomorrow "to survey the situation here regarding the illegal deprivation of Negroes' rights here in the Delta." Branton is active in the Los Angeles Friends of SNCC chapter.

Forman said that four whites had been apprehended today for the smoke-bombing of a Negro home on Sunday night, and were given 30-day suspended sentences. He said, "Mississippi justice is reflected in the comparison of this sentence and the 6-month terms given Negro citizens who tried to protest lack of police protection in Itta Bena."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DEMONSTRATIONS RESUME IN CAMBRIDGE, MD.
AGAINST POSSIBLE REFERENDUM OF RIGHTS AMENDMENT

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, JULY 9 — Demonstrations resumed here yesterday for the first time in two weeks immediately following the withdrawal of 400 Maryland state troopers. Officials of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee, an affiliate of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said the direct action was being used to point up the Negro community's objections to a city charter ammendment outlawing segregation in public facilities.

Reginald Robinson, a SNCC field secbetary, said the Negro community favored such a law, but objected to it in the form of a charter amendment which could be repealed by a majority vote in a referendum. He said that some white persons are already circulating petitions to ask for a referendum, which can be obtained by 20% of the population within 40 days of the amendment's passage.

Whites outmumber Negroes in a 2-1 ratio in Cambridge.

Robinson said, "This should have been put into law. We object to the rights of Negroes being put up to the whims and frustrations of the white community."

Ten persons — four of them white -- attempted to sit-in at the Dizzyland Restaurant, owned by a Mr. Fasenfeld whom Robinson said was prominent in the referendum campaign. Fasenfeld threw the demonstrators bodily out of the restaurant and onto the street.

Two of the demonstrators — Eddie Dickerson and James Lewis — were attacked by whites and pelted by eggs. They gave affidatits of the attack today to the F.B.I.

Later last night, some 200 Negroes marched to the courthouse and the city jail. Robinson said another march would take place tonight "and will continue to take place until we have freedom here in Cambridge."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SIX STUDENTS ARRESTED IN GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, JULY9--Six Negro students were sentenced to six months in jail and $500 fine each because they tried to enter a "white-only" park here today.

The six, all members of the Greenville Student Movement, were arrested for "breach of the peace" today at Strange Park. At their trial--immediately after the arrest took place--the six were convicted and sentenced. They are: Jacob Bayas, 16; Mike Hutchins, 16; Luretha Jefferson, 18; Ella Louise Louis, 18; Lessie Clifton, 18; and Matthew Johnson, 15.

Officials of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee wired the Attorney General of the United States to protest "the excessive sentence to penalize American students for trying to exercise their rights."

Two field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee--Charles Cobb and Charles McLaurin were charged with "disturbing the peace" and sentenced to four months in jail.

All the studenta arrested have committed themselves to serve their sentences.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has five field secretaries in Jackson, Mississippi, conducting nonviolent workshops in lieu of the violence which occurred there after Medgar Evers' murder. Under the leadership of director Robert Moses, some 25 young people are working on various voter registration programs in Greenwood, Itta Bena, and Lexington.

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NEWS RELEASE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 12, 1963

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED AGAIN
AFTER SHOOTINGS IN CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, MAYRLAND, JULY 12 -- A field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee reported today that martial law had been declared this afternoon for the second time in a month in this strife-torn Eastern Shore city, after several shootings last night.

Reginald Robinson, a SNCC field secretary working with the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee, described the events leading to the declaration of a 9-p.m. curfew and prohibition of demonstrations outside the Negro section of the city.

Robinson said that last night, after 300 people marched downtown, whites pelted them with rotten eggs. Some of the marchers heckled the attackers. Then William Jackson, a 17-year old Negro youth, was arrested for carrying a paring knife. A crowd of Negroes demanded Jackson's release, and prepared to begin marching downtown again, when Capt. Randall of the Cambridge police force brought Jackson back.

Later in the evening, a carload of whites drove down Pine Street, the main thoroughfare of the Negro section, shooting as they went. Some Negroes returned their fire. The evening ended with three whites hospitalized, one man shot in the face, another in the arm, the third near his eye.

Robinson said, "We deplore the violence that has taken place. However, if our demands were met, we would have no reason to demonstrate. Tension and violence would cease. Equality at all public places is still not law here, and two juveniles arrested six weeks ago are still in reform school. If these demands are met, we can be in a position to channel the justifiable anger of the Negro community, and restore law and order."

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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For Immediate Release

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VOTE WORKER ARRESTED IN COURT HOUSE
CONVICTED IN SELMA , ALA.

SELMA,ALABAMA, JULY 12 -- A young Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field worker, who was arrested on one set of charges last month and tried on another set yesterday was convicted of "conduct calculated to provoke a breach of the peace" and"resisting arrest."

Bosie Reese, 19, had originally been charged with "failure to obey an officer of the law" and resisting arrest. Reese was pushed and shoved by a deputy when taken into custody June 17th at the Dallas County Courthouse.The guilty verdict carried a penalty of a $200 fine.

According to SNCC field secretary Bernard Lafayette who heads up a five man team of voter registration workers here and in Wilcox county, Reese's lawyers, Solomon Seay, Jr. and J.L. Chestnut were unable to introduce evidence which would prove that Reese's voter registration activities were protected by Federal Law.

Justice Department lawyers, seeking a restraining order against Dallas County officials prohibiting them from trying Reese and from intimidating would-be Negro voters here, have carried an injunction request to the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Reese's appeal will be heard at the October session of court.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has been conducting voter registration workshops in Dallas and Wilcox Counties here since January, 1963. 19 men and women were fired this week for their participation in the vote drive, according to Lafayette. Selma was also the scene yesterday of a spontaneous boycott of the Kwik-Kheck grovery store which forced an 80 per cent drop in the stores sales.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 12, 1963

15 ARRESTED IN DANVILLE; 85 IN JAIL; NEWSMEN HARASSED

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JULY 12 -- Field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee reported here that with today's arrest of 14 pickets and a Negro citizen standing in the street, a total of 85 persons are in jail in two days of anti-segregation demonstrations in the six-week old civil rights movement.

The latest arrests occurred at Dan River Mills, Inc. -- which is the target of a national boycott -- and in two department stores. Six Negroes, carrying signs asking for equal employment and intervention of the Mill in the racial crisis here, were arrested on Mill property this afternoon. All went limp, and had to be carried to jail. It is reported that Mill officials did not sign any warrant. Eight others, parading with signs through two department stores, were also arrested.

A Negro cab driver, Julius Adams, who has ferried demonstrators back and forth since the protests began June 1, was arrested by city police as he stood on the street this afternoon in front of the Danville Christian Progressive Assn. office.

Chief of Police E. G. McCain also approached Negroes on the same spot and declared, "There will be no more demonstrations here. I'm talking loud and clear!"

SNCC worker Mary King reported that a Negro free-lance writer, Leroy McLucas of New York, was approached by city police who tore up his press card. The card had been issued by the City of Danville. She reported also that two newsmen from NBC were harassed by police.

Last night, after a mass meeting here where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke to a crowd of 1500, 26 persons were arrested as they and 100 others marched to the city hall. Police pushed several of the marchers, led by a local minister, Rev. L. W. Chase. The line was marshalled by Ivanhoe Donaldson, a SNCC field worker, and Dr. King's assistant, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker. Police were on the scene with fire hoses but they were not used.

Miss King said: "We are asking all citizens interested in democracy to write to those imprisoned in the city jail and city farm, especially Sam Shirah and Daniel Foss. Shirah has been beaten by police. We are asking for national protests."

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond St.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

For Immediate Release

SNCC HEAD ADDRESSES 700 Fayette COUNTY NEGROES
CHAIRMAN THREATENED BY WHITES AT BUS STATION

SOMERVILLE, TENNESSEE, JULY 11 - 700 Negroes heard the chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) tell them "We want out freedom and we want it now !" in a rural church outside this Fayette County town.

John Lewis, SNCC chairman, told the crowd - the largest assembled here in recent months - that segregation was dying across the country.

Lewis was invited here by local citizens who are conducting a vote drive. The SNCC head said that 150 Negroes made registration attempts on Wednesday, July 10.

Lewis said when he got off a bus here he was met by a crowd of who theatened him with bottles, bricks, chains and hoses.

Fayette County was the scene of mass evictions of Negroes in 1960 and 1961. Large landowners retaliated against a Negro voting drive by forcing Negro sharecroppers off their land.

The world-famous "Tent City" grew up here, when Negroes moved into hastily erected tents.

Lewis said that Fayette County Negroes a re "determined to be free regardless of the cost!

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SNCC HEAD TO ADDRESS SELMA MASS MEET

SELMA, ALABAMA, JULY 12 - John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, will address a mass meeting here Monday night, July 15. Lewis, head of the Nashville Stident Nonviolent Movement, was elected by acclamation by the SNCC coordinating committee. Since his election, the new chairman, a native of Troy, Alabama, has been touring SNCC projects ins Miss., Ark,& Tenn.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond St.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

For Immediate Release

NEGROES ARRESTED AT WHITE ONLY BOX OFFICE
MOVIES ARE SEGREGATED AS EVER

AMERICUS, GEORGIA, JULY 12 — Eleven Negroes were arrested here last night at a local theatre after trying ti purchase tickets at the white ticket window.

The demonstrators, members of the Sumpter County Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, were charged with "blocking the sidewalks" and "disorderly conduct." They are each being held under $212 bond.

Last night's attempt to integrate the Martin Theatre was only the first in what is expected to be a series of protests against the movie house, according to SNCC Field Secretary Donald Harris.

The Martin Theatre chain is also under fire at Columbus Georgia, where it is being picketed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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FREEDOM TRADE-IN

You can trade-in your green stamps and used cars for Freedom this summer by donating them to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The stamps will help sustain SNCC workers while the cars will be used to put Freedom on the road as well as in the air throughout the South. Both the stamps and cars will be gratefully received at the SNCC office, 6 Raymond St., Atlanta 14, Georgia. Mailing charges must be paid by the sender

-30-

COORDINATING COUNCIL of GREATER NEW ORLEANS

P.O. Box 5107
New Orleans 15, Louisiana
Phone: 944-3042

JUL 13 1963

WB
JM
RTB

July 12, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

This letter will acknowledge receipt of $1,000 check from the Voter Education Project.

We would, indeed, welcome a representative from VEP to observe our Voter Education-Registration activities and the work being done by the Youth Crusader's Corps.

We are hopeful that this meeting can be arranged at an early date so that we can discuss the matter mentioned in your correspondence of July 9th.

Very truly yours,
COORDINATING COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS
J. HARVEY KERNS, CHAIRMAN

Yvonne A. Minor

By: Yvonne A. Minor
(Mrs. Alvarez C.)
Administrative Secretary

:yam

P.S. Enclosed please find our weekly reports.

3-12

JUL 12 1963 WB✓ JM✓ RTB✓

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Stree, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688 - 0331

FOR RELEASE Sunday, July 14, 1963

GADSDEN DEMONSTRATION TO RESUME

GADSDEN, ALABAMA -- Anti-segregation demonstrations are expected to resume in this Northern Alabama industrial city this week.

Negro protest demonstrations were halted two weeks ago when promises of negotiations seemed to develop.

Members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, CORE, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are working with local citizens to form the Gadsden Movement.

Movement objectives are: complete integration of all public and private facilities; upgrading and hiring of Negroes in private employment and industry; and the formation of a bi-racial committee.

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LIQUOR STORE DEMONSTRATION CONTINUES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 12 -- Picketing of a liquor store located in the heart of a Negro community continues here after the store owner refused to submit to Negro demands to hire more Negroes.

The Committee On Appeal For Human Rights (COAHR), the Atlanta University Center student anti-segregation group, initiated the picket line after talks with the store owner.

COAHR leaders have asked that four Negroes be added to the store's work force.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GOVERNOR SANDERS TO TAKE STEPS TO
END SAVANNAH PROTESTS; SNCC STAFFER
JAILED AS POLICE TEAR GAS CROWD

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, July 11 - Georgia Governor Carl E. Sanders promised today to take "whatever steps necessary" to end anti-segregation demonstrations here. The Governor's statement came on the heels of last night's violent two-hour run-in between 2,000 Negroes and Savannah police who clubbed and tear-gassed the demonstrators.

The battle, which resulted in the arrest of 68 Negroes, occurred after a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Field Secretary Bruce Gordon, 22, and an undetermined number of Negroes were hauled away in police wagons after they were accused of blocking traffic in front of the city jail. Other protestors then lay down in front of police wagons whiled the arrested demonstrators tried to force open the vehicle doors from the inside.

Negro youths chanted "We want to go to jail too" as the paddy wagon pulled away. Policemen ordered to break up the crowd "by any means necessary" lobbed tear gas pellets at them and shot over the heads of the demonstrators.

The Negroes dispersed into smaller bands, some of which were later tear gassed again while others broke car windows as they fled.

Rick Tuttle, a white SNCC worker here, said several Negroes suffered today from gas inhalation and with head wounds from police beatings.

Protests here are being conducted by the Chatam County Crusade for Voters. Crusade leader, Hosea Williams, is currently being held in jail on $12,500 bail while members of the Youth Crusade, an affiliate of SNCC, continue demonstrations.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEGROES PICKET RESTAURANT, BATTLE AFTER ARRESTS

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, JULY 11 -- "Dizzyland," a food spot here became a hot spot for the second time in twelve hours today as a group of 18 Negroes, members of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Group (an affiliate of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) picketed while a crowd of Negro and white on-lookers battled.

The demonstration followed sporadic violence last night about 250 Negro marchers had protested the arrest of four sit-inners at the restaurant. During today's picketing at Dizzyland, four whites and three Negroes entered the dining place and were attacked and thrown out by whites inside. The Negro crowd then moved on the restaurant calling for its owner. Whites and Negroes fought until State police broke up the crowd as city police stood by, making no attempt to end the melee.

Yesterday's demonstrators -- Carol Rogoff, James Lewis, Johnny Weeks, and Dwight Campbell -- tried to sit-in at the restaurant and were charged with "disorderly conduct" and "trespassing." All but James Lewis were subsequently released but a police officer, Harry Hansen, pressed charges against him of "assault and battery," and claimed Lewis had attacked him.

Later that evening, after a protest marched downtown by 250 persons -- when State Police protected demonstrators from whites throwing eggs and rocks -- Negroes gathered at the Bethel AME Church for a mass meeting. Carloads of whites drove through the Negro section, throwing rocks and bottles at the Negroes on the street. Negroes began to move into the white section, but were turned back by CNAC leaders.

At this time, officer Hansen appeared. Infuriated by his arrival, the crowd would not move until he left. Negroes in the crowd began to throw bricks and bottles at him. Police standing by drew their pistols, but the crowd dispersed when Hansen left.

Reginald Robinson, a SNCC field secretary, reported two fires last night in the outlying areas of the Second Ward, a predominantly Negro section of the city.

Robinson said demonstrations would continue, and that a march would be held tonight after a mass meeting.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

For Immediate Release

40 ARRESTED PROTESTING ARREST OF 2 OBSERVERS
SNCC WORKER BEATEN IN JAIL; WALL STREET PICKET PLANNED

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JULY 13 - After two white observers - both field workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee - were arrested this afternoon, some 40 Negro pickets protested and were also arrested.

Sam Shirah, 20 and Daniel Fess, 22, were charged with "[illegible] and refusing to move when ordered to do so" this noon as they watched a group of Negroes picketing the city hall here. Bond was set at $500 for Shirah and $300 for Fess.

Samuel Giles, a 22-year old Danville SNCC volunteer, led a protest picket line about an after the original arrests with 25 others. All were jailed. About this time, a group of 6 Negroes, led by David Davis, 18, another Danville SNCC volunteer, and Claudia Edwards, 22, a field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, were arrested also at the city jail.

John Davis, 19, was arrested taking notes about 4 p.m. (Danville time) of a picket line of 10 persons on Main Street. They were also arrested. A woman reporter, Miss Majories Collins, of the National Guardian, was taken into jail and interregated after she tried to take photographs of the arrests. She was later released.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Danville Christian Progressive Association and SNCC announced a "massive picketline on Wall Street in front of the headquarter of Dan River Mills, Inc. Wednesday, July 17th. The line will be led by Rev. Lawrence Campbell, head of the DCPA, and Avon Rollins, a SNCC executive committee member. The DCPA has characterized Dan River Mills, Inc. -- which employs 10,000 persons here, about 900 of them (9%) Negro -- as an "economic bastion of this segregated community. SNCC workers here said demonstrations would continue despite the "ever-present threat of police brutality." About 45 persons were injured June 10 when Police hosed them and beat them with night sticks.

S tudent
N onviolent
C oordinating
C ommittee

NEWSLETTER

6 Raymond Street N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

WB

July 14, 1963

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS—The Malco Theater on Main Street and the Zebra Drive-in on Highway 79 are open to everyone regardless of race or color. This means that all Negroes who go to the Malco should sit on the main floor, not the balcony. The Saenger, Community and Pines Drive-in will be open shortly.

Rev. Ben Grinage and Mr. U.S. Brown, Jr. were almost run down by a white man driving a car when they left the Walgreen Lunch Counter at Jefferson Square Shopping Center Friday Morning. Rev. Grinage and Mr. Brown had just eaten breakfast there. Even though they reported the name of the driver, the make of the car, the license number and swore out a warrant for the man's arrest for assualt with a deadly weapon he has not been picked up as yet by the police.

Joan Bowman, whose home is in Georgia, is here to write a history of the Pine Bluff Movement and do research on race relations.

LINCOLN COUNTY, ARKANSAS—James Jones and Jimmie Travis, Field Secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee have moved to Lincoln County to set up a Voter Education Project there. A Mass Meeting was held last Friday night at Mt. Nebo Church in Star City at which over 100 people attended.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA—Negro Leaders have suspended demonstrations pending the results of negotiations to free Hosea Williams, Director of Chatham County Crusade for Voters currently under arrest on a "good behavior" warrant sworn out by a local white citizen for "potential damage" to the community. Bond has been set at $30,000, the highest in the history of the movement as far as we know. Some 150 Negroes petitioned the Danish consulate in Savannah to "use diplomatic pressure to insure democracy in the United States," since the U.S. is "fighting for democracy abroad."

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI—Six Negro students were sentenced to 6 months in jail and $500 fine each charged with Breach of the Peace. These students, members of the Greenville Student Movement had attempted to enter a "white-only" park. Two Field Secretaries of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee have been sentenced to 4 months for "disturbing the peace." Officials of SNCC have wired Attorney General Kennedy to protest the "excessive sentence to penalize American students for trying to exercise their rights."

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI—Trial began July 11 on a Justice Department suit to release 45 Negroes imprisoned here after a voter registration meeting last June in Itta Bena, charged with Breach of the Peace. The Justice Department sought an injunction to restrain LeFlore County Officials from intimidating those seeking to register and vote," and to release those already imprisoned. In addition, four whites were apprehended for the smoke-bombing of a Negro home, and given 30-day suspended sentences.

The first integrated folk festival in the history of the Delta was held last weekend in Greenwood. Joining the Freedom Singers, the local movement leadership in freedom songs were Pete Seeger, Bobby Dillon and Theodore Bikel. John Lewis, SNCC Chairman told the crowd, numbering in thehundreds, "This is the first time in the history of the Delta that black and white are standing and singing together. We are going to work here until this becomes a commonplace event, and until all citizens have equal rights."

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND—State militia has been called out to restore order in Cambridge, Maryland as a result of racial turmoil in this border city. Ten persons were arrested in a sit-in at the Dizzyland Restaurant, the owner of which threw the demonstrators bodily into the street. Reginald Robinson, SNCC Field Sec., said the proposed city charter amendment outlawing segregation in public facilities is unacceptable to the Negro community because it may be repealed by a majority vote in a referendum. Whites outnumber Negroes in Cambridge by 2-1. Mrs. Gloria Richards, Head of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee has stated that demonstrations will continue, despite a ban imposed by the Maryland National Guard and despite conditions just short of martial law.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA—Despite Pastor Roy O. McClain's sermon on prejudice, the First Baptist Church here continues to refuse admittance to Negroes. White and Negro members of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights are picketing the Church, which is Atlanta's largest, carrying such signs as "A Segregated Church worships a Segregated God," and "He who hates his brother and says he loves him is a liar." Arrested at the demonstration was Rev. Bryant Ashton Jones of Glendale, California on charges of "demented -disorderly conduct and disturbing public worship."

WB
JM
RTB

NEWS RELEASE

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
522-8764

FOR RELEASE: All Papers
Sunday
July 14, 1963

Although it is nine years since the Supreme Court decided that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional, less than half of one per cent of Negro pupils in eleven "resistant" states in the South are now attending desegregated schools, according to a study, "Token Desegregation and Beyond," published today.

The study was prepared by J. Kenneth Morland, professor of sociology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, and published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Southern Regional Council.

The study is the first of several publications planned by ADL and SRC on problems of desegregation. A second study, to be released within the next month, is a psychiatric analysis of the effects of school desegregation in the South, by Dr. Robert M. Coles.

The fact that 99.6 per cent of Negroes in all the school districts of the eleven states are still attending all-Negro schools was attributed to "fear of integration itself" and "subterfuge in complying with the Supreme Court directive." The eleven states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Professor Morland said at least 379 laws have been passed by state legislatures since 1954 in attempts to legally avoid compliance with the Supreme Court ruling. He described the following as typical methods of keeping school integration at token levels:

--Pupil placement laws authorizing a state or local board to assign pupils individually to different schools. When a Negro child applies for admission to a white school, the Board of Education can turn him down, not on grounds of race, but on as many as 20 detailed considerations including transportation, health, etc.

--"Local Option" provisions which allow communities to close their public schools.

--Tuition grants enabling pupils to attend private, non-sectarian schools.

--Restrictive transfer arrangements in schools which comply with the Supreme Court decision by assigning pupils to the school nearest their homes, and then automatically grant white students transfers to the nearest school in which whites are a majority.

According to the Morland study, no precise cataloging of the costs involved in these "devices" can be made. However, estimates show that the price is high. For example, a total of 293 court cases have been filed in state and federal courts at an average cost of about $15,000 each; in Louisiana, tuition grants amounted to some $859,000 in four months and five "Extraordinary Sessions" held by the state legislature to prevent desegregation programs cost $934,000; Virginia's tuition grants totaled more than seven million dollars in five years; Georgia's legislature was forced to amend its law after tuition grants reached $215,987 in one year.

In direct contrast to the efforts of the "resistant" states to circumvent desegregation are the results in six "compliant" states which have tended to go along with the Supreme Court decision. In these states -- Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia -- 51.1 per cent of Negro pupils attend schools with whites and changeovers from bi-racial to non-racial school systems have been made for the most part "creatively and successfully."

Although segregationists warned against "dire consequences" for the quality of education if changes were made, the study declared that school superintendents and statistical reports in desegregated areas refute the fears. The general consensus was that integration had not lowered the academic achievement of either white or Negro students. In addition, school children had shown themselves able to solve problems of adjustment to integration after the initial confrontation was over.

Professor Morland listed these among the factors determining when desegregation will become a reality:

--The vigor of the federal government "in demanding the elimination of discrimination." The federal courts, he went on to say,

have become "less and less patient" with token integration devices and have "blunted and eliminated" many such plans.

--The speed with which pupil placement laws, initially accepted as constitutional on their face, are declared unconstitutional as practiced in some school systems.

--The extent to which school closing is challenged when other public schools in the state remain open, and restricted transfer provisions that result in resegregation are rejected.

Professor Morland warned that token integration has essentially the same goal as massive resistance because it seeks to preserve the established pattern of segregation. He added, however, that the effort "will be futile in the long run."

"Federal courts are not going to permit the continuation of racial schools, and states may well be faced with either closing all of their public schools or extending integration beyond token levels," he said.

Copies of the study are available from the national office of the Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, or from the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

JUL 16 1963

WB
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UNIFORMED SOLDIER LEADS FIVE TO JAIL

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JULY 14 -- A soldier in uniform, leading a picket before Danville Mayor Julian Stinson's house here, was jailed this afternoon in what civil rights observers believe to be the first instance of a uniformed solider going to jail in a rights demonstration.

Pvt. First Class Buford G. Holt, 82nd Airborne Division, a Danville native, led five women on a protest picketline before the Mayor's home. Pvt. Holt carried a sign reading:

> "I serve in the forces which guard our country and way of life. I am prepared to give my life for the United States, to defend the rights of her citizens, but I must ask this nation if America is prepared to defend my rights as an American citizen."

Holt is stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, but came home on a pass. Members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Danville, who have been working here since local groups alleaped to them in early June, said that protests against segregation here would continue.

Avon Rollins, a member of the SNCC executive committee, said SNCC workers in Danville had sent out letters to 90 Congressmen asking them to investigate the use of Federal contracts here. Rollins said Dan River Mills, the city's largest employer, received "over 90% of its income from Federal contracts," yet only 9% of the 10,000 persons employed are Negroes.

Rollins and Rev. Lawrence Campbell, leader of the Danville Christian Progressive Association, will lead a demonstration in front of the New York office of Dan River Mills in New York City, Wednesday, July 17. Rollins said, "We hope to show the American public that we are serious in our intentions of announcing a national and internation boycott against this firm." Local leaders here maintain that the influence of the Mill could be put to use to break the seven-week stalemat between local Negro leadership and the intransigent city officials.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

10 ALABAMA STATE TROOPERS BEAT SNCC STAFFER

GADSDEN, ALABAMA, July 15 - 10 State Troopers held and beat a 21-year-old Negro after telling him he would have to learn "respect for white troopers".

Landy McNair, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was beaten by the troopers in th street after they placed him under arrest "for having a foreign driver' license". McNair, a native of Jackson, has a Mississippi license.

The arrest was ordered by Albert Lingo, Director of t Department of Public Safety for the State. Lingo's troopers, who return to this central Alabama town Sunday, July 14, have been accused of brutality against Negroes during racial demonstrations here, in Birmingham, and during a Freedom Walk from Chattanooga, Tennessee.

McNair was riding in a car with Marvin Robinson, a CORE field secretary; Patricia McElderry, another SNCC worker; and another Negro youth. State troopers halted Robinson, who was driving, and arrested him when he produced an out-of-state license. When McNair slid behind the wheel, they demanded that he produce his license, and h was arrested also.

"You are going to respect Alabama State Troopers, whether your a.. is black or white," a trooper told him. Then, according t Miss McElderry, 10 of the troopers "threw Landy against the car and beat him."

McNair and two other SNCC workers have been working here with the Gadsden Freedom Movement, a coalition of local groups, SNCC CORE, and SCLC. Anti-segregation demonstrations are scheduled to resume again here soon, despite the presence of the troopers, who used 10,000 volt cattle prods on protestors in the past.

In Atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee office said McNair's beating and arrest would be protested to the FBI and the Department of Justice.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEGROES SWIM IN WHITE ONLY POOL

ALBANY, July 13--Negroes here switched tactics today in protesting the sale of the city's only operating pool to a segregationist as three youths vaulted a fence surrounding the Tift Park facilities, swam briefly, and left through the front gate. At the same time Albany police arrested six would-be swimmers as they sang in protest at the entrance.

Elsewhere in the city ten juveniles were apprehended as they attempted to picket the residences of Mr. Harold Wetherbee and Mr. Herbert Haley, prominent businessmen of Albany. Nine teenagers meanwhile strolled the streets of downtown Albany wearing shirts lettered with signs protesting unequal job opportunities.

Slater King, acting president of the Albany Movement, said "the bulk of the white community has been insulated from deprivations and sufferings which are a real and integral part of the Negro community. Many people who have it within their powerto end police brutality and many other indignities that segregation entails have refused to see what is happening. The silence of downtown businessmen," he continued, "we regard as consent to the exclusion of Negroes from municipal and public facilities."

The six arrested at the pool today were charged with violation of an anti-trespass law and failure to obey an officer. Among them was Elizabeth Wyckoff, a professor of Greek at Barnard College, New York. The young picketers were being held on juvenile petitions, according to the Albany police.

Haley, one target of the picketers, is on the board of the First State Bank of Albany and owns the Albany Coca-Cola Bottling Co., and represents Ford Motor Co. in the city. Wetherbee, the other target has holdings in the Flint RiverCotton Mills, extensive real estate in southwest Georgia, and is a member of the First State Bank of Albany.

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STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

7/19/63

MEMO

TO: KEY LIST
FROM: SNCC ATLANTA OFFICE (Sandra Hayden)

PLANS SHOULD BEGIN NOW FOR FALL FUND RAISING PROJECTS. We have two projects which we would like Friends groups and key contacts to think of for major fund drives for fall and spring.

1. VOLUNTARY POLL TAX CAMPAIGN

Lastfall Students for a Democratic Society and Student ADA and the Northern Student Movement developed an excellent fund raising program for us. It consisted of stationing students at polling places during November elections with posters and buckets announcing they were taking up donations for work in the South with voter registration and asking that people on the line donate a dollar or more as a voluntary poll tax. The plan can be used well with students or other groups who have large numbers of people who aren't afraid to hit the streets to solicit funds for us. It should definitely be usedin the major cities where we have contacts, particularly in Negro wards and liberal wards. We will send out a memo later detailing how to go about organizing the program. For now, contacts should:

1) find out election dates, polling places in your community
2) agree with the group you work with for us to take this on as a project
3) begin thinking about how to publicize the project beforehand so people will know who you are when you appear at the polling places

2. SIT-IN ANNIVERSARY CONCERTS

Most of you know of the successful February 1 concert held at Carnegie Hall last year. This February 1 we would like to have such concerts in every city where we have friends willing to take on the task of putting on such concerts. The work necessary for such a concert might provide the impetus for the formation of new SNCC groups, and certainly the concert can be educational for the community as well as a good fund raising event. The NY concert had several performers, but this year you might want only one artist in a benefit. Chicago, Bay Area, NY, LA Friends groups should be able to secrue their own talent. If other contacts or Friends groups need help in securing an artist, they should write to Alice Conklin, 3 Washington Square Village, New York City. She has agreed to help find performers and coordinate the concerts. Please inform Atlanta of your plans.

3. Other fund raising information

BUTTONS: We now have available SNCC buttons which anyone can procure from us to sell. We ask $1.00 from anyone who can afford it, but buttons can be given away for publicity's sake if you can't sell them. Order from Atlanta SNCC.

By fall we will have available several fund raising aids which you should know about:

1) a standard brochure, with pictures and information about our work, in bulk
2) exhibits of photographs--Each Friends group will receive an exhibit of about 20 picturesfor showings in their area and the Atlanta office will have three available for circulation to groups having fund drives.
3) film--The film about SNCC field work in Mississippi, "We'll Never Turn Back", will be purchased by Friends groups.
Atlanta will have a couple of copies for circulation. Both pictures and film sent to Friends groups should be loaned out to groups in the surrounding area.
4) fund raising manual--Now in preparation, the booklet on support work for SNCC will be ready for use by fall.

PLEASE CONTINUE THE STAMPS DRIVE. PLEASE CONTINUE THE STAMPS DRIVE.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Telephone: 688-0331

7/8/63

file under SNCC Personnel

ADDRESS LIST

FIELD OFFICES

Mississippi: Greenwood--Bob Moses, 708 Avenue N., 453-1282
Greenville--Charles Cobb, 901½ Nelson, 843-2504

Southwest Georgia: Albany--Charles Sherrod, 504 S. Madison, 436-4902

Alabama: Selma--Bernard Lafayette, 1703 Union Street, TR 2-2154

Arkansas: Pine Bluff--Bill Hansen, 1520 W. King, 535-8710

Virginia: Danville--Avon Rollins, 226 Union St., SW 3-0544

FRIENDS OF SNCC GROUPS

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4859 S. Wabash
Chicago 15, Illinois 268-5077

New York Friends of SNCC Bill Mahoney, NY Staff
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Leo Branton, Chairman
3460 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, California Office: DU 5-9321 Home: RE 2-6808

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Mike Miller, West Coast Representative
Summer Address: c/o Betty Garman
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Santa Clara County Friends of SNCC
285 S. Market St.
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Mrs. Florence Bryant, Chairman CY 3-4446

Ann Arbor Friends of SNCC
Co-Chairmen--Laurie Wender, Alan Ehrlich
338 E. Jefferson
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Lansing Friends of SNCC
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PO Box 135
East Lansing, Michigan ED 7-0423

Friends of SNCC, Inc.
James S. Kouvel, President
Rebekah H. Poller, Secretary
1148 Rugby Rd.
Schnectady, New York EX 3-1902

Note: Staff in cities other than those where we have field offices can be contacted through the Atlanta office.
Several Friends groups are now in formation. Supplement to this list will arrive in August.

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JUL 19 1963

WB-
JM
RTB

Student
Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee

AFFADAVIT FROM REVEREND SAMUEL BENJAMIN WELLS

I, Samuel Benjamin Wells, was with seventeen others that went down to City Hall about 10:30 pm, July 8. We walked slowly, recognizing all the traffic signs, being careful not to block the path of the people who walked the streets at the time. We were walking in a single file to make sure that we did not obstruct the traffic. Arriving at City Hall, we found about twenty policemen and detectives standing out all over the sidewalk, which appeared that they were waiting for us. We walked up and stood in a single line on the outer edge of the sidewalk just to the edge of the street where the cars pass. No sooner than we came to a halt, the uniformed officer wearing captain's bars asked me, Samuel B. Wells, "What did you come for this time?" I spoke and said, "I came because, after two years having passed, the city fathers have failed to hear or respect the grievances of the Black citizens of this community...for two years they disregarded thirty-three percen of the Albany Community which happens to be black, provoking them by selling their property without even giving them a chance to vote on the matter or without consulting the citizens of Albany. We are protesting because we believe we should be recognized as citizens if for no other reason than the fact that we have defended this country from her enemies every time we was called upon to do so and will defend this country again, if need be. We are also here to protest the illegal arrest of our leader, Mr. Slater King." At this time the policeman asked me, "Is this all you want to say?" Then the detective asked me, "Who do you want to see?" My reply was, "I would like to see the official that's responsible." Then he said, "They are not here." Patricia Gaines, standing beside me, told the officer that we would like to wait here until he called them on the 'phone and told them that we were here, waiting to have a conference with them. Then the captain, the uniformed officer, caught me by the arm and told me to follow him. I did not feel that I should cooperate with him in such an arrest, so I went down on the pavement of the streets and lied there until the detective on my right caught me by the right wrist with his left hand. With his right hand, he grabged me in my groin. With the first hold he only caught me in my pants. Then he reached down into my groin to ge a hold on my genitals and they lifted me by these two holds, carrying in the alley about half-way between the door and the street, that is the door that led to the booking office. The detective looked around as if to see if there was anyone looking. Then I could feel him as he released his grip and dropped me on the pavement. Then he said, "Oh-oh," as if he did not do it intentionally. Then we were nearing the cement steps of the entrance into the booking office. I began watching the steps as we neared them, because I was afraid that they would throw me up against the steps, as the same detective had swung me there before, at another time, with the help of two other men, and I landed across the stomach of a fifty-nine year old woman. "You better look because we'll throw you up against those steps," he said, when he saw me watching the steps. Then, dropping me at the door inside, and looking to see if they were ready to book me, the two again picked me up, to carry me in, dropping me on the floor and asking me to get up and give the officer my name and address. Again I failed to cooperate. Then the two picked me up and threw me against the bars of the office. I gave the officer my name and

address and age. When he said, "That's all," I again fell back on the floor. The two picked me up and carried me into the area where the whites are locked up because you have to go through this area to get to the place where they lock up the colored. Then again in this area where they lock up the whites, they threw me again on the floor. During this time I made it clear that I had been hurt by the detective and the officer who purposely picked me up by my genitals. The detective's response to this was, "What do you want to do about it?" As I continued to lay on the floor, I told him, "I will see you around the corner of justice, because injustice will not prevail always." Then the same two officers carried me down into the area where they threw me into a cell so that I fell flat on my back with my head out the door of the cell. One of the officers kicked me up side the head and after this I rose to my feet. The officer backing up putting his hand on his gun, told me to stay in the cell. I told him "I do not want to come out the cell because there is more power in the cell than there is out there where you are."

Subscribed and sworn before me this 12 day of July, 1963

(signed) Slater King NP

My commission will expire 10/6/63

N E W S R E L E A S E
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Connittee
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CNAC HEAD ANSWERS KENNEDY CRITICISM

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, July 18-- The head of the anti-segregation group that has been coordinating demonstrations here today expresse "deep shock and concern" at a statement by United States President John F. Kennedy criticising protests here. "They (in Cambridge) have almost lost sight of what demonstrations are about" Kennedy told a Washington, D. C. news conference yesterday.

Mrs. Gloria Richardson, head of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee and affiliate of the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said in a Telegram to Kennedy: "The demands of the Negro citizens of Cambridge have been, and will remain desegregation of public and private facilities, merit employment for Negroes, and the release of two juveniles from a juvenile home.

Mrs. Richardson told Kennedy in the telegram that three bi-racial groups had failed in attempts to negotiate a settlement in Cambridge.

"The only solution to the racial crises in Cambridge," she said, "is the achievement of equal rights for the 4000 Negroes of the commu nity."

Mrs. Richardson; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee chairman John Lewis; SNCC field staffer Reginald Robinson; and Stanley B ranch and Philip Savage of the NAACP attended a meeting yesterday with Maryland's Attorney General, Thomas Finan.

Finan suggested that the demonstraters meet with a three-man arbitration committee appointed by Governor J. Millard Tawes.

Mrs. Richardson also sent a telegram to Tawes, requesting "executive clemency" for Dinez White, 15; and Dwight Cromwell, 16; jailed June 6 here after they participated in a series of demonstrations.

Meanwhile, $oo National Guardsmen remain on duty here. They were called in to maintain order after whites began attacking demonstrators and violence broke out in the wake of anti-segregation demonstrations here.

Student
Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee

8½ Raymond St., N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
July 17, 1963

STATEMENT OF LANDY McNAIR : SNCC FIELD SECRETARY

Place: Eastern part of Gadsden, Alabama. July 15, 1963
Persons involved: Landy McNair, Patricia McElderry and Edward Thomas, SNCC workers
Marvin Robinson, CORE field secretary
Colonel Al Lingo, Safety Director of Alabama
Alabama State Troopers

About 1:30 or 2:00 in the afternoon, Patricia McElderry and myself decided to go ov n East Gadsden to where she lived, to her house. Eric Rainey had left to carry Claud awls to Selma, Alabama in the car. So we decided to ask Marvin Robinson to carry us atricia's house in Mary Hamilton's car, which he agreed to do.

Mary's car was parked in the rear of the Mary Sue Apartments. As we drove around t he front of the Mary Sue Apartments, where the driveway comes off of Megin Blvd., we aw a white, '63 Oldsmobile. We joked that it was Col. Al Lingo, Safety Director of labama, who has a car like that.

The white, '63 Oldsmobile made an improper turn at the corner of 6th and Megin as we approached the Boulevard, and followed us all the way down Megin, about three cars behi

There were four of us in the car, Patricia, Marvin, myself and Edward Thomas. We were carrying him home. We got about one and a-half miles, and as we turned off the Boulevard, there was a sign saying, "Entering Green Pastures"—which is also part of East Gadsden—we were stopped by a patrol car.

A policeman got out of the patrol car, and at this time three other patrol cars and the white car came up also.

The officer from the first car came out of the car, and came up to the car we were and asked Marvin for his driver's license, which Marvin showed him. Marvin has a Louisiana license, and the officer asked was Marvin working in Alabama.

Marvin said he was a Field Secretary of CORE. So the policeman said his license was no good for Alabama.

The policeman went to the car and asked over the intercom: "We have this nigger Robinson and what should we do with him?"

And the voice over the intercom replied, "Put him in jail."

The officer came back over to the car. He knew who we were, and said Marvin was un arrest.

Marvin got out and said I should drive the car, and said, "Tell Mary not to worry about getting me out of jail," and to get in touch with the lawyer, whose name I forge

I slid under the driver's seat, and the officer asked to see my license. He said a Mississippi license was no good for Alabama, and was there anyone in the car with an labama license. There wasn't.

I was lighting a cigarette, and another officer said take the cigarette out of my outh.

He asked where did I work, and I said I was a Field Secretary for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

He continued to ask questions, and I was answering, "yes and no."

Another officer from the rear said, "Wait a minute, Boy, can't you say, 'Yes, Sir?'"

I didn't respond.

He asked me again, and I didn't respond.

Al Lingo, who had come over, leaned into the window and said to Patricia and Thomas, "What are you damn niggers doing in Alabama, anyhow?" No one said anything.

One officer asked what should be done with the car.

The reply was to put it in storage. One of the troopers climbed under the driver's seat.

Pat still sat in back, Thomas in the right front. The officer said if Pat wanted to ride downtown, she had to get in front. So Pat and Thomas got out of the car, and Pat said something to me.

I didn't hear what she said, but I said, "Yes." So Pat and Edward started to walk down the Boulevard in the direction of Pat's house.

And about that time, Lingo said, I don't remember exactly what, but he said, "I'll teach you damn niggers...something," and went to the back of his white '63 and pulled c one of those prodders—cow shockers—what you call them. It was wrapped in black tape, and he came towards me with this thing and attempted to put it on me, and I grabbed it with my left hand.

He asked me to turn it loose, which I didn't do.

When I didn't, ten officers approached. One officer ran behind me and pulled my ear up over my head.

I remember being hit up side my face and in the stomach.

I know he bounced my head up alongside the car about 10-15 times.

I remember him telling me to get up. I was trying to get up. He still had my hand pinned up behind my head.

I don't know too much until I was in the car. Pat and Thomas were about a-half bl down, and they'd remember better what happened.

There were two officers in the front, and one in the back with me. He had a lit s and-prodder of electricity. He kept jabbing it into my arm all over, and he asked me did I know what a nigger was?

I told him, "Yes." He asked me, what was It?

I replied that, "A nigger was a black man, I guess." He asked me, did I know how to pray?

All the same time he was still jabbing me with this little hand-prodder. And I sa the Lord's Prayer, and he asked me to say, "Yes, Sir."

At the time my head was hurting—no excuses— I said, "Yes, Sir,"—anyway. He asked me to repeat it louder. And I did.

He asked the officer sitting in the front right to hand him a gun and take the bulle out. He handed the gun to me. I refused to take it.

He said to the other officer, "I want an excuse so I can kill this damn nigger right here." And he told me as soon as I get out of jail if I don't leave the State of Alab he would kill me. And I didn't respond.

He continued to talk all the way down. About two blocks from jail he asked me, If was from Mississippi, how come....

I didn't understand what he said, and I said I didn't understand. And he hit me acr the face with his hand. And I said I still didn't understand, and he hit me again.

That's all that happened until we got to the jail.

It was the usual thing with bocking. It was the Ettowah County Jail on Broad Stree in Gadsden. I was booked on Breach of the Peace, Provocation—that's an open char Resisting Arrest.

The determination of the people in Gadsden is still high, and if no effective resul come out of the negotiations going on, demonstrations will continue.

Because when a man can't sit in his own house because he's black, we really don't a democracy.

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.M/sk

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOOD AND CLOTHING DRIVE BEGUN FOR DANVILLE

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, July 18 - Members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee announced today the beginning of a "massive drive to collect food and clothing" for Negroes here.

"There are many families where one or both parents are in jail," SNCC worker Avon Rollins said. Recent anti-segregation demonstrations here were broken up by policemen with fire hoses and clubs.

Rev. L. G. Campbell, Executive Secretary of the Danville Christian Progressive Association - the local group coordinating protests here - said "We are making a special appeal to all friends of justice for small and large packages to be sent to 226 North Union Street, Danville, Virginia."

Campbell said staples like flour, canned and powdered milk and canned vegetables are needed for immediate distribution.

In Atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee announced that it was sending out an appeal to "freedom lovers across the nation." Sandra Hayden SNCC staffer, said "the needs of hungry wives and children in Danville must be met if we expect democracy to come to the South."

Spokesmen for the Danville Movement earlier called for a boycott against products made by Dan River Mills. The plant employs 25% of the city's population. Movement leaders feel that Dan River, a powerful economic force here, can take steps to end segregation in the city.

Leaders here said a Negro soldier, jailed Sunday, July 14 as he picketed the home of Mayor Julian Stinson, is still behind bars.

The youth's arrest marked the first time a uniformed soldier had led a civil rights protest.

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N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST VIRGINIA JOB JIM CROW

N.Y. , July 17: Anti-segregation demonstrators marched today before the office of Dan River Mills; at the home of Dan River Board of Directors member F.W. Jefferson; and before the Danville, Virginia home of Dan River Mills President W. J. Erwin to protest "Employment deiscrimination abainst Danville Negroes."

A spokesman for the demonstrators, coordinated by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), sa id "many of the 100 Negroes employed at Dan River are not full time." The spokesman, Avon Rollins, SNCC Executive Committee member, said, "although people say there are Negroes in key posi[illegible] at Dan River, we have found that the highest positions at held by a N[illegible] is that of machinist."

"Dan River Mills could act to end segregation and police brutality in Danville," Rollins said.

FROM DANVILLE: Members of SNCC working there with the Danville Christian Progressive Association said Negroes in nearby Chatham had asked the Chatham sheriff and mayor to free anti-segregation demonstrators from Danvile being held in the Chatham jail.

"If you want the jails of Chatham filled," the spokesman said, "we think we've got enough Chatham people to fill them up."

SNCC staffer Bob Zellner said in Danville that direct action attempts would begin shortly in Prince Edward County, where schools have been closed for four years to avoid integration.

CALIFORNIA MINISTER INDICTED ON SIT-IN

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 17: A 67-year-old California minister has been indicted by a Fulton County Grand Jury here on charges of "tresspassing" and "assault on a policeman."

The jury Tuesday indicted Rev. Ashton Bryan Jones of San Gabriel, Calif., formerly of Atlanta. The indictments grew out of anti-segregation demonstrations at First Baptist Church on June 30. Rev. Jones was sitting on the church steps when police asked him to leave. The minister refused, police said, and when officers tried to arrest him, the minister bit Lt. A. L. Posey on the hand.

The Trespass indictment charged that Rev. Jones interrupted and distrubed the congregation.

Jones has been active in anti-segregation demonstrations with the Atlanta Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, the group that has been responsible f[illegible] integrating Atlanta's lunch counters, movie theatres, and some restuarants.

The student anti-segregation group is now involved in a massive "equal employment for Negroes" drive.

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SNCC STAFF GROWS TO 193

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee announced today that it has 193 staff members.

The militant student run anti-segregation group maintains nonviolent direct action and voter registration campaigns in hard-core rural Southern areas.

SNCC field workers receive an average subsistence pay of $10.00 a week, the SNCC office here said.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR INNEDIATE RELEASE

WBC
JMV
RDB

JUL 20 1963

11 SENTENCED IN AMERICUS THEATRE DEMONSTRATIONS

AMERICUS, GEORGIA, July 19--11 juveniles, jailed here a weekago, were convicted on three charges following their arrest at a segregated movie theatre.

The 11 charged with blocking the sidewalk, failure to disperse, and illegal picketing were placed on probation and their parents fined $15.75 for court costs.

They were sentences by Juvenile Court Judge James Smith.

An Atlanta lawyer who refused to be quoted siad Judge Smith's decision was "highly questionable." There are no court costs in juvenile cases, the attorney said, and no fines are imposed unless damages are involved.

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SNCC ASKS LOWER BOND ON CHARLESTON PRISONERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 19-- The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee today asked South Carolina Governor Donald Russell to "act immediately to remove state troopers" from Charleston.

The Atlanta-based student group also asked Governor Russell to "use your good offices to reduce bail of $690.000 for 68 Negroes held on "riot" charge--an offense that could carry a 10 years sentence.

Troopers were ordered into Charleston after six policemen and a fireman were injured following a night of disturbances. Police and firemen earlier this week had dispersed a gathering of 500 Negroes before the News and Courier Building by threatening to turn fire hoses on them.

The SNCC office here also said that a protest telegram, signed by SNCC Chairman John Lewis, was also sent to Charleston Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING CONNITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NAACP MISS. YOUTHS PICKET BARNETT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 16--Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett's appearance here before the Atlanta Citizens Council was prefaced by a demonstration by members of the Atlanta Youth Council of the NAACP and field workers- native mississippians--from the Student Nonviolents Toordinating Committee.

The pickets carried signs reading: "Go Home" and "Come: Let's Make Mississippi A Part of the N ation!"

Barnett w as introduced by James Gray, publisher of the Albany Herald, who recently bought a cityOowned pool in Albany and opened it to whites only.

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NEW FREEDOM UNIFORM IN ALBANY

ALBANY, GEORGIA, July 17-- The new freedom uniform of the Albany civil rights movement is a white tee-shirt with the words "don't buy downtown or midtown" printed on it.

The uniform is being worn eagerly by youngster, many only eight or nine, who march into the white business section of Albany with the shirts as a reminder to the city's Negroes not to fill "segregationist tills with their bi$$s."

The boycott against white store owners was begun in 1961 in an attempt to break their discriminatory hiring practices and is estimate to have cost the business community over one million dollars. Negroes are also being asked not to buy the Albany Herald, a segregationist newspaper owned and edited by James Gray.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

JUL 21 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WB
JMV
RTB

SHOTS SPRAY SNCC OFFICE IN ALBANY

ALBANY, GEORGIA, July 22 -- Rifle shots sprayed a bedroom of the Albany office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee early this morning. Two workers for SNCC, asleep when the shooting took place, were not injured.

John Perdew, and James Daniel, field secretaries for SNCC, said that about 1:15 a.m., rifle shots were pumped into the bedroom. The two young men said they heard voices outside and then a car speeding away, but were unable to identify the assailants.

Perdew said a detective from the Albany Police Department investigated the scene of the shooting later in the morning, about 9:30 a.m. Perdew added that he would ask for police protection.

Last September, field workers for SNCC were injured when whites shot into the home of a woman in Terrell County. Jack Chatfield, a white student from Trinity College, was shot twice in the arm about 45 minutes after he came to Southwest Georgia. An English student, Chris Allen, was also injured.

Last summer, four Negro churches were burned to the ground in apparent reprisals against SNCC-sponsored voter registration drive. In the past month here, 22 of the 26 SNCC workers, including Charles Sherrod, project director, have been arrested on a variety of charges. Six SNCC workers remained in a church for over a week when their arrest seemed imminent. They appealed to Governor Carl E. Sanders to "lead us out of this sanctuary and accompany us as we go into the community" to urge voter registration.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATLANTA JUDGE ASKS GRAND JURY
TO INDICT 101 ON SIT-IN CASES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 20 -- Fulton County Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye has ordered Solicitor General Bill Boyd to prepare -- for presentation to a grand jury -- indictments on 101 arrests resulting from sit-in cases dating back to November, 1960.

The Judge's order, handed down July 19, listed names of persons arrested, places where violations are alleged to have occurred, and arresting officers.

Several cases involve the same people, jailed during Atlanta's three-year battle against lunch counter, and restaurant and hotel segregation.

The judge told grand jurors to indict violators of the state's anti-trespass law, passed soon after student sit-in demonstrations began sweeping the South in 1960.

Violation of the law is a misdemeanor, usually not handled by grand juries.

All of the 101 sit-in cases were members of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, the Atlanta University Center student anti-segregation group here.

Last week the grand jury indicted the Reverend Ashton Jones, a white California minister, on charges of disturbing public worship at an all-white Baptist Church here.

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12 SIT-INS HAULED AWAY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 19 -- 12 sit-in demonstrators were removed bodily from the doorway of Leb's Restaurant here and charged with violation of the state's anti-trespass law.

Four other demonstrators began picketing shortly after the arrest, and four others also tried to enter. A white man barred their way, slapping and kicking the demonstrators.

The Friday demonstration was in protest over the three-day prison term for contempt given Taylor Washington, a Negro who had tried unsuccessfully to take out an assault warrant against the restaurant's owner. Members of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, the group coordinating protests here, said that Civil Court Judge E.A. Wright "manhandled" Washington.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SAVANNAH JUDGE REDUCES BAIL FOR 24;
KEEPS $15,000 ON TWO SNCC WORKERS

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, July 19 -- A Municipal Court Judge here has reduced bond for 24 jailed anti-segregation demonstrators, but refused to lower $15,000.00 bail each for two field workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Bail for 23 demonstrators -- including three women -- was reduced from $3,000.00 each to $1,000.00 each. Municipal Court Judge Victor Mullins reduced bond for Chatham County Crusade For Voters head Hosea Williams from $30,000.00 to $15,500.00.

But the Judge refused to lower bail for SNCC workers Bruce Gordon, 21, of Atlanta and Rick Tuttle, 23, of Plattsburg, New York. Gordon, a Negro, was jailed 10 days ago when he led 2,000 Savannah Negroes on a march toward the city jail. Tuttle was jailed two days later.

Judge Mullins criticised Williams, who has been a main force behind the anti-segregation drive.

State patrolmen and city policemen have prevented all recent attempts to form marches under a new city regulation.

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SNCC STAFF GROWS TO 193

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee announced today its staff has grown to 193 full time workers.

This figure includes 40 summer volunteers, students, mainly from the North, who work for SNCC in hard-core areas of the deep South.

Other SNCC workers are located in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia and Maryland.

The Atlanta-based anti-segregation group maintains direct action and voter registration campaigns.

Formed in 1960 at a conference of sit-in leaders, SNCC now maintains offices in Atlanta at 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta 14, Georgia.

John Lewis, former head of the Nashville Student Movement, is chairmann of SNCC

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ANTI-BIAS DEMONSTRATORS JAILED IN AMERICUS

AMERICUS, GEORGIA, July 19 -- At least 55 Negroes were jailed here tonight after demonstrations at a segregated movie theatre..

And leaders of the Sumter County Movement said demonstrations would continue "as long as the Martin Theatre refuses to change its policy."

Two demonstrators were arrested immediately after eleven Negroes formed a picket line in front of the theatre. The remaining nine were shuttled into police cars and driven a block away, where they were released.

They returned to the front of the theatre, and were jailed also.

Later that evening, 55 Negroes from a crowd of 200 that advanced on the jail were arrested.

Don Harris, SNCC field secretary in Americus, said protest demonstrations at the segregated theatre would continue.

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SIX JAILED IN CLARKSDALE

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI, July 20 -- Six Negroes were jailed here today for "distributing leadflets."

The six -- including 15 and 16 year old girls -- are all field workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Lafayette Surney, SNCC worker here, said from the jail that all six "are prepared to stay as long as it takes for freedom to come to Mississippi."

They were passing out literature dealing with Negro voter registration here.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, an Atlanta-based anti-segregation organization, maintains voter registration projects in seven Mississippi counties.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TEMPLE TURNS AWAY MIXED TRIO

ALBANY, GEORGIA, July 19 -- An interracial group was turned away from Friday evening services at Temple B'nai Israel here.

The three: Miriam Cohen, 21; Robert Cover, 20; and Henry Lee Mathis, 19 -- were met at the Temple door by an usher who told them "We don't want any demonstrations." Miss Cohen, from Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mr. Cover, from Brookline, Massachusetts, are summer field workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Both are white and both are members of the Jewish faith.

Miss Cohen's father is editor of the National Jewish Post, a large circulation weekly. She is a 1963 graduate of Brandeis University. Cover is a student at Princeton University.

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GREENVILLE, MISS. MOVEMENT DECLARES BOYCOTT

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, July 20 -- Members of the Greenville Student Movement - affiliate of the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee - announced today a boycott of Washington Street, this city's main business thouroughfare.

20 high school students picketed several Washington Street stores for an hour today, after receiving a city picket permit.

Charles Cobb, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field secretary here, said the Greenville Movement's demands included integration of all public facilities; merit employment for Negroes in private, city, county and state agencies; and establishment of a bi-racial committee.

Cobb said demonstrations would continue and the boycott would be strengthened "until some progress is made here."

The SNCC worker said the pickets today were aimed at Walgreen's, Kress', Woolworth's and the Paramount Theatre.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Telephone: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WBU
JMV
RTB

JUL 22 1963

TWO SNCC WORKERS CONVICTED IN DANVILLE:
ONE REVEALS BEATING BY POLICE IN JAIL

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JULY 23 -- After two workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee were convicted here today on charges of "refusing to obey an officer," one described how police beat him and prisoners threatened him in jail.

Sam Shirah, 20, and Daniel Foss, 22, were convicted today after spending 13 days in Danville jails. The two had been watching a demonstration by Negroes at the city hall when they were arrested. Lawyers for the two SNCC workers paid $25 in fines for each plus court costs.

Shirah said today, "When I was arrested, on July 11, I went limp and would not cooperate. Police took me inside the jail into an office and banged me up against the wall three or four times. There were seven or eight policemen in there with me. Then they took me into another office, threw me on the floor and my head banged up against a desk leg. They took me into a third office, locked the door, and started beating me in the stomach and kicking me in the groin. Four of them jumped on top of me and started beating me. Two of them got hold of my leg and twisted it. When I hollered that they were breaking my leg they jumped up and then took me into my cell." He said he could hardly walk for two days after the beating.

Shirah said also that white prisoners had threatened to kill him this afternoon if he had served out his fine. "I would have been put to work busting rock and gravel," Shirah said, "and some of the prisoners told me that,'a lot of accidents can happen in the quarry.'"

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

16-YEAR-OLD VOTE WORKER ARRESTED IN SELMA, ALA.

SELMA, ALABAMA, JULY 23 -- A 16-year-old voter registration worker who was supposed to testify at Justice Department hearings on Thursday, July 25, was arrested here last night by one of the principal defendants.

Alexander Brown, 16, was arrested by Dallas County Sherriff, Jim Clark, as he was getting out of a car to attend a voter registration mass meeting. The Sherriff said one of the headlights of his car was off, and added that Brown was guilty of "False Identity."

The youth was to testify at hearings in Mobile, Ala., Thursday, on two suits filed by the Justice Department against the city of Selma, and the Dallas County Board of Registrars, to restrain them from intimidating Negro citizens who want to register and vote.

Brown was working with the Rev. and Mrs. Bernard Lafayette on a vote drive sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee here. Mrs. Lafayette said this morning that she didn't know what the "False Identity" charge was about.

Mrs. Lafayette said she hoped, "We can get Alexander out on time, so he can testify." His bond has been set at $500. "But," Mrs. Lafayette said, "we are having trouble finding the Sheriff."

Brown was active in the Birmingham Movement for Human Rights, and came to Selma two months ago.

Another voter registration worker, Bosie Reese, was arrested last month in the county courthouse here as he took Negroes to register. He was attacked by the Deputy Sheriff and then charged with , "Resisting Arrest."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DEPUTY BREAKS UP DEMONSTRATION IN SOMERVILLE, TENN.:
TEAR GAS THROWN AT NEGROES; WHITE THROWS LINIMENT

SOMERVILLE, TENNESSEE, JULY 23 -- Field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee reported today that a deputy sheriff here broke up an anti-segregation demonstration with tear gas after white hoodlums attacked demonstrators, ripped up their signs, and threw liniment in one young Negro's face.

Walter Tillow, a SNCC field secretary, said that 120 young Negroes marched this afternoon from the Fayette County Training School to the county courthouse. They were then going to Rhea's Rexall Drug Store to sit-in, where 12 persons have been arrested.

In front of the courthouse, the group was attacked by about 25 white hoodlums, who ripped up signs saying, "God Is On Our Side," "Jim Crow Must Go," and "Serve All Or Close." One white threw liniment in the face of Colonius Towles, 19. Towles said the liniment splashed on his face, into his left eye, and down his back. He said his face was "burning a lot."

Deputy Sheriff Jack Blackwell then lobbed a tear gas grenade into the group, after which they dispersed.

Tillow said a SNCC worker, Robert King, of Albany, Ga., was arrested this afternoon. He said the Somerville Movement was not apprised of the charges.

Demonstrations at the Rhea Rexall Drugstore have continued here since Saturday. Yesterday one member of the Somerville Movement, Malcolm Grey, was attacked by whites near the courthouse and three of his teeth were knocked out. Police watched while Grey was attacked.

Tillow said 12 demonstrators were still in jail after arrests at the drugstore.

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N.E.W.S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CAMBRIDGE MOVEMENT WINS!!!!

City's Schools, Jobs, Businesses Integrate
Two-Year Rights Fight Ends In Victory

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, July 23 -- Leaders of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee (CNAC) made public a five point agreement which ended two years of anti-segregation protests here.

The agreement -- signed by CNAC head Gloria Richardson, Reginald Robinson and John Lewis of the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Stanley Branch and Philip Savage of the NAACP, Cambridge city officials Calvin Mobray, Arthur Parker and C. Awdry Thompson, Maryland Attorney General Thomas B. Finan, and Edmon C. Mester, Executive Assistant to Maryland Governor J. Millard Tawes -- was witnessed by United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and Justice Department head official Burke Marshall.

The agreement included integration of the first four grades of Dorchester County Schools, the appointment of a bi-racial committee by city officials and CNAC leaders, employment of a Negro interviewer in the State Department of Employment's Cambridge Office, the adoption of a city charter amendment providing for integration of all places of public accomodation, and building of low rent public housing "which will materially benefit the Negro community."

CNAC leaders agreed to halt "protests" and "demonstrations" for an indefinite period.

All parties signing the agreement also indicated a "moral obligation to support the spirit and intention" of the statement.

The agreement followed nearly two years of anti-segregation demonstrations here since CNAC was founded. Reginald Robinson, the SNCC field secretary who first came here in January, 1962 -- and who returned when full-scale demonstrations resumed in May, 1963 -- said he was "tired but happy."

CNAC is an affiliate of the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Robinson said two minors, jailed here on delinquincy charges after several civil rights demonstrations, would be released soon.

In Atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee hailed the Cambridge agreement as a "milestone in the civil rights struggle. The Cambridge agreement points up the efficacy of nonviolent direct action against segregation, and underlines the determination of Negroes in this country to be free."

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JUL 30 1963

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY, 1963

4 SENTENCED FOR
RESTRAINING TRADE

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 25 -- Six young civil rights leaders -- jailed a week ago on charges of violating a city anti-litter ordinance when they passed out leaflets urging aboycott of merchants here -- were released today.

The six: Lafayette Surney, Cecil Scott, Sam Jackson, Thomas Gaither, Barbara Gates and Euzilla Hicks -- were released today and yesterday. Surney, a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Gaither, a field worker from CORE, and Scott and Jackson, Clarksdale natives, were released on $400 appeal bond each. Miss Gates and Miss Hicks, both 16, were released by a juvenile court judge and the charges against them dropped for lack of evidence.

City officials here have brought an injunction against further demonstrations.

The court order, which names CORE, SNCC, SCLC and the NAACP, prohibits the groups from "engaging in, sponsoring, inciting or encouraging mass street parades." The order also prohibits "boycotting, trespassing and picketing and other unlawful acts."

The four men were convicted on charges of conspiring to withhold trade.

They were represented by R. Jess Brown of Jackson.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July, 1963

80 MARCHERS ARRESTED IN DANVILLE;
SNCC FIELD SEC'Y ARRESTED AN HOUR LATER

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JULY 29 -- Eighty Negroes and whites were arrested here yesterday by local police as they attempted to stage a protest march in downtown Danville. A field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was arrested an hour later in his automobile for "violation" of an injunction and city ordinance prohibiting such demonstrations.

SNCC field workers said that the group of 80 -- which included volunteers from Chicago, Cambridge, and Birmingham -- went limp and had to be carried to three station wagons and a van yesterday afternoon.

About an hour later, a car carrying several SNCC workers was stopped, and Robert Zellner, 24, arrested on charges of "violating" a corporation court injunction and a local city ordinance prohibiting demonstrations. Zellner is being held in Danville city jail in lieu of $1500 accumulated bond.

Daniel Foss, a SNCC summer volunteer who had been arrested five times since June, said that the $1000 for "violation" of the injunction had been doubled in Zellner's case.

Zellner and Sam Shirah, 20, did not participate in the march, but had been following the demonstrators about a block behind, and saw them arrested. They were stopped an hour later.

Avon Rollins, SNCC project director here, said: "We intend to begin massive demonstrations protesting the Danville situation in Richmond, the state capitol. We are also going to begin anti-segregation protests in Lynchburg and Petersburg." Rollins said, "We are sick and tired of the attitude of local officials here. They are using every conceivable totalitarian method against the Negro community, including police brutality and multiple legal maneuvers."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY, 1963

STUDENTS ATTACKED WITH AMMONIA,
ACID, IN PINE BLUFF SIT-IN

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, JULY 29 -- Three students and a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee required medical attention here yesterday after they were attacked by whites throwing ammonia and bottles at them. The students, members of the Pine Bluff Movement, had been staging a sit-in at McDonald's restaurant, a drive-in hamburger stand, when the violence occurred.

Bill Hansen, director of SNCC's Arkansas project, said that 25 Negro students sat-in at the restaurant yesterday in the fourth successive day of anti-segregation demonstrations. They brought blankets and books and sat in the glass-walled inside cubicle for four hours.

About 60 whites gathered at the door of the restaurant, Hansen said, and began throwing ammonia inside. The restaurant's manager, a Mr. Knight, threw cokes, ice and water on the students also. As police watched from across the street, whites continued to throw ammonia and acid. One Arkansas A & M student said his handkerchief was "eaten up" after he wiped a substance from his face.

When the students left the restaurant and were walking to the parking lot, Hansen said, the "whites moved in. James Jones, a SNCC field secretary, was knocked out by a flying bottle. Helen Rogens, 15, had a knife thrown at her. A beer can hit Carolyn Hall, 14, on her foot." Hansen said he was knocked down and inadvertently fell on Beatrice Burns, 16. All four required medical attention.

Hansen said the whites were "egged on" by L.D. Poynter, head of the Pine Bluff branch of the White Citizens Council. He said he would protest the lack of police protection to the F.B.I., local police authorities, and the Justice Department.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY, 1963

PINE BLUFF MOVIES, SCHOOLS, PARK
OPEN TO ALL

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, JULY 29 -- Members of the Pine Bluff Movement announced that five movie theatres here have agreed to accept customers without regard to race.

Bill Hansen, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), said the Saenger, Pines Drive-in, Zebra Drive-in, Malco and Community theatres all had integrated by today, July 29.

Hansen said 43 people were arrested at the Saenger Theatre in late May, when members of the Pine Bluff Movement staged stand-in demonstrations there.

The SNCC worker also said Pine Bluff's formerly white-only park opened to Negroes a month ago, and the city's white-only swimming pool will accept Negroes next spring.

Members of the Pine Bluff Movement have "sold" 925 poll taxes to Negroes in six weeks. Arkansas registration applicatants have to purchase a poll tax to get their names on registration lists.

Hansen also said members of the Pine Bluff Movement had negotiated integration of city schools here, beginning in September. Grades one and two will integrate this year, and two grades a year after that until all school levels are integrated.

SNCC worker Hansen began work here with students from Arkansas A & M University. When anti-segregation protests began, 15 were suspended from the state-run Negro school. Eight of those expelled remained and formed the core of the Pine Bluff Movement, which grew out of attacks against segregated lunch counters.

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JUL 31 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DANVILLE LEADER ARRESTED IN DANVILLE;
24 ARRESTED AT FARMVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, JULY 30 -- The Rev. L. E. Chase, President of the Danville Christian Progressive Association was arrested about 4 a.m. early yesterday morning, July 29, when police kicked in the storm door of his home, seized him, and took him to jail barefooted, and dressed only in a bathrobe.

His arrest was part of the aftermath of heightened anti-segregation activity in Virginia on Sunday, July 28 when 80 persons were arrested in Danville. 24 Negroes were arrested the same day for trying to worship in the Farmville Baptist Church.

Chase refused to put on any clothes and went to court yesterday dressed as he was when police broke into his home. "Danville police continue to show their utter disrespect of human dignity when they grab a man from his bed and take him naked to jail," said Avon Rollins, executive committee member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The Farmville church arrests brought to a peak the protest activity in Prince Edward County which began after SNCC workers Ivanhoe Donaldson and Roland Sherrod went there several days ago. This is the first direct action campaign since a 1951 school strike.

Local minister L. F. Griffin said that the July 28 arrests were "attempts conducted for the purpose of worship first, and then to show the world that the Southern white church is the most segregated institution in the world."

Prince Edward County is the only area in the nation that closed public schools rather than integrate them.

In viewing renewed Virginia protest, Rollins said that "Those who are violent are beginning to outnumber those of us who are nonviolent, and unless there is some justice in Virginia, there will be blood flowing in the streets."

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JUL 31 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY , 1963

SNCC CHAIRMAN MAKES SPECIAL APPEAL
FOR 68 IN PARCHMAN STATE PENITENTIARY

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 30 -- John Lewis, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, appealed today to the "American citizenry" to "insist" on the release of 68 Negro Mississippians imprisoned in Parchman Penitentiary only because they wanted to register to vote."

The arrests, which took place in a six-day period, occurred in Itta Bena and Greenwood, both in the Mississippi Delta.

Forty-six persons were arrested June 18 in Itta Bena after they walked to the town marshal's office to protest the smoke-bombing of their voter registration meeting. They were charged with "breach of the peace," and sentenced the next day to six months in jail and $500 fine each. Bond was set at $500 per woman and $750 per man.

The other arrests took place in Greenwood on June 25 and 26 when 22 Negroes most of them full-time and volunteer SNCC staff workers, were arrested inside the Leflore County Courthouse after Negro citizens refused to move from the closed regidtrar's office. All were sentenced to six months in jail on "breach of the peace" charges with bond set at $500 per person.

All of the 68 are in Parchman Penitentiary in the maximum security wing where, according to reports, women in their '60's have been made to work and where guards have shaved off the prisoners' body hair under the guise of "disease prevention."

Lewis said in Atlanta today:

"We appeal to the American citizenry in every state in this land to insist that Federal authorities order Mississippi officials to release these citizens, innocent of every 'crime' except wanting to register to vote. The total bond for their release is $42,000 and our resources are limited. There is only one way in which these people will be released, and one way only: when the American public cares enought to demand it."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 30, 1963

56 ARRESTED TRYING TO PRESENT CLARKSDALE PETITION;
MARLON BRANDO AND BILLY GRAHAM EXPECTED HERE

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 30 -- Fifty-six persons, including Aaron Henry, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a representative of the National Council of Churches, were arrested here this afternoon in a vain attempt to present a petition to Clarksdale officials urging a bi racial committee.

Lafayette Surney, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said also that Billy Graham, world-famous evangelist, and Marlon Brando, film star, were expected to come to Clarksdale soon to aid the anti-segregation protests here.

Surney said the group of 56 went to the city hall, armed with a signed petition asking for a bi-racial committee. They never got a chance to present it.

Two members of the group held signs reading "Segregation is evil" and "The way out is a bi-racial committee." Others were waving American flags.

The group was charged with "parading without a permit" and sentenced to 30 days and $100 fine. Surney said most of the arrestees had vowed to remain in jail.

Dr. Henry, who has been under attack here for many years by arch-segre gationist forces, led the line. Accompanying him was an unidentified white man, an observer for the National Council of Churches.

Dr. Henry, the church group, SNCC, and other persons and organizations were cited here a manth ago in an injunction forbidding demonstrations.

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JUL 31 1963

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY, 1963

SNCC STAFFER, 22 OTHERS, JAILED
IN FARMVILLE KNEEL-IN

FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA, July 30 -- 23 Negroes jailed here Sunday on the steps of all-white Farmville Baptist Church are still behind bars.

Sunday's arrest followed attepts by Negroes to enter several Farmville churches. They were admitted at one.

All but one of those arrested were carried bodily from the church steps, where they had held an impromptu service.

Among those jailed was Ivanhoe Donaldson, a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Donaldson and the Reverend James S. Williams, pastor of the Levi Baptist Church, were held on $1,500 cash or $2,500 property bonds.

Sunday's jailings marked the fourth day of anti-segregation protests here, sparked by Donaldson, who was active in protests in Danville, Virginia, and the local Youth Council of the NAACP.

Police Chief Overton said the demonstrators were taken into custody on charges of interfering with the worship service at the church.

Robert Burger, chairman of the board of deacons, signed the arrest warrant.

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JUL 31 1963

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY , 1963

SNCC HEAD URGES SAVANNAH
NEGROES TO STEP UP PROTEST

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, July 28 -- Savannah Negroes were urged to "continue their struggle for freedom" today by the chairman of a Southwide anti-segregation group.

Over 200 Negroes heard Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, call for "continued action against the evils of segregation."

Lewis addressed a crowd at the Flamingo Recreation Center, a gathering point for recent anti-segregation protests.

The SNCC head said two SNCC workers -- Bruce Gordon, Negro and Rick Tuttle, white -- are still behind bars here. Both are being held on $15,000 bail because of their participation in mass protests.

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GREENWOOD STUDENT APPEALS PERSONALLY TO PRESIDENT

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 30 -- A young Negro student appealed today personally to the President of the United States to "help the Negro in the South."

> Leevone Hampton, 19, wrote: "The Negro has been in jail for walking down to the courthouse to register to vote in Mississippi. The Negro has been in jail for asking the law in Mississippi for protection....
>
> "The Negroes went to war to help save this country and when they returned to the states they could not live with the white people.... The Negro has been kept behind too long. Now is the time for him to come forward. We are demanding action.
>
> "A citizen of America, trying to be a citizen of Mississippi, I am
>
> Respectfully yours,
>
> /signed/
>
> Leevone Hampton

-30-

JUL 31 1963

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY, 1963

MIXED GROUP GETS 34 DAYS
AFTER DOWN TOWN SIT DOWN

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 29 -- Thirteen anti-segregation demonstrators were sentenced to 34 days in jail here today. The three whites and ten Negroes sat down at the intersection of Forsyth and Luckie streets last Friday, July 26, blocking traffic for at least 30 minutes.

They were found guilty on two charges of disorderly conduct, one for blocking traffic and one for creating a disturbance.

The students, all members of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, were given the option of paying $17 fines on each charge or going to jail. They chose to go to jail.

The demonstrators said they were protesting the city's failure to act to integrate facilities here. The sit-down occurred before Leb's Restaurant, which has been the focal point of demonstrations in recent weeks.

Larry Fox, Chairman of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, told reporters "new radical demonstrations will continue."

Fox struck out at "so-called Negro leaders who practice Uncle Tom-ism more than they practice desegregation."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

25 STUDENTS ARRESTED IN PINE BLUFF LIBRARY

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, AUGUST 2 -- Twenty-five Negro students, members of the Pine Bluff Movement, were arrested here yesterday in the main branch of the Pine Bluff Public Library. Negroes can obtain library cards only in the "Negro" branch and are allowed only to take out non-fiction books from the main branch.

William Hansen, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said that included in the group was Robert Whitfield, Chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement and a member of the SNCC executive committee.

The students went to the library and stood and asked for cards at the main counter. They were asked to move. When the building closed at 6 p.m. they were still inside, and were arrested 40 minutes later.

They refused to accept bond.

Hansen reported that the library demonstration followed after students were refused service at a downtown McDonald's restaurant. He said the manager of the restaurant, Robert Knight, pushed Whitfield through a plate glass window and attacked two 14-year-old Negro girls, Terri Noel and Carolyn Hall. The restaurant finally closed altogether.

Demonstrations at McDonald's began here July 25 when whites threw ammonia and acid at Negro demonstrators who sat on the floor in the restaurant vestibule. Four students were treated for injuries after they were rushed with bricks and bottles in a nearby parking lot.

Despite the latest incidents of violence, the Pine Bluff Movement, a SNCC affiliate, has been successful in desegregating downtown lunch counters, movie theatres, two drive-in theatres, and the local formerly "all-white" park.

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NEWSRELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August, 1963

5 JAILED IN CLARKSDALE SIT-IN
NAACP HEAD MADE TO HAUL GARBAGE

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI, August 2 - Five Negro teenagers were jailed here today after they staged a sit-in demonstration at a Walgreen's Drug Store.

The five were charged with tresspassing, and held under $201 bail each. They joined 85 other Negroes behind bars, arrested during several days of protests here.

Included among those in jail is Dr. Aaron Henry, State NAACP President, who is being forced to work on a city garbage truck. James Jones, a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), said demonstrations would continue.

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BAIL REACHES $40,000 IN DELTA VOTE CASES

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, August 2 - Bailfor 64 Negroes arrested here and in nearby Itta Bena has reached over $40,000.

13 men and 4 women held in Parchman Penitentiary have $500 and $750 bails. 47 men and women, now in Leflore County jail, are under the same bail, also.

Leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the group that has spearheaded a vote drive here since August, said "the excessive bail in both instances in another attempt to intimidate Delta Negroes and keep them from voting."

John Lewis, SNCC chairman, said "Negroes in the Delta will continue to try to register and vote."

In both the Itta Bena and Greenwood arrests, the persons involved had been active in voter registration work.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 2, 1963

32 STUDENTS ARRESTED IN FAYETTE COUNTY

SOMERVILLE, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 2 -- Thirty-two Negro students, all members of the Fayette County Council for Christian Action, were arrested this afternoon for "parading without a permit" as they protested against segregation of public facilities here.

Walter Tillow, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, reported that the 32 would join seven others in jail imprisoned after anti-segregation demonstrations two weeks ago.

The students walked into Somerville carrying signs reading "Don't Buy From Segregation," "Freedom Now," and "We Shall Overcome." They were arrested for "violation" of a city ordinance passed here July 23 prohibiting singing, kneeling, or parading in the streets. The ordinance also provides for a 10 p.m. curfew.

Adult supporters of the student group, a SNCC affiliate, urged a "complete boycott" of downtown businesses here in support of the students. An estimated 75% of the Negro community is already boycotting the downtown area.

Student leaders vowed they would continue to "fill the jails" until restaurants, drugstores, movie theatres, baseball parks and cafes served everyone.

Tillow said that two white supporters are on their thirteenth day of a hunger fast in jail. Ralph Barber, 28, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and David Brown, 25, of Philadelphia, Pa., were arrested here two weeks ago.

Tillow reported that a 20-year old Negro, Tommy Lee Woods, was attacked at night by whites on July 24, stripped and left nude on a highway near Somerville. The following Monday whites attacked a school bus carrying Negro children in Macon, Tenn., and broke the bus windows. No charges have been pressed against any of the white attackers.

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NEWS RELEASE
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8 Raymond Street, N.W.
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August, 1963

ALBANY WOMAN CONVICTED AFTER 40 DAYS IN JAIL; RETURNED TO JAIL PENDING INDICTMENT

ALBANY, GEORGIA, AUGUST 2 - Field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee reported today that a 20-year-old Albany mother was convicted of "destroying public property" after she spent 40 days in jail awaiting trial, and was then returned to jail pending another Grand Jury charge.

SNCC worker Barbara Schwartzbaum said today that Mrs. Lannie Mae Thrower, mother of two children, was returned to jail on a Grand Jury charge of "assault with intent to kill." Mrs. Thrower had been arrested June 25 after police charged that she had thrown a bottle at a police car. Mrs. Thrower maintained that after a bottle was thrown at the car by unidentified persons, police came over and blamed her.

Mrs. Thrower had been in the Albany City Jail for 40 days in lieu of $1,900 bond. She was convicted and sentenced to 60 days probation, and then returned to jail. She said, "My arrest was intended to harass the movement for human dignity in Albany."

Also today in Albany court, three SNCC workers and a local woman were convicted of "disorderly conduct and failure to obey an officer" after they were arrested last month. James Daniel, 23, of Albany; Peter de Lissovoy, 21, a Harvard student; and Phil Davis, 21, of Berkeley, California, joined Lucille Mormon in appealing the charges.

Trials for five other SNCC workers are scheduled next week after a series of anti-segregation demonstrations here last month.

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AUG 5 1963

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

700 ARRESTED IN GADSDEN: USE CATTLE SHOCKERS ON CHILDREN

GADSDEN, ALABAMA, AUGUST 3 -- About 700 Negro men, women and teen-agers were arrested today in the downtown section of Gadsden as they were conducting a protest march against segregation.

Included in the group are two workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee: Patricia McElderry, 17, of Gadsden, and Cl[illegible] Rawles, 19, of Baltimore, Md.

A 15-year old girl told SNCC officials in Atlanta that state police first arrested adult men, then adult women, and then began arresting juvenile boys. She said that police arrested "a few" juvenile girls.

The youngster also said that she saw state police use electric cattle prodders on the younger children to drive them back, and that her own sister, 13, was jabbed with one of the poles.

In a later call, the young girl said that about 30 or 40 juveniles had been released because they were 15 years of age or under, but that the adults and older children were being kept in back of the jail until they could be formally charged.

The protesters were charged with "blocking traffic" and it was believed that additional charges might be made.

Today's demonstration, called D Day by the Gadsden Movement, a coalition of SNCC, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was the first resumption of direct action since demonstrations halted temporarily three weeks ago.

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N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

COURT ASKS SNCC WORKER, ILL IN HOSPITAL,
TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE HELD
IN CONTEMPT FOR FAILURE TO APPEAR AT HEARINGS

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, AUGUST 3--An executive member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, ill in the hospital, was asked yesterday by a Corporation Court to show cause why he should not be held in contempt for failure to appear at Grand Jury hearings August 2.

Avon Rollins, 23, was taken to Winslow Hospital August 1 after falling unconscious due to a head injury of several years' standing. At the hospital, his doctor ordered a spinal tap and said he must remain immobile and rest for several days afterward.

On August 2, police appeared at the hospital in the company of a court-appointed doctor to see if Rollins was well enough to attend Grand Jury investigations, . of a statement Rollins had made to the effect that "Those who are violent are beginning to outnumber those of us with a nonviolent persuasion, and it is evident that unless the white power structure of Virginia and Danville begin to respond with justice to the fair demands made by its citizens, there will be blood flowing in the streets."

Rollins refused to go with police after court-appointed Dr. McNealy said he was well enough to get up. He told them he was too sick, and said they would have to carry him in an ambulance to the hearings. The police left. Rollins received sedation August 2 and 3.

Rollins said from his hospital bed, "My statement was not intended to incite the Negroes of Danville to acts of violence. The people who do not hear the sermons of the non-violent philosophy to secure freedom and equality 'might' tend to accept the way of securing their freedom as preached by Malcolm X and the Black Muslims. I am a complete believer in the non-violent philosophy as a way of life and I do believe that love will conquer hate."

Demonstrations against Justice Department "inaction" were held yesterday on the steps of the Post Office and inside the building, in front of the local F.B.I. office. Negroes also attempted to be served at a Johnson's drugstore. When white sympathizers ordered food, and a Negro sat down next to them and began to eat the food, the store manager took it away and refunded their money.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

DELTA NEGROES TO MAKE VOTE ATTEMPTS IN AUGUST 6 DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI-- A field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said Mississippi Negroes will make attempts to vote in the Democratic primary on August 6 "even if they did not pass the vote test required of all persons who wish to register to vote in the state."

Robert Moses, a SNCC worker who heads the state wide vote drive here, said the approximately 1500 LeFlore County Negroes who attempted to register here in the last five months will be urged to attempt to vote on August 6. Moses said about 100 of these are believed to be registered voters now.

Mississippi state law allows a state citizen to seek to vote "if it is his sincere belief that the methods and procedures of voter registration as they have been applied to him...have been illegal, and that he has been illegally denied registration."

Moses said the state's voter test requires prospective voters "to interpret to the satisfaction of a white registrar any one of 285 sections of the state Constitution. Even Negro college graduates have failed."

Moses said state law requires that the names of all those seeking to register appear in local newspapers, where any citizen may question the "moral character" of the applicant.

"Intimidation by local whites is prevalent in every aspect of every Negro's life in Mississippi," Moses said.

Moses said 12 nationally known civil rights leaders have been invited to come to Greenwood on August 6 to serve as poll watchers, to insure fair handling of votes at Greenwood's three Negro precincts.

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NOTE TO EDITORS: for further information, call: Robert Moses
708 Avenue N
Greenwood, Mississippi
453-1282

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6 Raymond Street, N.W.
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

3 FIELD SECY'S HELD ON $43,000 BOND EACH

AMERICUS, GEORGIA, AUGUST 9 -- Three field secretaries from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) are being held here on $43,000.00 bail each.

The three - jailed last night after police beat one and fired 15 shots to disperse a crowd of Negroes - are charged with inciting to ric attempting to incite insurrection, obstructing a lawful arrest, unlaw assembly, and seven peace warrants.

They are: Donald Harris, 21, Negro, of New York City John Perdew, 21, white, of Denver, Colorado; and Ralph Allen, 21, of Melrose, Massachusetts.

All have been working with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's Southwest Georgia project.

Harris is a former student at Rutgers University. Perdew attended Harvard University, and A llen was a student at Trinity College.

The three were jailed last night with two local people after Sumte County Sheriff Chappell shot 15 times over the heads of 300 Negroes who were leaving a mass meeting.

After he was placed under arrest, Harris went limp, and policemen beat him. Harris said today he and Allen and Perdew had been beaten with clubs by policemen in the jail last night, and all three requested medical attention.

Allen was "slapped around" by policemen after his arrest, witnesses said.

Sheriff Chappell refused to tell the Atlanta SNCC office on what charges the three were held.

The Atlanta SNCC office said protests over the arrests had been lodged with the Justice Department and with the FBI.

John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said "we plan to protest this illegal and arbitrary arrest and the unconstitutional and ridiculous charges."

The Atlanta SNCC office said the total of $129,000 bail was the "highest ever leveled against civil rights workers."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

24 SENTENCED IN PINE BLUFF LIBRARY SIT-IN

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, August 9 -- 24 anti-segregation demonstrators jailed here August 2 were sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined $500.

The 24 - including Robert Whitfield, Chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement - were jailed when they refused to obey a policeman's request to leave. They were standing at the main counter in the city library, where Negroes cannot get cards but can use cards obtained at the Negro branch to take out books.

Bill Hansen, a field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinatin Committee, was jailed yesterday with 14 members of the Pine Bluff Movement in a sit-in at a segregated restaurant here.

Members of the Pine Bluff Movement, a SNCC affiliate, have been successful in integrating some lunch counters, downtown movie theatres, drive-ins, and two private restaurants. School officials here have also agreed to integrate two grades this year.

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3 SNCC WORKERS JAILED IN CLARKSDALE

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI, August 9 -- Three workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) were arrested here today for violation of a city anti-litter law.

The three are being held in the Clarksdale City jail on $101.00 bail each.

They have been working with local leaders in a drive to eliminate segregation here.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

THREE SNCC FIELD WORKERS ARRESTED IN AMERICUS, GA.;
POLICE REFUSE TO STATE CHARGE: SHERIFF SHOOTS OVER CROWD

AMERICUS, GEORGIA, AUGUST 9 -- Three field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee were arrested here late last night with two local people after Sumter County Sheriff Chappell shot 15 time over the heads of Negroes to disperse a crowd of 300 persons.

SNCC workers in Atlanta called Sheriff Chappell this afternoon to find out on what charges Don Harris, Ralph Allen and John Perdew wer being held. Informants had said the Sheriff arrested the trio with two local Americus citizens after a mass meeting here last night.

Sheriff Chappell told Atlanta SNCC workers that he didn't know anything about the case, and referred them to the city jail. City police officers were asked what the charges were, and said, "no comment." SNCC workers asked if there was any charge. The answer was, "no comment." SNCC workers asked if they were being held on "investigation." The answer: "no comment."

Julian Bond, SNCC administrative assistant, said the FBI was notified that the five "are obviously being held incognito." He wired a protest to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall in Washington, D.C.:

> Three SNCC field secretaries were arrested last night in Americus, Georgia and one reportedly was beaten. We have tried to ascertain information on what charges they are being held from Sheriff Chappell and from city police officers. The Sheriff referred us to the city police who said "no comment" and that we might be able to know later this afternoon. Yet our information is that the Sheriff performed the arrest and shot over the heads of the crowd. We insist you investigate immediately...

Reports indicated that Don Harris was beaten by police officers after he went limp and fell to the ground. Ralph Allen was also, informants said, "slapped around."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

9 INDICTED BY FEDERAL JURY

MACON, GEORGIA, AUGUST 9 -- Nine persons, including a field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, were indicted today by a federal district court on either perjury or "conspiracy to injure and influence a federal juror" in investigations stemming from the picketing, and subsdquent closing of a grocery store owned by a man who served as a federal juror.

Joni Rabinowitz, 20, was indicted today on charges of perjury, as were Slater King, Acting President of the Albany Movement, Mrs. Goldie Jackson, secretary of the Albany Movement, and three local Albanians, Rev. Samuel Wells, Thomas Chatman. and Robert Thomas. Charged with "conspiracy to injure and influence a federal juror" were W.G. Anderson, President of the Albany Movement, Robert Colbert, and Luther Woodall.

Bond for Miss Rabinowitz was set at $3000, and $5000 for Mr. King. The others, except for Dr. Anderson and Mr. Colbert, had bond set at $2500 each. Bond has not been set for Dr. Anderson and Mr. Colbert.

Trial for all the defendents is scheduled September 10 in the Federal District Court of the Middle District of Georgia, with Judge J. Robert Elliott presiding.

All persons indicted, with the exception of Dr. Anderson who is out of the state, are in jail now in Macon in lieu of bond.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August, 1963

SEVEN CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS ARRESTED AFTER COURT RULES INJUNCTION VOID

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, AUGUST 8 -- Seven civil rights workers were arrested this afternoon after they were celebrating a Court of Appeals decision which ruled void a Danville injunction and ordinance prohibiting demonstrations.

The seven, including a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Robert Zellner, were dragged from the offices of the Danville Christian Prograssive Association after a crowd of Negroes and whites were celebrating the Court's ruling. The Court said that the injunction and ordinance passed by Danville officials was void, and enjoined Danville authorities from arresting demonstrators.

Those arrested today were charged with resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, and so-called "violation" of the now-void injunction.

Zellner said this afternoon that he was in a drugstroe while Danville citizens were celebrating on the sidewalk outside the DCPA office, that he walked by, and entered the office. He said Chief of Police L.G. McGain then came into the office and performed the arrests of Zellner, Samuel Giles, a local SNCC worker; Bruce Baynes, a field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality; Herbert Colton, a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and two local volunteers, Margaret Pinchback and Roeneatha Moore.

Zellner and Baynes refused to cooperate with the police and were dragged into police cars. Zellner said that bond for so-called "violation" of the now-void injunction was $1000, and $500 apiece for "resisting arrest" and "disorderly conduct."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

BALLOTS FILED BY NEGRO CITIZENS
DECLARED INVALID IN MISSISSIPPI
3 FIELD SECY's ARRESTED IN RULEVILLE

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, AUGUST 8 -- Field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee reported today that all ballots cast by disenfranchised Negroes here and in Itta Bena have been declared invalid.

Dick Frye, a SNCC field worker, said today that according to Hugh Middleton, executive secretary of the Leflore County Democratic Party Executive Board, ballots cast by Negroes here will "not be counted."

Middleton said, "Each ballot has been examined by the Board and they are all not qualified to vote in the election under the laws of Mississippi so none will be counted."

Yesterday some 400 Negroes in Greenwood and 150 Negroes in Itta Bena filed affidavits and ballots at the two respective polling places. The affidavits were to the effect that they had been denied the right to vote, which is itself contrary to Mississippi state law.

In Ruleville, Mississippi, three field secretaries for SNCC were arrested on August 6, the morning of the state primary election. Curtis Hayes, Charles McLaurin and Charles Cobb had gone to seek the election manager to inquire about voting procedures and to see if they could be poll-watchers when they were arrested at the request of Ruleville Mayor C.M. Dorrough. Mayor Dorrough presided at their trial which, Cobb said, "took 30 seconds," and charged with "interfering with an election." The three were sentenced to 30 days in jail and $100 fine each.

John Lewis, SNCC chairman, strongly protested the arrests to Assisstant Attorney General Burke Marshall and demanded "immediate Justice Department intervention."

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AUG 9 1963

SNCC FIELD SECRETARY HANSEN AND 14 OTHERS
ARRESTED IN PINE BLUFF RESTAURANT SIT-IN

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, AUGUST 8 -- William Hansen, a field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was arrested here yesterday with 14 members of the Pine Bluff Movement in a sit-in at a segregated restaurant here.

The 15 young people were sitting on the floor in the inside cubicle of McDonald's restaurant when the manager told them to leave. They refused. All were charged with "refusing to leave a restaurant at the request of the manager."

Yesterday's arrests made a total of 72 arrested since direct action resumed here a week ago. Twenty-five students were arrested at the main branch of the library August 1, and some 50 others have been arrested in the past two weeks at McDonald's.

Hansen had reported that whites threw ammonia and acid at students when they sat-in at McDonald's last week. He added that the group was attacked by whites in a nearby parking lot after they left the restaurant, and pelted with bottles and bricks. Four students had to receive medical attention.

Hansen, 23, is a white student from Cincinnati who has been arrested 21 times since he became involved in the civil rights movement two years ago. He was one of ten Freedom Walkers who took up William Moore's trek after the postman was slain in Attalla, Alabama. He spent 30 days in jail, most of them in the notorious Kilby Prison on Death Row.

The Pine Bluff Movement, a SNCC affiliate, has been successful in desegregating lunch counters, downtown theatres, drive-in theatres, and two private restaurants. School officials have also agreed to desegregate two grades of the public schools.

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JM
RTB

AUG 15 1963

YOU CAN HELP

SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR SNCC

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
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7/30/63

INTRODUCTION

We in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee look on Northern Support as more than fund raising: we want to find a way for concerned individuals and groups outside the South to play a role in creating racial justice in the South. The primary job of any group supporting SNCC will be fund raising, for we have no source of income except these efforts. However, each fund raising drive should be seen as an educational effort also, for change in the South depends on a climate of opinion all over the country which will cause people to support the movement in the South and demand action from the Federal government. In addition, individuals who give their time to these efforts will, we hope, broaden their own understanding of the South and its problems.

SNCC has no Northern organization to support it, and the Southern communities in which we work are poor. Only the work and contributions of friends all over the country can provide the funds necessary for the work that must be done. Generosity in the past has been deeply appreciated; our hope is with each of you in the future.

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I. SOME FACTS ABOUT SNCC

The first step in gaining support for SNCC's work is to have the facts about our work clearly in mind. The following should help and you can secure more information, if you need it, from the Atlanta SNCC office.

1. History

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was organized in April, 1960, at a general conference of sit-in leaders held in Raleigh, N.C. Its purpose then was to circulate information about the Southwide protests and to promote joint activities by the protest groups that made up the Coordinating Committee. SNCC employed an Executive Secretary, set up an Atlanta office, issued a newsletter, and served as a clearing house for information about the sit-ins. The Coordinating Committee met regularly to exchange information, plan joint protests.

But the summer of 1961 and the advent of the Freedom Rides which saw New Yorkers and Californians taking an active personal interest in segregation in Alabama and Mississippi brought a change in SNCC's thinking. In many areas, after lunch counters had been integrated, the movement lagged. In others, it had never begun. It became clear that if the movement was to have any meaning for the millions of degraded, disenfranchised, and exploited Negroes of the Black Belt South, someone would have to take the theories, methods, and actualities of the protest movement to them. Subsequently, SNCC organized to do just that.

2. Structure

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee now consists of representatives from 24 autonomous protest groups which are considered the prime expression of the movement. The Coordinating committee elects an Executive Committee, employs a staff and accepts volunteer workers. SNCC is not a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to foster the growth of indigineous protest movements which may then affiliate.

3. Staff

As of August, 1963, SNCC had on its staff 12 office workers, 60 field secretaries, and 121 full time volunteers for a total of 193 staff people. Most of these are Southern students working in rural areas and small cities in Black Belt counties. Some are Northern students who have come South to work with the movement. The average age of staff is 22; 80% of the staff are Negroes.

4. Northern Relations

We have twelve Friends of SNCC groups, primarily concerned with supporting our action in the South. The Committee is fraternally related to almost every major national student group (such as the United States

National Student Association, the National Student Christian Federation, and various liberal student groups). SNCC's activities have sparked civil rights action on college campuses and in student groups in every state in the country.

4. Program

As of fall, 1963:

Colleges--24 affiliate groups receive help and advice from SNCC with local campus and community direct action programs, send representatives to the Coordinating Committee, attend educational conferences

Travellers--Travelling field secretaries visit campuses, local protest areas who request help. As of fall, 1963, SNCC had initiated or participated in 54 local projects in 13 states. Travelling field secretaries worked in these areas during crisis periods.

Projects--SNCC has voter registration and direct action projects operating with offices and permanently placed staff in Mississippi (out of Greenwood and Greenville offices), West Alabama (out of Selma office), Central Alabama (out of Gadsden office), Southwest Georgia (out of Albany), Eastern Arkansas (out of Pine Bluff), Southern Virginia (out of Danville), Eastern Shore (out of Cambridge office).

These projects, the real heart of the SNCC program, are manned by students taking a year or more out of school, living with the community at subsistence wages, building new institutions and ways of thought in the hard core areas.

Atlanta office--Provides central headquarters for SNCC, publishes materials for and about the movement, acts as clearing house for reports and needs of field staff.

5. Budget

Nearly all of SNCC's budget comes from individual voluntary contributions. Friends of SNCC groups and Northern student groups raise the bulk of our funds.

1962 Budget	$ 71,927.00
1963 Budget (projected)	267,750.00
Total funds raised Jan.1 -June 30, 1963	123,800.00

II. ORGANIZING AND OPERATING A FRIENDS OF SNCC COMMITTEE

Area "Friends of SNCC" committees have recently formed in several Northern urban areas and have contributed significant amounts of money and materials to support our work. These committees seem to provide the most viable means of fund raising and spreading information about what is happening in the South and SNCC's role in the changes taking place there.

SNCC plans to keep in close contact with each of the Friends groups, facilitate exchanges of information among the various Friends groups, and be a source of materials about SNCC.

A. Organizing a Friends of SNCC Committee

1. One to five people can form the core of organization for a Friends group. At first, it probably is not a full-time job, but if the amount of funds ever justifies it, some secretarial help can and should be employed.

2. Getting a permanent seat of operations is essential along with ready access to typewriters, mimeograph machine, and volunteer labor. An office of a student government or civil rights group of a local college or university is sometimes available. Unions, churches, and liberal groups may also have available space and equipment. Organizations in your area that are affiliated with groups supporting SNCC can be approached with a letter of introduction from us if that is necessary.

3. Using whatever contacts you have and any materials that we can send you, a most important step is acquiring an impressive list of community sponsors for the Friends group. Civil rights leaders in the community (officials of the local NAACP, CORE, Urban League, etc.), are the people most likely to lend their names as sponsors for your group. If you can get an "inroad" with a few prominent people, ask them to contact others on behalf of the group.

B. Operating a Friends of SNCC Committee

1. Once a board of sponsors has been obtained (10-20 community leaders), print up letterhead stationary with their names on it, including stationary that can be used for mimeographing. When you put out leaflets or any kind of publicity have these persons' names on it. If an offset machine is available, you can use SNCC releases as the body of material for a leaflet, with your group's name and address (where more information can be obtained and where contributions can be sent) and the sponsors' names on the top or along the side of the sheet of paper.

2. You should keep some of the funds you raise for SNCC for future operating capital. Ten percent of your gross should cover your expenses. Be sure you have enough to cover current costs plus a minimum with which to continue educational efforts and begin your next fund drive.

3. Avoid the Friends' group being centered exclusively around one institution in the area, even though one location will probably have to be used as a source of volunteer labor. Individual contacts with other institutions can help avoid too much centralization. Try to develop as broad a group of active participants as possible; avoid allowing the group to seem or become exclusive.

4. If possible, you should be ready to move at any time: when Jimmy Travis was shot, every city in the country should have been appealed to for funds while publicity from the mass news media (a rare thing indeed) was freely available.

5. Getting a wide distribution of information about SNCC as preparation for fund raising is very helpful. Y ou might write letters to the editors of the major daily and weekly newspapers in your area whenever something important happens concerning SNCC's work in the South. Some papers might even do a feature if approached personally.

6. Again, keep in touch with us about what you are doing, both before and after. We might have something ourselves you didn't know we had, you might have something we didn't know you had, or we night be able to put you in contact with another Friends group that has experienced similar problems as yours.

III. CAMPUS GROUPS

In some areas campus groups have spearheaded the effort to develop an Area Friends of SNCC group. In other places the campus SNCC supporters have formed a campus Friends of SNCC group. In still other areas, students have worked through existing civil rights organizations on campus. Any of these is workable; you will know better than we which is best for your campus. The important thing is to institutionalize the fund-raising efforts in some way so that we know there is a group on the campus who will be responsible and long range in their support efforts. Real support efforts. Real support will come only when we have individuals dedicated to the work we are doing, but we need groups through which students can develop this dedication. Thus we should have the names of groups doing work for us which are not Friends of SNCC groups, and we should have the names of one or two persons with whom we should correspond each year. The following may help you:

1. If you do set up a Friends group, try to get as many campus organizations as possible (faculty, too) to act as sponsors. It's particularly effective if student government will sponsor the group and give it office space.

2. The same type fund raising that can be done for a city area can be used on the campus: mailings to the faculty (preferably over the signature of faculty members), leafletting with collection tables, benefit concerts, parties, folksings, house to house canvassing, etc. Try to get regular contributors signed up.

Each campus group that is active on a campus located near other colleges should try to find ways to introduce SNCC to the other campuses. You might write the student government or civil rights group on that campus telling them of your existence and appealing for funds or asking for an opportunity to explain SNCC and perhaps help set up a fund drive or Friends group there.

4. The school newspaper, as we're sure you realize, is a major aid or hindrance to any fund raising. We'll be glad to put any school newspaper on our mailing list to get all the releases and publications of SNCC. Y ou should encourage them to write stories on SNCC (or write the story yourself and get them to publish it) or write letters to the editors. Do this before fund raising events.

5. Imagination can be useful: Using the reverse poll tax idea at campus elections could be a means to inject something of substance into the elections if nothing else. Have students who are able to speak about the South and about what SNCC is doing go to the living units. Get names of really interested persons for our mailing list ---it keeps them informed, and if they leave and go to another school or get some money we will keep our contact with them through mailings.

Keep us in touch with what you're doing.

IV. APPEALING FOR FUNDS

A. Some Current Needs

Y ou will probably find in any fund drive or continuing fund raising program that your efforts at securing support will be more successful if you can give detailed and concrete information about what money is needed for. Listed below are some of the needs which became pressing during 1963. These projects, programs, and physical needs and others like them will be what money will be used for in the future, and any of these could serve as the focus for raising funds. Funds earmarked for specific programs are noted in the Atlanta office.

1. Support for Field Workers

SNCC field workers operate at subsistence wages. We do have an average breakdown of expenses, which follows. You might organize a drive around securing support for one or two or more field workers for a year.

NEEDED:	Per Month	Per Year
Room, board, personal expenses	120-160	1440-1920
Gas and auto repairs	30-40	360-480
Paper and supplies	10-15	120-180
Phone	10-15	120-180
Office overhead	6-10	72-120
Miscellaneous	20-30	120-180
		$2352-3240

2. Project reporters

There is a real need for someone trained in reporting urgent atrocities, collecting data on complaints and investigating local problems, and taking pictures, to be stationed with each SNCC project. This person would relieve the field staff of the burden of these tasks and take responsibility for developing these skills in local citizens.

NEEDED: Up to 10 reporters at $3,500 each.

3. Stenographer for office

For more than two years the SNCC office staff has functioned without stenographic help.

NEEDED: One stenographer at $4,000

4. Travelling secretaries

We have a need for travelling secretaries whose primary function will be to assist in trouble shooting in local areas. Permanent staff often need relief or aid.

NEEDED: Six traveling staff at $5,000 each. (includes transportation and other expenses).

5. Cars for projects

The sucess of our field projects depends on mobility. We have tried to use second hand cars, but we found that used cars do not hold up under the strain of the driving our field secretaries must do on rural roads. Since we work in communities where people cannot afford automobiles, we must be in a position to provide transportation to take them to register and vote.

NEEDED: 13 cars at $1,800 each.

6. Buses

Our movements in deprived areas have reached a stage where numbers of people must be moved....to workshops, trials, visits to jails, outings, on canvassing trips for registration. We have rented buses in the past, but local people who own buses use them mostly for hauling day laborers and will not rent them to us. Further, one Mississippi citizen who rented us his bus lost his permit.

NEEDED: 4 used buses at $3,000 each

7. Audio-visual equipment

The need for this is clear. There is no such equipment available in the areas where we are working and we must have audio-visual educational material. The need for filming and taping our ongoing work and the treatment of Negroes in the areas where we work is also important, not only for our use, but for documentation of these cases for official prosecution.

NEEDED: 10 cameras at $150.00
4, 16mm projectors at $625.00
Film and processing costs (estimate for a year) $1,000
Purchasing and renting educational films $1,000
10 tape recorders at $180.00
Tape (estimate for a year) $500.00
4 slide projectors at $50.00

8. Scholarship fund

While we ask students to work on a sacrificial basis, we do feel we have an obligation to help them with their education later. We are attempting to set up a scholarship fund which can receive monies tax-exempt for students who wish to return to school after work with SNCC or who have lost financial assistance for their schooling because of their civil rights activities.

NEEDED: Money in unlimited amounts

9. Welfare fund

We must be able to assist people whose husbands or breadwinners are denied their livelihood because of their civil rights activities. This is a constant problem in the deep South areas where we work. We are planning a welfare fund which will be used for this purpose.

NEEDED: Money in unlimited amounts.

10. Mississippi Project--physical needs

The Mississippi Voter Registration Project is operating out of a two story building in Greenwood. The building is perhaps the best one available in the community and has become a center for various meetings and citizenship training sessions, as well as providing facilities for the feeding and housing of staff members. However, the building is in need of remodeling and equipment is needed. Projected facilities would include an adequate kitchen, office space, and library facilities.

NEEDED: $4,000 for remodeling and refurnishing.

11. Staff workshops

The accelerating pace of civil rights activity in the whole country makes it imperative that we have an opportunity for staff training. In addition, SNCC sees one of its functions as providing leadership training to student-age staff members who are going to be providing leadership in the South in the years to come. Projected staff workshops would take place year round and would focus on goals of the movement, nonviolent techniques, political education, and the training and developing of local leadership.

NEEDED: $5,000 for materials, transportation, housing and feeding of staff at workshops.

12. Not included in the above are the continuing needs of SNCC--publications, pay for office staff, office equipment, telephone, transportation for necessary trips by the chairman and executive director, rent for the Atlanta office, etc. We assume that you know these needs exist and that your fund raising efforts will take them into account.

B. Materials Available from SNCC

We have a number of materials which can help you in your fund raising efforts.

1. Film: "We'll Never Turn Back"

This film about the lives of the people in the Delta of Mississippi and our work there was produced through the efforts of the Bay Area Friends of SNCC in California. It is available to groups working for SNCC and runs about 30 minutes. Each of the Friends of SNCC groups has a copy and the Atlanta office has cop ies for distribution. The film and suggestions for its use are available from Friends offices or from Atlanta on request.

2. SNCC Buttons

The Atlanta office has available pins in black and white with the SNCC crossed hands emblem and the letters "SNCC". We are unable to keep large stocks on hand, but we can supply them to groups doing SNCC fund raising in limited amounts. We do not charge for them and we ask that they be sold for $1,00 a piece in the North. Southern affiliates receive them free. They can be sold for fund raising or can be given out to people doing soliciting as identification.

We have larger pins abailable with "We Shall Overcome" and "Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee" on them. They are available at $5.00 per hundred and can be used in the same ways as the above.

3. Photograph Exhibits

Each Friends of SNCC group is supplied with an exhibit of 20 photographs about our work. The photography is by Danny Lyon, SNCC staff photographer, and is excellent. The photographs can be used for display in a public place during the drive, to accompany a speaker, or as an admission-charging exhibit. The exhibit can be secured for your area from the Atlanta or New York office or from the Friends group nearest you.

4. Literature

We can supply bulk reprints of stories about SNCC or of our publication, The Student Voice, to groups having drives. Please order in advance of the date the drive begins, so we can ship by bus.

5. Records: "Freedom in the Air", "We'll Never Turn Back"
Both of these records are available from the Atlanta office. Both are sold at $4.00 each. Selling the records is a good fund raising device and any group having a fund drive should have the records for use in groups with speakers, to publicize the drive, to learn the songs of the movement. "Freedom in the Air" is a documentary of the Albany, Georgia movement. "We'll Never Turn Back" is a recording of freedom songs by the Freedom Singers. Both are excellent, well worth the money.

C. Fund Raising Plans

In addition to the uses to which you can put the materials available from SNCC, there are a few other special fund raising ideas which we have developed. More information is available on any of these programs on request.

1. Voluntary Poll Tax
Student groups in the North developed a plan of handing out flyers and setting up contribution tables at polling places during elections. The flyers ask that voters make a contribution of $1.00 or more as a "voluntary poll tax" to help SNCC workers registering voters in the South.

2. February 1 concerts.
February 1 is the anniversary of the sit-in movement. While concerts are good fund raising programs all year round, February 1 is one date which is very significant to SNCC and to the movement in the South. Large benefits on that date are very appropriate ways to raise funds, as well as providing a method of educating the North to the work SNCC continues to do.

3. Freedom Stamps Campaign
SNCC needs physical equipment for field offices and for the Atlanta office. This can be purchased with trading stamps of any kind (Green Stamps, Blue Chip, etc.) Supporters who cannot give money can give stamps. We ask that drives for the stamps be organized on a community wide basis and that the stamps be put into books.

4. Speaking tours by staff members.
We can arrange for a field staff member to be in your area for speaking engagements, but it is much easier to schedule his time if you can arrange for fund raising programs for a week or two weeks in your area. This saves transportation costs for several visits and allows for a full and coordinated fund drive in a given area.

5. Food and Clothing Drives
We have a continuing need for staple foods and good used clothes to help people in the areas where we work. Often the local citizens suffer economic hardship as a result of their participation in the movement, and even those who are not fired live at below subsistence levels. The Atlanta office can be contacted as to where the food an clothing should be sent.

D. Other Methods of Soliciting Funds

In addition to the fund raising projects suggested by the materials we have available for your use, there are several standard fund appeal methods which you can use:

1. Letters sent out to selected mailing lists is one of the easier approaches. Their effectiveness is enhanced if the mailing concentrates on what SNCC's efforts have been in a special area and details on what the money is to be used for. Try to get the mailing lists of organizations whose head is on your list of sponsors. It is good if the sponsors will sign the fund appeal letter. If you are short on workers, try to get the organization to give you the addresses on tape or already on the envelope.

2. Collections at meetings of community organizations should be tried. Have students or community people who are willing and able speak at these meetings for SNCC (and also see individuals). Community organizations (from women's clubs to "keep your block clean" groups), churches (particularly in predominantly Negro areas where a personal visit to the pastor or priest helps spead the movement in addition to getting contributions), labor union locals, ADA and other liberal cause groups, and other civil rights groups; all these should be approached to hold collections for SNCC--with someone from your group speaking if that is possible.

3. Handing out leaflets with special appeals for funds has proved quite successful. Two hundred dollars was collected in money sent in by mail as a result of leaflets handed out a year ago outside a Pete Seeger concert in downtown Chicago (right after the criminal anarchy charges). Collecting food and money outside supermarkets for the starved-out Mississippi Negroes was an effective means of appeal and make contributing very convenient. Going door to door with leaflets and shopping bags can be a profitable project for food and money in some neighborhoods. Everytime SNCC leaflets are handed out, the message hits more people who may remember SNCC at some more convenient time.

4. Personal appeals for funds: Every area has a number of well-to-do liberals who can contribute substantial amounts of money, but who will only contribute substantial amounts of money, but who will only give if personally approached. Y our sponsors may be able to give you at least a start of names.

Building up a resevoir of regular contributors to SNCC is a pressing interest at this time. SNCC's work is in areas of the South where long term resistence is a fact. Getting people to pledge $1., $5., or $10 a month to SNCC could tide us over the summer months, for example, when contributions come in rather slowly. Over a period of the next year SNCC should be able to find 10,000 people who will be willing to become regular contributors in bringing freedom to the South. Mailings that are sent out should include, in addition to an "urgent" appeal for funds, and appeal for regular contributors.

5. Benefit Concerts are probably the most successful single fund event SNCC has used. There are a number of artists who are willing to hold benefits for SNCC; their names can be secured from the Atlanta office, the Chicago Friends of SNCC, or New Y ork Friends of SNCC offices.

In addition to big name artists, SNCC sponsors the Freedom Singers, a group of young SNCC staff members. Contact the Atlanta Office for further information.

AUG 15 1963

WB

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street NW
Atlanta, Ga.

URGENT

TO: SNCC FRIENDS GROUPS AND KEY SUPPORTERS
FROM: ATLANTA SNCC (Sandra Hayden)

RE: SNCC FILM: WE'LL NEVER TURN BACK

We are announcing the release of the SNCC film.

It has received good reviews where it has been shown and is being used at the rate of three showings a week in California. It is a key entry to your community, since all kinds of groups which are putting on programs (churches, unions, etc.) need something to do with their groups and love films. You can then follow-up by arranging for a fund raising event, taking up a collection then, drawing people into your Friends group, etc.

Please order your copy of the film NOW and let us know when you receive it so we can place your name down as a source for the film.

EVERY FRIENDS GROUP SHOULD HAVE THE FILM. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE MONEY TO ORDER THE FILM LET US KNOW AND WE WILL TRY TO FIND MONEY TO GET YOU A COPY.

Order from: Harvey Richards
14 Flood Circle
Atherton, California

We expect the film to be very useful on campuses in the fall and hope students will be planning to use it then.

We are having some difficulty with the distribution of the film since Mr. Richards wants to distribute it commercially. Please order your copy before our access to the film is ended and it goes out through a commercial distribution agency.

AUG 15 1963

AUG 14 1963

W B

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

SNCC HEAD PROTESTS BRUTALITY IN AMERICUS
ASKS JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ACTION

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, August 14 -- The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee sent a telegram today to the Justice Department protesting police brutality and the use of exorbitant bonds against demonstrators in Americus, Georgia, Friday, August 9.

The protest, sent to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy by SNCC chairman John Lewis, cited the use of billy clubs and electric prod poles on juveniles and older men. It also stated that four of the demonstrators required stiches to close their wounds.

The demonstrators were protesting the arrest of three SNCC staff members who were beaten and then held on 43 thousand dollars bail each.

The telegram asked, "Will the Justice Department act to free the jailed demonstrators and see that those who substitute savage bestiality for human decency are punished?"

More than 175 Negroes, most of them teen-agers, left a local church to march to the police station. The police intercepted their walk as they crossed a field in a double line and the City Marshall and Chief Chambliss of the city police asked them for a parade permit. Before the demonstrators could respond police officers began clubbing them and using the electric prod poles. Several demonstrators have severe burn marks on their bodies from the battery-operated poles.

Many of the demonstrators are still being held in the city jail. The male juveniles are being detained in an abandoned building.

-30-

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Telephone: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC FILM "WE'LL NEVER TURN BACK" IS RELEASED

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, August 12--The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee announced today the release of its film "We'll Never Turn Back". The film, produced by Harvey Richards of Atherton, California, has been described by the San Francisco Sun Reporter as "an extremely moving documentary film depicting the activities of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Mississippi." The story of Mississippi violence and the struggle to gain the right to vote is told by local citizens and SNCC workers. The San Francisco Chronicle noted that the film was "so truly moving that the British Broadcasting Corp. promptly bought it."

"We believe this film will be one of the most significant means at our disposal for helping people outside the South understand the work we are attempting to do here," commented Sandra Hayden, SNCC Northern Coordinator.

The film, which runs 24 minutes, is available free of charge from the Atlanta or New York SNCC offices or from the office of any Friends of SNCC group. Copies of the film may be purchased from Harvey Richards, 14 Flood Circle, Atherton, California. Purchase cost is $50.00.

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ATLANTA PROJECT AIDS STRIKING CAR WASH WORKERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, August 14 -- A field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) reported the successful end of a one-day strike of female car-wash workers.

Judy Walborn, a SNCC worker who has been active in desegregation campaigns and a community improvement project with the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights - the local student sit-in group - said that woman workers at the Atlanta Car Wash voted last night to strike for higher pay and better working conditions.

After a half-day of picketing, the workers met with management and signed an agreement.

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N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

SNCC WORKERS, MOVEMENT HEAD, MUSLIMS ENJOINED
IN PINE BLUFF MOVEMENT

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, August 14 — Two field secretaries from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Pine Bluff Movement, the Arkansas State NAACP and the Black Muslims were enjoined here yesterday from "engaging in, sponsoring, inciting and encouraging stand-ins, sit-ins or from picketing" a segregated diner.

The injunction, obtained in Jefferson County Chancery Court by Robert Knight, owner of McDonald's Restaurant, named Bill Hansen and James Jones, field secretaries from SNCC; Robert Whitfield, Chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement; the NAACP and the Black Muslims.

The order asked that they be prohibited from "interfering with the business" of McDonald's.

Hansen said the order also named Carlene Ohler, a white model from St. Louis, Missouri, who was jailed here with demonstrators at McDonald's, and three juveniles, Shirley Baker, Lois Griffin, and Carolyn Hall.

Hansen said more than 45 persons had been jailed at McDonald's since demonstrations began on July 25.

Lunch counters and movie theatres have been integrated here.

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RIGHTS DUO WEDS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- Two workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee were married here Frieday, August 9.

Dorothy Miller of Atlanta and Robert Zellner of Montgomery were married by the Reverend Murray Branch.

Miss Miller worked in the SNCC communications section. Zellner, a field secretary, had been jailed 17 times for his anti-segregation efforts and was released from Danville, Virginia jail the day before his wedding.

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WBV
JMV
RTBV

AUG 21 1963

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 6880-331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

ALBANY POLICE RAID SNCC OFFICE
HOLD THREE ON "INVESTIGATION"

ALBANY, GEORGIA, August 16 -- Albany city policemen have jailed three workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) after breaking into the Albany SNCC office on the pretense of searching for a gambling game.

Charles Sherrod, Director of SNCC's Southwest Georgia project, said city police arrested SNCC worker John Washington today and Bob Weil yesterday. Weil, who is white, and Washington, who is a Negro, are being held on "investigation", Sherrod said. The police also picked up and arrested SNCC worker James Daniels, a Negro, while he was walking down a street.

Sherrod said city policemen raided the SNCC office at 504 Madison Street here and arrested John Washington, an Albany resident. The police said they were looking for a "skin game", he said.

In Atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee protested the arrests and "the unconstitutional and illegal procedure followed by Albany policemen in intimidating Albany Negroes."

The protest, addressed to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, was signed by SNCC chairman John Lewis.

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N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Ga.
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

MISSISSIPPI RIGHTS FIGHTERS LOSE JOBS; 45 OUT ON BOND IN ITTA BENA

ITTA BENA, MISSISSIPPI, August 20 -- Eleven Negro residents here indicate white employers are attempting to force out of the state any Negro who seeks his rights.

The eleven men said they have been told they will not be given back their jobs if they participate in civil rights work.

Four of the rights workers had been working at Mississippi Vocational College, an all-Negro school near Itta Bena. They were told by the school's chief administrator, President John H. White, that they would probably be able to get their jobs back if they gave up the movement.

White told them, "By your protesting, a cloud has moved between the white and colored in Itta Bena. If you continue to wear your civil rights buttons and going to meetings, how can you expect to clear the cloud."

According to Scott Harris, one of the group, all the people who were on the County Work Farm will be "marked men" in Itta Bena. But, Harris said, "I'm not going to give up the freedom fight. I'll never go back begging for a job. If I have to leave town, then I'll find a job someplace else."

The eleven were part of a group of 45, ranging in age from 15 to 75 years, who were arrested when they sought police protection after the bombing of a voter registration meeting at Hopewell Baptist Church here.

The 45 are free on bond raised by the National Council of Churches. The Justice Department has appealed the case to the Fifth Circuit Court.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

17 FACE TRESSPASS CHARGES COULD GET 18 MONTHS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, August 20 -- 17 anti-segregation demonstrators will face trial here Monday, August 26 for violating Georgia's anti- tresspass law.

The 17 - including three white women and two white men - were ordered to trial by Fulton County Superior Judge Durwood T. Pye.

If convicted, the 17 face 18 months in jail and a $500 fine each.

Judge Pye had ordered the July-August Term Fulton County Grand Jury to investigate alleged violations of the tresspass law and bring indictments if the evidence warranted it.

Pye said the law - passed by the State Legislature a month after nation-wide sit-ins began in 1960 - had been "openly flouted" and "flagrantly violated."

The grand jurors returned indictments August 2, charging 75 persons with misdemeanor violation of the anti-tresspass law.

Ordinarily misdemeanors are tried in Fulton Criminal Court, but Judge Pye ordered all indictments brought by the grand jury in tresspass cases brought before the Superior Court.

The sheriff's office has made only 17 arrests since the indictments came down. All those arrested were released on $300 bail.

All 17 were arrested during sit-in demonstrations at downtown Atlanta restaurants. All are members of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, the Atlanta University Center protest group, which is affiliated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

ATTORNEY QUESTIONS FEDERAL CONCERN FOR LAW AND ORDER

ALBANY, GEORGIA, August 16--A local Negro attorney questioned yesterday the seriousness of the federal government's concern for law and order.

Albany attorney C.B. King issued a statement concerning the nine members of the Albany Movement indicted by a federal grand jury in Macon, August 9. Six persons, including a field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, were charged with perjury before the grand jury, and three were charged with obstructing justice.

The charges were instituted by Justice Department action in connection with a boycott and picket against a white grocery store owner in Macon who is also a federal grand juror. King said,

> The purpose of the Grand Jury hearing...seemed to be directed towards establishing that a local boycott of a white grocery store owner, because of his hiring policies and general mistreatment of Negro customers, was really instituted because of his verdict against a Negro who sued for damages in Federal Court, after having been brutalized by the Sheriff of Baker County. Other white store owners with similar policies had also been boycotted, and even today a selective purchasing policy is in force.

King contrasted inaction in the face of "the incessant indignities, the constant violence, and the multiplicity of constitutional deprivations to Negroes," with its aggressive approach, lead by the Justice Department, in indicting Albany Movement leaders in this case.

The Albany attorney was beaten over the head with a wooden can by Dougherty County's white sheriff D.C. Campbell in July, 1962. The incident, and the sheriff's statement that he would do it again, were widely publicized, but no action was taken against the sheriff.

King finished his statement with the remark, "As cogently stated by an elderly member of the Albany Negro community, 'Even the federal government is a white man.'"

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8 1/2 Raymond Street, NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST, 1963

3 SNCC WORKERS FACE DEATH PENALTY

AMERICUS, GEORGIA, August 20--Three field secretaries from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) face the death penalty here after their arrest on charges of "attempting to incite insurrection", a capitol crime.

The three--Ralph Allen, John Perdew, and Don Harris--are apparently being held on $43,000 bail each. The bond figure and the charges were obtained from Harris, who managed to telephone SNCC workers in Albany after his arrest. Officials of the Sumter County Movement, however, said the judge who pressed charges against the three said capitol crimes required no bail. Americus police officials have refused to say what bail--if any--is being held against the three.

They were jailed August 8 and charged with inciting to riot, unlawful assembly, obstruction of a lawful arrest, and assault and battery, in addition to the insurrection charge, last used in this state in the '30s against Communist Party members.

The three SNCC workers were part of a crowd of 150 Negroes who were dispersed by local police who beat them and other Negroes in the crowd. Allen's wounds required three stitches.

Meanwhile, a group of 35 Negroes jailed here last Saturday will be tried September 3.

They were jailed when they knelt to pray before the police station here.

John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, protested the arrests and beating to the Justice Department.

"The vicious tactics used by Americus police on nonviolent demonstrators, the obviously pernicious nature of the charges, and the police-state atmosphere that prevails in Americus today make that city a little South Africa for Negroes," Lewis said.

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WB ✓
JM ✓
RTB ✓

AUG 22 1963

YOU CAN HELP

SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR SNCC

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

7/30/63

INTRODUCTION

We in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee look on Northern Support as more than fund raising: we want to find a way for concerned individuals and groups outside the South to play a role in creating racial justice in the South. The primary job of any group supporting SNCC will be fund raising, for we have no source of income except these efforts. However, each fund raising drive should be seen as an educational effort also, for change in the South depends on a climate of opinion all over the country which will cause people to support the movement in the South and demand action from the Federal government. In addition, individuals who give their time to these efforts will, we hope, broaden their own understanding of the South and its problems.

SNCC has no Northern organization to support it, and the Southern communities in which we work are poor. Only the work and contributions of friends all over the country can provide the funds necessary for the work that must be done. Generosity in the past has been deeply appreciated; our hope is with each of you in the future.

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II. Organizing and Operating a Friends of SNCC Committee

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B. Materials Available from SNCC

C. Special Support Programs

D. Other Fund Appeal Methods

I. SOME FACTS ABOUT SNCC

The first step in gaining support for SNCC's work is to have the facts about our work clearly in mind. The following should help and you can secure more information, if you need it, from the Atlanta SNCC office.

1. History

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was organized in April, 1960, at a general conference of sit-in leaders held in Raleigh, N.C. Its purpose then was to circulate information about the Southwide protests and to promote joint activities by the protest groups that made up the Coordinating Committee. SNCC employed an Executive Secretary, set up an Atlanta office, issued a newsletter, and served as a clearing house for information about the sit-ins. The Coordinating Committee met regularly to exchange information, plan joint protests.

But the summer of 1961 and the advent of the Freedom Rides which saw New Yorkers and Californians taking an active personal interest in segregation in Alabama and Mississippi brought a change in SNCC's thinking. In many areas, after lunch counters had been integrated, the movement lagged. In others, it had never begun. It became clear that if the movement was to have any meaning for the millions of degraded, disenfranchised, and exploited Negroes of the Black Belt South, someone would have to take the theories, methods, and actualities of the protest movement to them. Subsequently, SNCC organized to do just that.

2. Structure

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee now consists of representatives from 24 autonomous protest groups which are considered the prime expression of the movement. The Coordinating committee elects an Executive Committee, employs a staff and accepts volunteer workers. SNCC is not a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to foster the growth of indigineous protest movements which may then affiliate.

3. Staff

As of August, 1963, SNCC had on its staff 12 office workers, 60 field secretaries, and 121 full time volunteers for a total of 193 staff people. Most of these are Southern students working in rural areas and small cities in Black Belt counties. Some are Northern students who have come South to work with the movement. The average age of staff is 22; 80% of the staff are Negroes.

4. Northern Relations

We have twelve Friends of SNCC groups, primarily concerned with supporting our action in the South. The Committee is fraternally related to almost every major national student group (such as the United States

National Student Association, the National Student Christian Federation, and various liberal student groups). SNCC's activities have sparked civil rights action on college campuses and in student groups in every state in the country.

4. Program

As of fall, 1963:

Colleges--24 affiliate groups receive help and advice from SNCC with local campus and community direct action programs, send representatives to the Coordinating Committee, attend educational conferences

Travellers--Travelling field secretaries visit campuses, local protest areas who request help. As of fall, 1963, SNCC had initiated or participated in 54 local projects in 13 states. Travelling field secretaries worked in these areas during crisis periods.

Projects--SNCC has voter registration and direct action projects operating with offices and permanently placed staff in Mississippi (out of Greenwood and Greenville offices), West Alabama (out of Selma office), Central Alabama (out of Gadsden office), Southwest Georgia (out of Albany), Eastern Arkansas (out of Pine Bluff), Southern Virginia (out of Danville), Eastern Shore (out of Cambridge office).

These projects, the real heart of the SNCC program, are manned by students taking a year or more out of school, living with the community at subsistence wages, building new institutions and ways of thought in the hard core areas.

Atlanta office--Provides central headquarters for SNCC, publishes materials for and about the movement, acts as clearing house for reports and needs of field staff.

5. Budget

Nearly all of SNCC's budget comes from individual voluntary contributions. Friends of SNCC groups and Northern student groups raise the bulk of our funds.

1962 Budget	$ 71,927.00	
1963 Budget (projected)	267,750.00	
Total funds raised Jan.1 -June 30, 1963		123,800.00

II. ORGANIZING AND OPERATING A FRIENDS OF SNCC COMMITTEE

Area "Friends of SNCC" committees have recently formed in several Northern urban areas and have contributed significant amounts of money and materials to support our work. These committees seem to provide the most viable means of fund raising and spreading information about what is happening in the South and SNCC's role in the changes taking place there.

SNCC plans to keep in close contact with each of the Friends groups, facilitate exchanges of information among the various Friends groups, and be a source of materials about SNCC.

A. Organizing a Friends of SNCC Committee

1. One to five people can form the core of organization for a Friends group. At first, it probably is not a full-time job, but if the amount of funds ever justifies it, some secretarial help can and should be employed.

2. Getting a permanent seat of operations is essential along with ready access to typewriters, mimeograph machine, and volunteer labor. An office of a student government or civil rights group of a local college or university is sometimes available. Unions, churches, and liberal groups may also have available space and equipment. Organizations in your area that are affiliated with groups supporting SNCC can be approached with a letter of introduction from us if that is necessary.

3. Using whatever contacts you have and any materials that we can send you, a most important step is acquiring an impressive list of community sponsors for the Friends group. Civil rights leaders in the community (officials of the local NAACP, CORE, Urban League, etc.), are the people most likely to lend their names as sponsors for your group. If you can get an "inroad" with a few prominent people, ask them to contact others on behalf of the group.

B. Operating a Friends of SNCC Committee

1. Once a board of sponsors has been obtained (10-20 community leaders), print up letterhead stationary with their names on it, including stationary that can be used for mimeographing. When you put out leaflets or any kind of publicity have these persons' names on it. If an offset machine is available, you can use SNCC releases as the body of material for a leaflet, with your group's name and address (where more information can be obtained and where contributions can be sent) and the sponsors' names on the top or along the side of the sheet of paper.

2. Y ou should keep some of the funds you raise for SNCC for future operating capital. Ten percent of your gross should cover your expenses. Be sure you have enough to cover current costs plus a minimum with which to continue educational efforts and begin your next fund drive.

3. Avoid the Friends' group being centered exclusively around one institution in the area, even though one location will probably have to be used as a source of volunteer labor. Individual contacts with other institutions can help avoid too much centralization. Try to develop as broad a group of active participants as possible; avoid allowing the group to seem or become exclusive.

4. If possible, you should be ready to move at any time: when Jimmy Travis was shot, every city in the country should have been appealed to for funds while publicity from the mass news media (a rare thing indeed) was freely available.

5. Getting a wide distribution of information about SNCC as preparation for fund raising is very helpful. Y ou might write letters to the editors of the major daily and weekly newspapers in your area whenever something important happens concerning SNCC's work in the South. Some papers might even do a feature if approached personally.

6. Again, keep in touch with us about what you are doing, both before and after. We might have something ourselves you didn't know we had, you might have something we didn't know you had, or we night be able to put you in contact with another Friends group that has experienced similar problems as yours.

III. CAMPUS GROUPS

In some areas campus groups have spearheaded the effort to develop an Area Friends of SNCC group. In other places the campus SNCC supporters have formed a campus Friends of SNCC group. In still other areas, students have worked through existing civil rights organizations on campus. Any of these is workable; you will know better than we which is best for your campus. The important thing is to institutionalize the fund-raising efforts in some way so that we know there is a group on the campus who will be responsible and long range in their support efforts. Real support efforts. Real support will come only when we have individuals dedicated to the work we are doing, but we need groups through which students can develop this dedication. Thus we should have the names of groups doing work for us which are not Friends of SNCC groups, and we should have the names of one or two persons with whom we should correspond each year. The following may help you:

1. If you do set up a Friends group, try to get as many campus organizations as possible (faculty, too) to act as sponsors. It's particularly effective if student government will sponsor the group and give it office space.

2. The same type fund raising that can be done for a city area can be used on the campus: mailings to the faculty (preferably over the signatu[illegible] of faculty members), leafletting with collection tables, benefit concerts, par[illegible]ties, folksings, house to house canvassing, etc. Try to get regular contributors signed up.

Each campus group that is active on a campus located near other colleges should try to find ways to introduce SNCC to the other campuses. You might write the student government or civil rights group on that campus telling them of your existence and appealing for funds or asking for an opportunity to explain SNCC and perhaps help set up a fund drive or Friends group there.

4. The school newspaper, as we're sure you realize, is a major aid or hindrance to any fund raising. We'll be glad to put any school newspaper on our mailing list to get all the releases and publications of SNCC. Y ou should encourage them to write stories on SNCC (or write the story yourself and get them to publish it) or write letters to the editors. Do this before fund raising events.

5. Imagination can be useful: Using the reverse poll tax idea at campus elections could be a means to inject something of substance into the elections if nothing else. Have students who are able to speak about the South and about what SNCC is doing go to the living units. Get names of really interested persons for our mailing list ---it keeps them informed, and if they leave and go to another school or get some money we will keep our contact with them through mailings.

Keep us in touch with what you're doing.

IV. APPEALING FOR FUNDS

A. Some Current Needs

Y ou will probably find in any fund drive or continuing fund raising program that your efforts at securing support will be more successful if you can give detailed and concrete information about what money is needed for. Listed below are some of the needs which became pressing during 1963. These projects, programs, and physical needs and others like them will be what money will be used for in the future, and any of these could serve as the focus for raising funds. Funds earmarked for specific programs are noted in the Atlanta office.

1. Support for Field Workers

SNCC field workers operate at subsistence wages. We do have an average breakdown of expenses, which follows. You might organize a drive around securing support for one or two or more field workers for a year.

NEEDED:	Per Month	Per Year
Room, board, personal expenses	120-160	1440-1920
Gas and auto repairs	30-40	360-480
Paper and supplies	10-15	120-180
Phone	10-15	120-180
Office overhead	6-10	72-120
Miscellaneous	20-30	120-180
		$2352-3240

2. Project reporters

There is a real need for someone trained in reporting urgent atrocities, collecting data on complaints and investigating local problems, and taking pictures, to be stationed with each SNCC project. This person would relieve the field staff of the burden of these tasks and take responsibility for developing these skills in local citizens.

NEEDED: Up to 10 reporters at $3,500 each.

3. Stenographer for office

For more than two years the SNCC office staff has functioned without stenographic help.

NEEDED: One stenographer at $4,000

4. Travelling secretaries

We have a need for travelling secretaries whose primary function will be to assist in trouble shooting in local areas. Permanent staff often need relief or aid.

NEEDED: Six traveling staff at $5,000 each. (includes transportation and other expenses).

5. Cars for projects

The sucess of our field projects depends on mobility. We have tried to use second hand cars, but we found that used cars do not hold up under the strain of the driving our field secretaries must do on rural roads. Since we work in communities where people cannot afford automobiles, we must be in a position to provide transportation to take them to register and vote.

NEEDED: 13 cars at $1,800 each.

6. Buses

Our movements in deprived areas have reached a stage where numbers of people must be moved....to workshops, trials, visits to jails, outings, on canvassing trips for registration. We have rented buses in the past, but local people who own buses use them mostly for hauling day laborers and will not rent them to us. Further, one Mississippi citizen who rented us his bus lost his permit.

NEEDED: 4 used buses at $3,000 each

7. Audio-visual equipment

The need for this is clear. There is no such equipment available in the areas where we are working and we must have audio-visual educational materials. The need for filming and taping our ongoing work and the treatment of Negroes in the areas where we work is also important, not only for our use, but for documentation of these cases for official prosecution.

NEEDED: 10 cameras at $150.00
4, 16mm projectors at $625.00
Film and processing costs (estimate for a year) $1,000
Purchasing and renting educational films $1,000
10 tape recorders at $180.00
Tape (estimate for a year) $500.00
4 slide projectors at $50.00

8. Scholarship fund

While we ask students to work on a sacrificial basis, we do feel we have an obligation to help them with their education later. We are attempting to set up a scholarship fund which can receive monies tax-exempt for students who wish to return to school after work with SNCC or who have lost financial assistance for their schooling because of their civil rights activities.

NEEDED: Money in unlimited amounts

9. Welfare fund

We must be able to assist people whose husbands or breadwinners are denied their livelihood because of their civil rights activities. This is a constant problem in the deep South areas where we work. We are planning a welfare fund which will be used for this purpose.

NEEDED: Money in unlimited amounts.

10. Mississippi Project--physical needs

The Mississippi Voter Registration Project is operating out of a two story building in Greenwood. The building is perhaps the best one available in the community and has become a center for various meetings and citizenship training sessions, as well as providing facilities for the feeding and housing of staff members. However, the building is in need of remodeling and equipment is needed. Projected facilities would include an adequate kitchen, office space, and library facilities.

NEEDED: $4,000 for remodeling and refurnishing.

11. Staff workshops

The accelerating pace of civil rights activity in the whole country makes it imperative that we have an opportunity for staff training. In addition, SNCC sees one of its functions as providing leadership training to student-age staff members who are going to be providing leadership in the South in the years to come. Projected staff workshops would take place year round and would focus on goals of the movement, nonviolent techniques, political education, and the training and developing of local leadership.

NEEDED: $5,000 for materials, transportation, housing and feeding of staff at workshops.

12. Not included in the above are the continuing needs of SNCC--publications, pay for office staff, office equipment, telephone, transportation for necessary trips by the chairman and executive director, rent for the Atlanta office, etc. We assume that you know these needs exist and that your fund raising efforts will take them into account.

B. Materials Available from SNCC

We have a number of materials which can help you in your fund raising efforts.

1. Film: "We'll Never Turn Back"

This film about the lives of the people in the Delta of Mississippi and our work there was produced through the efforts of the Bay Area Friends of SNCC in California. It is available to groups working for SNCC and runs about 30 minutes. Each of the Friends of SNCC groups has a copy and the Atlanta office has cop ies for distribution. The film and suggestions for its use are available from Friends offices or from Atlanta on request.

2. SNCC Buttons

The Atlanta office has available pins in black and white with the SNCC crossed hands emblem and the letters "SNCC". We are unable to keep large stocks on hand, but we can supply them to groups doing SNCC fund raising in limited amounts. We do not charge for them and we ask that they be sold for $1,00 a piece in the North. Southern affiliates receive them free. They can be sold for fund raising or can be given out to people doing soliciting as identification.

We have larger pins abailable with "We Shall Overcome" and "Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee" on them. They are available at $5.00 per hundred and can be used in the same ways as the above.

3. Photograph Exhibits

Each Friends of SNCC group is supplied with an exhibit of 20 photographs about our work. The photography is by Danny Lyon, SNCC staff photographer, and is excellent. The photographs can be used for display in a public place during the drive, to accompany a speaker, or as an admission-charging exhibit. The exhibit can be secured for your area from the Atlanta or New York office or from the Friends group nearest you.

4. Literature

We can supply bulk reprints of stories about SNCC or of our publication, The Student Voice, to groups having drives. Please order in advance of the date the drive begins, so we can ship by bus.

5. Records: "Freedom in the Air", "We'll Never Turn Back"

Both of these records are available from the Atlanta office. Both are sold at $4.00 each. Selling the records is a good fund raising device and any group having a fund drive should have the records for use in groups with speakers to publicize the drive, to learn the songs of the movement. "Freedom in the Air" is a documentary of the Albany, Georgia movement. "We'll Never Turn Back" is a recording of freedom songs by the Freedom Singers. Both are excellent, well worth the money.

C. Fund Raising Plans

In addition to the uses to which you can put the materials available from SNCC, there are a few other special fund raising ideas which we have developed. More information is available on any of these programs on request.

1. Voluntary Poll Tax

Student groups in the North developed a plan of handing out flyers and setting up contribution tables at polling places during elections. The flyers ask that voters make a contribution of $1.00 or more as a "voluntary poll tax" to help SNCC workers registering voters in the South.

2. February 1 concerts.

February 1 is the anniversary of the sit-in movement. While concerts are good fund raising programs all year round, February 1 is one date which is very significant to SNCC and to the movement in the South. Large benefits on that date are very appropriate ways to raise funds, as well as providing a method of educating the North to the work SNCC continues to do.

3. Freedom Stamps Campaign

SNCC needs physical equipment for field offices and for the Atlanta office. This can be purchased with trading stamps of any kind (Green Stamps, Blue Chip, etc.) Supporters who cannot give money can give stamps. We ask that drives for the stamps be organized on a community wide basis and that the stamps be put into books.

4. Speaking tours by staff members.

We can arrange for a field staff member to be in your area for speaking engagements, but it is much easier to schedule his time if you can arrange for fund raising programs for a week or two weeks in your area. This saves transportation costs for several visits and allows for a full and coordinated fund drive in a given area.

5. Food and Clothing Drives

We have a continuing need for staple foods and good used clothes to help people in the areas where we work. Often the local citizens suffer economic hardship as a result of their participation in the movement, and even those who are not fired live at below subsistence levels. The Atlanta office can be contacted as to where the food an clothing should be sent.

D. Other Methods of Soliciting Funds

In addition to the fund raising projects suggested by the materials we have available for your use, there are several standard fund appeal methods which you can use:

1. Letters sent out to selected mailing lists is one of the easier approaches. Their effectiveness is enhanced if the mailing concentrates on what SNCC's efforts have been in a special area and details on what the money is to be used for. Try to get the mailing lists of organizations whose head is on your list of sponsors. It is good if the sponsors will sign the fund appeal letter. If you are short on workers, try to get the organization to give you the addresses on tape or already on the envelope.

2. Collections at meetings of community organizations should be tried. Have students or community people who are willing and able speak at these meetings for SNCC (and also see individuals). Community organizations (from women's clubs to "keep your block clean" groups), churches (particularly in predominantly Negro areas where a personal visit to the pastor or priest helps spead the movement in addition to getting contributions), labor union locals, ADA and other liberal cause groups, and other civil rights groups; all these should be approached to hold collections for SNCC--with someone from your group speaking if that is possible.

3. Handing out leaflets with special appeals for funds has proved quite successful. Two hundred dollars was collected in money sent in by mail as a result of leaflets handed out a year ago outside a Pete Seeger concert in downtown Chicago (right after the criminal anarchy charges). Collectin food and money outside supermarkets for the starved-out Mississippi Negroes was an effective means of appeal and make contributing very convenient. Going door to door with leaflets and shopping bags can be a profitable project for food and money in some neighborhoods. Everytime SNCC leaflets are handed out, the message hits more people who may remember SNCC at some more convenient time.

4. Personal appeals for funds: Every area has a number of well-to-do liberals who can contribute substantial amounts of money, but who will only contribute substantial amounts of money, but who will only give if personally approached. Y our sponsors may be able to give you at least a start of names.

Building up a resevoir of regular contributors to SNCC is a pressing interest at this time. SNCC's work is in areas of the South where long term resistence is a fact. Getting people to pledge $1., $5., or $10 a month to SNCC could tide us over the summer months, for example, when contributions come in rather slowly. Over a period of the next year SNCC should be able to find 10,000 people who will be willing to become regular contributors in bringing freedom to the South. Mailings that are sent out should include, in addition to an "urgent" appeal for funds, and appeal for regular contributors.

5. Benefit Concerts are probably the most successful single fund event SNCC has used. There are a number of artists who are willing to hold benefits for SNCC; their names can be secured from the Atlanta office, the Chicago Friends of SNCC, or New Y ork Friends of SNCC offices.

In addition to big name artists, SNCC sponsors the Freedom Singers, a group of young SNCC staff members. Contact the Atlanta Office for further information.

SNCC

SNCC: Structure and Leadership

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is not a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

The Coordinating Committee itself consists of representatives of protest groups which meet regularly to formulate strategy. The Committee elects an executive committee, which is responsible for employing staff and overseeing the general program.

Chairman: JOHN LEWIS
Executive Secretary: JAMES FORMAN
Staff Coordinator: WORTH LONG
Communications Director: JULIAN BOND
Project Directors:
Mississippi: ROBERT MOSES
Southwest Georgia: CHARLES SHERROD
Central Alabama: BERNARD LAFAYETTE
Arkansas: WILLIAM HANSEN
Eastern Shore: REGINALD ROBINSON

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
8½ Raymond Street, N. W., Atlanta 14, Georgia
Telephone: 688-0331

Photos: Danny Lyon
August, 1963

SZOO

We, the . . . . students who make up the staff of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the thousands that make up its base, have staked our lives on the principle that an interracial democracy can be made to work in this country, even in the fields, bayous, and deltas of our deep South.

We have not spared ourselves in attempting to make that faith good. We call on the federal government to do likewise. We would have it understood that we are not calling on the country for what she might do for us, but rather to inform her of what she must be prepared to do for herself.

. . . from S N C C testimony, before the House Judiciary Committee, May, 1963

HISTORY

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was born out of the history-making sit-in movement that erupted across the South in the spring of 1960. At Easter of that year, the first southwide meeting of sit-in leaders was held in Raleigh, North Carolina. Here a temporary committee to promote communication and coordination of activities among protest groups was set up. This Committee met monthly during the summer, opened an office in Atlanta, and at a second conference held in Atlanta, October, 1960, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was formally organized. One representative from each Southern state and the District of Columbia made up the Coordinating Committee.

Participation in the Freedom Rides in 1961 and a growing sense of the depth of fear that shackled most Negroes of the South convinced SNCC leaders that *some one would have to TAKE the freedom movement to the millions of exploited, disfranchised and degraded Negroes of the Black Belt. . . .*

SNCC DID JUST THAT.

. . . August, 1961—SNCC launched its first voter-registration project . . . choosing Walthall, Pike and Amite Counties of Mississippi.—This sparked nonviolent direct action by hundreds of high-school students in McComb, Miss., and led to the development of a statewide voter registration program, recently dramatized by the use of snarling police dogs to stop Negroes from registering in Greenwood, Mississippi.

. . . October, 1961—SNCC workers went to Albany, Georgia, and became the catalytic fuse for the massive protests of the Albany Movement.

. . . By November, 1961, some sixteen students had volunteered to take out a year or more from school to work in the hard-core rural areas for subsistence only.

SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.

PROGRAM

SNCC's grass-roots approach is designed to . . . . *build indigenous, trained leadership* . . . on college and high school campuses, and in local communities . . .

*** * * In recruiting potential student leaders from college campuses and sending them to work in rural communities, SNCC hopes to bridge the gap between centers of learning and the work-a-day communities.**

*** * * SNCC workers have organized and guided local protest movements which are never identified as SNCC projects. This is part of its program of developing, building, and strengthening indigenous leadership.**

This program has captured the imagination of students all over the country, and today *more than 150 SNCC field secretaries* are symbols of courage and dedication as they undertake the often tedious and tiring, and always dangerous work, *in the most difficult areas of the South. . . .*

Mississippi—Southwest Georgia—Central Alabama—Eastern Arkansas—Southern Virginia

These students work for subsistence salaries when funds are available, but at times they have chopped cotton and picked squash to secure food. They live in the community, often in the homes of local residents, for the weeks and months that are required to break through generations of fear and intimidation. The students' courage helps emerging leaders achieve a new self image and the strength to act. Sustained personal contact, discussion and persuasion and his determination to stay with them and their problems, give the local people confidence in the SNCC worker and the program he advocates. The people then begin to gain enough confidence in themselves to seek and assert their rights.

In the community SNCC workers organize for voter registration and direct action. SNCC voter registration efforts give disenfranchised Negroes the right to vote in areas where they have been denied this right since Reconstruction. And, fully as important, the program deepens an awareness of the meaning of first class citizenship, develops a community of action, and creates mutual trust and support among people who too often have been suspicious and divided by fear.

As of summer, 1963, SNCC had initiated and participated in . . . . direct action campaigns in 49 cities in 13 states. . . .

THE FUTURE...

The future means redoubled efforts to continue . . .

—introducing educated and determined young workers into hard core areas;

—maintaining a college contact that leads to militant action in cities and provides new recruits for full time work.

The future means . . .

—expanding our pilot voter registration projects in cities to provide workers in surrounding counties.

—finding more funds to support students willing to work at subsistence wages and share the life of the Southern rural Negro while trying to convince him of his rights.

—providing more and better workshops and conferences on the meaning and techniques of nonviolent community action and political involvement.

Change will be slow, but change must take place. SNCC will need *three times our current staff* to do the job we have only begun. We will also need *three times our current budget.*

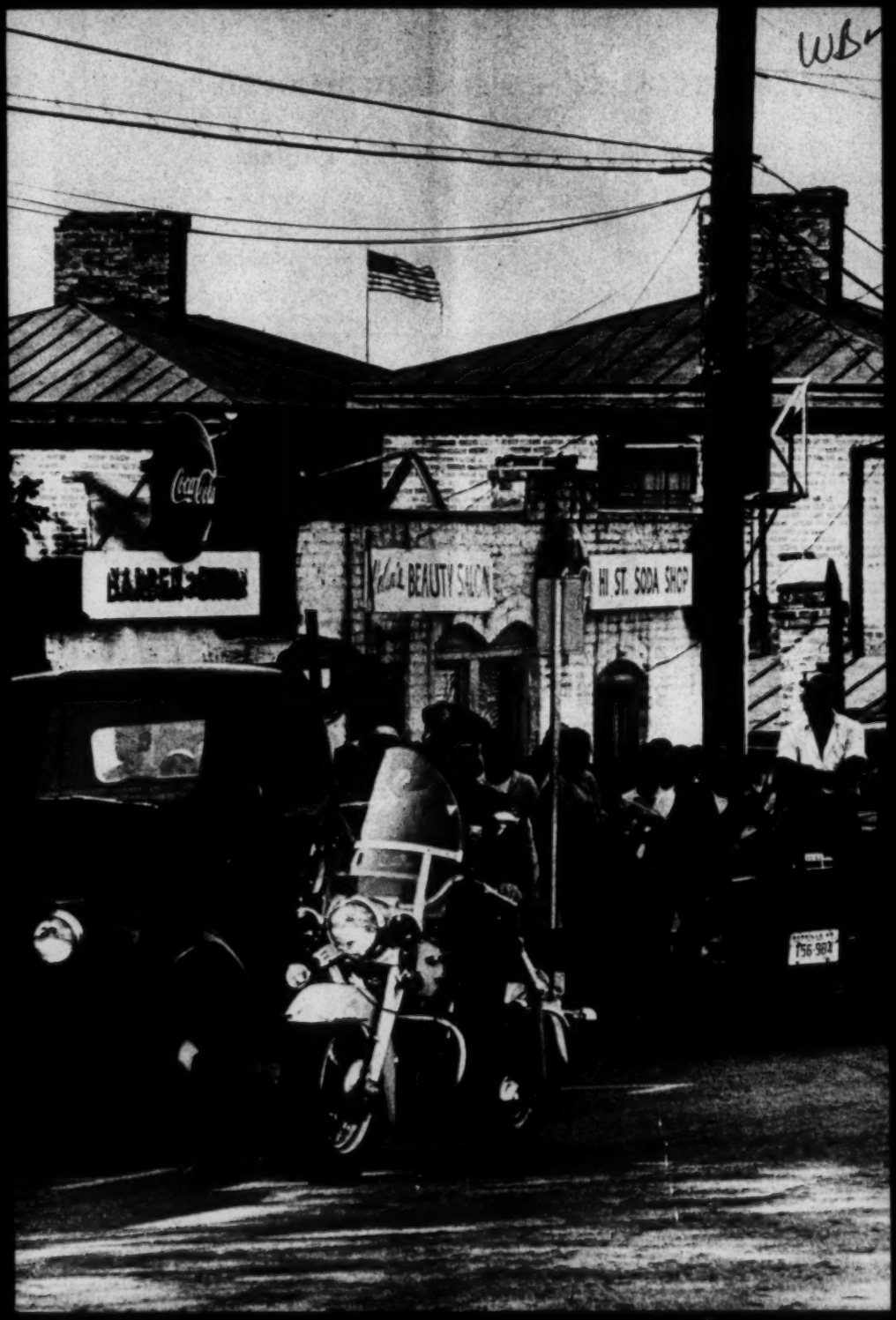
The future means your support . . .

—in contributions and in stimulating your local community to break down every form of racial discrimination now.

—in letting us know how we can help you and how you can help us.

DANVILLE, VA.

WE BELIEVE AND WE ASK YOU TO BELIEVE WITH US: **WE SHALL OVERCOME!**



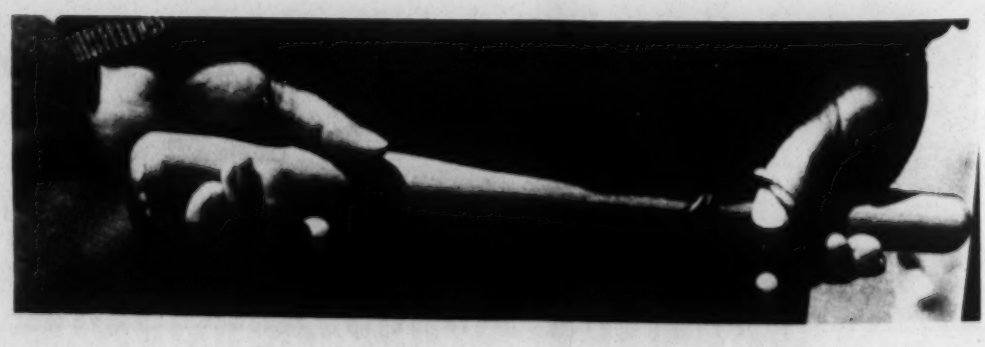
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOSPITALIZED DEMONSTRATORS,

JUNE 10th, 1963 — Danville, Virginia

Albert Chambers	Lacerations of head, fractured wrist, possible injury to back.
Juanita White	Multiple abrasions on legs and lacerations on knee.
Barbara Graves	Lacerations of scalp.
Richard Coleman	Lacerations of scalp.
Hubert Graves	Possible fracture or sprain of left wrist.
Mary Graham	Laceration of scalp.
Eddie Bethel	Lacerations of scalp.
Floyd J. Stone	Possible back injury.
Frank Davis	Laceration of scalp.
Jessie Warren	Lacerated scalp and possible dislocated shoulder.
Charles Russell	Multiple lacerations of scalp.
Joe Wilson	Injury to left knee.
Ronald Walton	Injury to left shoulder, scarum and coccyx.
Frank Adams	Swollen area right shoulder and complaints of hands hurting.
Paul Price	Laceration on right side head. Complains of dizziness and vomiting.

An unknown number of persons were treated as outpatients by the staff of Winslow Hospital and discharged without a record being made of their injuries or injury.



"Danville, Virginia Invites You to Make Our City Your City — A Fine Place to Live and Work." (Chamber of Commerce Report, April, 1963)*

A young Negro woman who will bear the scars of a police billy stick on her face for the rest of her life — she questions Danville as a "fine place to live and work." A Negro man who was beaten so savagely by police that he almost lost an eye, and was refused medical attention in jail for three days — he has questions also.

This "fine place" erupted into racial turmoil in late May, 1963 and for its size is running a close race with Birmingham for top honors in police brutality.

"Danville's population was 46,577 in the official U. S. census count...Ninety-nine per cent are American-born..."

The almost 15,000 Negro citizens of Danville, Virginia are all American-born. But: only 6.2% of them (in the county) are registered voters; the schools are integrated only in a token manner; they cannot have white collar positions or key jobs in municipal government; they cannot eat at most restaurants in the city; they cannot see motion pictures at the downtown theatres unless they sit in the balcony; they cannot sleep at the city's motels; their streets, for the most part, are unpaved and poorly lighted; their garbage is not collected regularly; and if they are ill — or beaten by white police — they go to an ill-staffed and ill-equipped segregated hospital.

They can be unemployed, or work as maids, doormen and janitors; they can be discriminated against, whipped, beaten, threatened, and jailed.

"The Library has nearly 70,000 volumes, over 900 records for children, other audio-visual material and a Genealogical Collection. There is a branch library for Negroes and a bookmobile which serves the outlying areas..."

Danville was affected with sit-ins when the movement spread rapidly through the South in 1960, but the central battle in this "enlightened, liberal" upper South state came over the desegregation of the main Library.

Negroes and a few, very few, sympathetic whites waged a furious battle for several months to desegregate the Library. Not so ironically, the Library itself is a Confederate Memorial, where the last full cabinet meeting of the Confederacy took place before General Lee announced his surrender.

After bitter wrangling, the library officials, facing a court order to desegregate, closed the building altogether from September to November, 1960. The building was then reopened — on an integrated basis — but without chairs. For some months afterward, the Danville Library was one of the few free public libraries in the United States where a one-year card cost $2.50.

"Often called the 'city of churches,' Danville has over 100 sanctuaries of various denominations. . . . .The city maintains a high moral and spiritual tone..."

* All quotes in italics are taken from this report published by the Danville Chamber of Commerce in April, 1963.

Rev. Lawrence Campbell

One June 22, several police officers kicked in a door in the main sanctuary of the High Street (Negro) Baptist Church and arrested three workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The lock on the front door had been jimmied open the night before. The three SNCC workers were charged with grand jury indictments of "inciting the colored population to acts of violence and war against the white population" and were taken to jail.

This event, conducted with such "high moral and spiritual" tones, was perhaps one of the most outrageous skirmishes in the battle between the Negro community and the Danville city fathers.

The battle began, properly, on a hot shining last day of May, when two ministers, who had long agitated in their parishes for equality, led a protest march to city hall. Rev. Lawrence Campbell and Rev. A. I. Dunlap walked almost every day from May 31 to June 5 to the city hall, demanding equality in municipal employment. They wanted, as Negroes, to be employed as firemen, policemen, city clerks, meter readers and typists.

On June 5 the two clergymen, along with several students, tried to see Mayor Julian Stinson. Mayor Stinson was not available. The students and ministers demanded to be heard, however, and when Mayor Stinson was not forthcoming, they replied calmly that they would wait, and sat down on the floor.

Police rushed them, pushed Dunlap down a flight of stairs, and choked a young Negro girl, who, not properly schooled in non-violence, responded abruptly and swung at a policeman with her pocketbook. She and the two ministers were jailed.

Campbell and Dunlap, both leaders of the Danville Christian Progressive Association, were indicted by the grand jury for "inciting to riot" and

Rev. L. W. Chase

"inciting or encouraging a minor to commit a misdemeanor." Bond was set at $5,500 each.

The next day, Campbell requested that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee send field secretaries into the city to aid the leadership, now being picked off and under heavy bond. The first SNCC field secretary arrived on Sunday, June 8. At one time or another, 15 SNCC workers aided the local movement in Danville.

Three— Avon Rollins, a SNCC executive committee member, Robert Zellner, a field secretary, and Daniel Foss, a summer volunteer for SNCC — hardly ever left.

Monday afternoon, June 10, 38 persons — including Rollins and Foss — were arrested as they marched to the city hall, still pressing publicly for their demands. Police turned fire hoses on them, and beat them with clubs.

That evening, the following scene took place:

A group of 65 Negroes (and one white woman, a SNCC office worker) walked five abreast from Rev. Campbell's church to the city jail. SNCCer Zellner was along, photographing the march. Mrs. Campbell was at the head of the line. The group, led by Rev. H. G. McGhee, sang hymns and circled the jail once, passing several policemen who stood there watching.

As they began the second trip around, police halted them. Chief of Police E. G. McCain snatched a camera from Zellner's hands, smashed it on the ground, and had him hauled into jail. McCain told Rev. McGhee to stop singing and disperse the group. Instead, Rev. McGhee broke into a loud prayer and asked forgiveness for the police "who know not what they do."

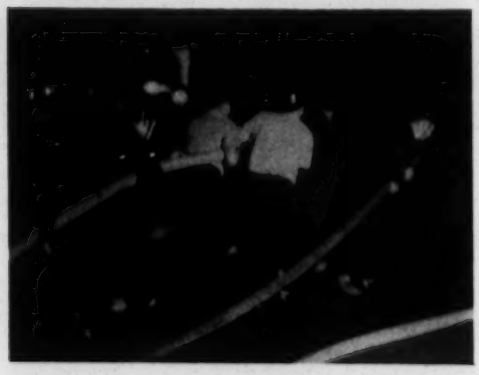
Chief McCain bellowed, "Let 'em have it" and firemen turned hoses on the people, many of them women and teen-agers. Nightstick-wielding police and deputized garbage collectors smashed into the group, clubbing Negroes who were bunched for safety against parked cars. Some were washed under the cars; others were clubbed after the water knocked them down. Bodies lay on the street, drenched and bloody. Police and garbage collectors chased those demonstrators who were able to walk for two blocks.

At the Bible Way Church, pastored by Rev. Campbell, bloody men and women came in by twos and threes and were shuttled to the hospital.

Of 65 demonstrators, 40 were hurt.

The next day, the two Danville newspapers, the *Register* and the *Bee*, mentioned casually that "demonstrators were dispersed with the use of hoses and nightsticks."

The next day, Rev. L. W. Chase, pastor of the High Street Baptist Church and President of the DCPA, led a group of 200 Negroes to the city hall to protest the police brutality of the night before and to again assert the need for equal employment. Many of those who paced slowly up and down in front of the city hall wore bandages on their heads and arms, and one young man walked with a crutch. Mayor Stinson was not available to see them.



Three days later, June 13, Rev. Chase again led about 250 Negroes to the city hall to speak to the Mayor. The crowd waited on the steps as Rev. Chase and five others — all victims of the attack June 10 — tried vainly to get into the city hall. The doors were locked, and sullen white faces peered at them unblinking as Chase called, "We want to see the Mayor."

Rejected, Chase and his group rejoined the crowd on the steps and everyone decided to stay all night, if necessary, to see the Mayor.

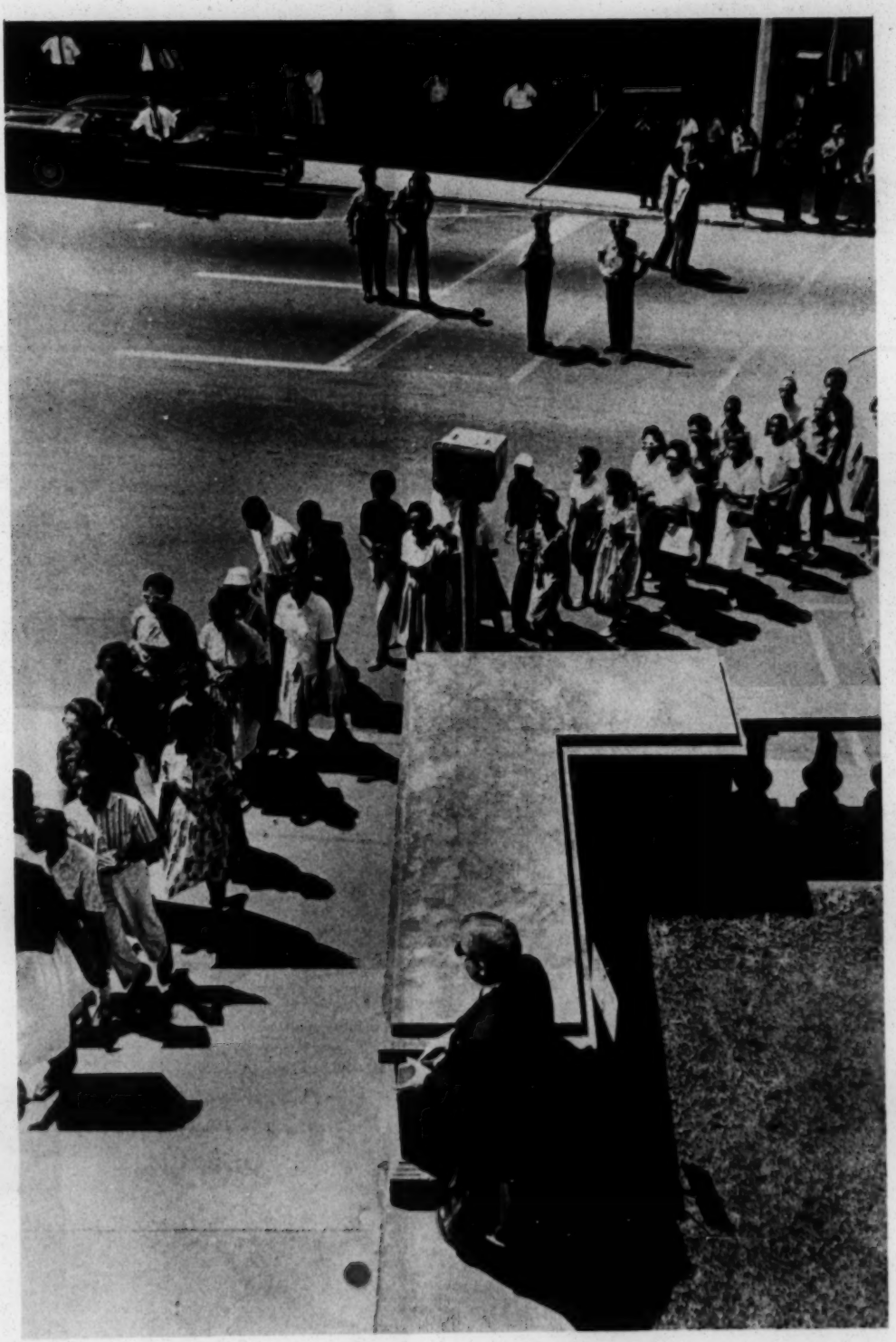
They stayed nine hours.

Women from the High Street church and other ladies from the community brought several hundred sandwiches and several hundred cokes for the demonstrators. The young and old people sang Freedom songs, talked, occasionally danced, heard a lecture on Negro history by James Forman, SNCC executive secretary, and waited.

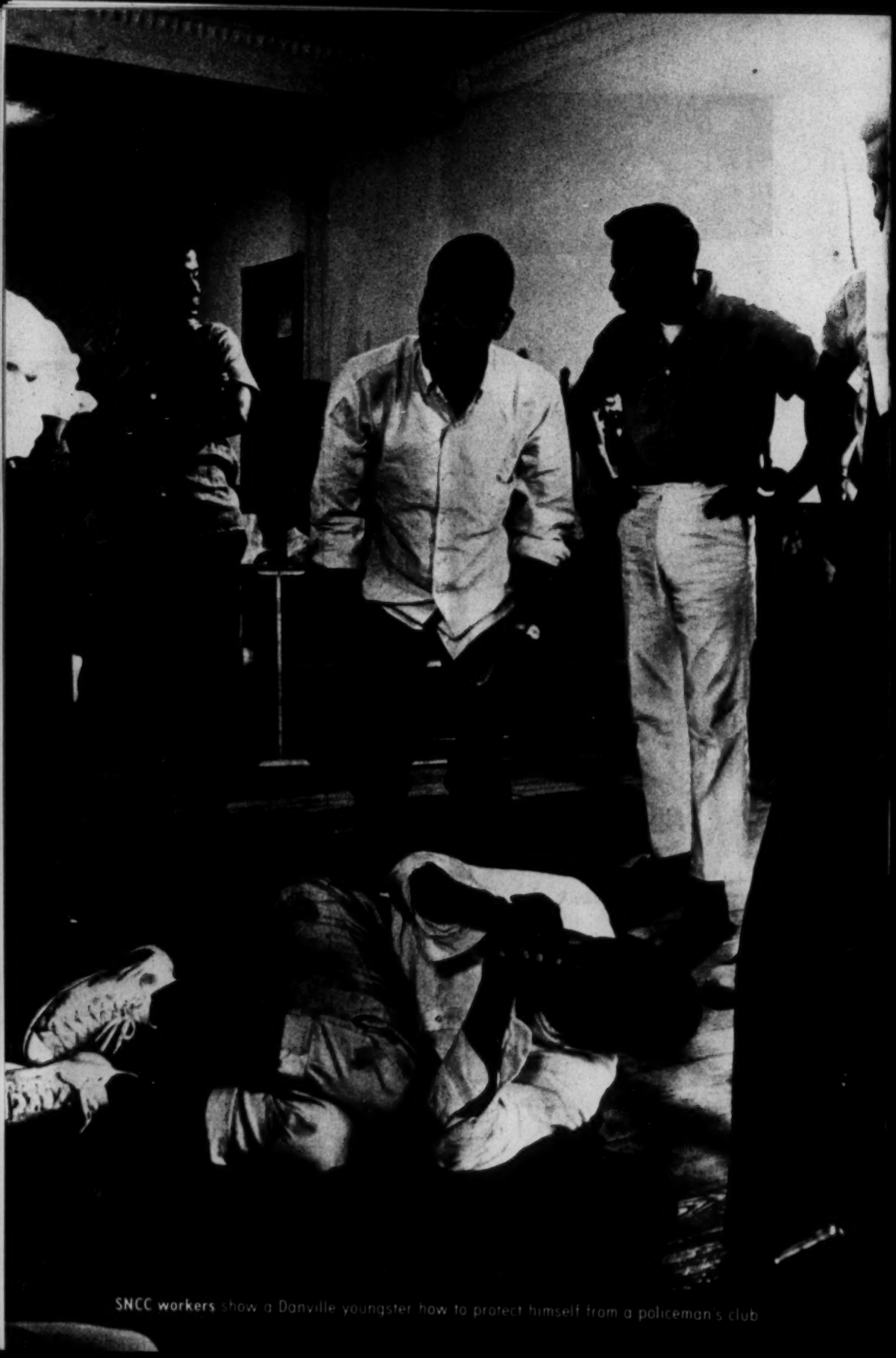
At 11 p.m., when some of the demonstrators had stretched out on the narrow stairs prepared to sleep, if possible, a sudden huddle took place among the police, who had previously blocked off the area for four blocks around.

Then the fire trucks appeared. And police suddenly appeared in back of the demonstrators, on the top steps, after they had come from inside the city hall. They had clubs in hand. An old lady, trembling, cried, "Are they going to hurt us again? Are they going to beat us?"

Dr. Milton Reid, Virginia representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Chase, and Forman conferred. The demonstrators huddled



One of several fruitless marches to the City Hall.



SNCC workers show a Danville youngster how to protect himself from a policeman's club

AP photo

Monday afternoon, June 10: a prelude to what came later that evening.

HARTMAN'S

And so the people reluctantly left the steps of the City Hall.

Left: at a non-violent workshop. Bottom: waiting in vain to be admitted to a Danville restaurant.

On the steps of the City Hall.

together, one hand protecting their faces, the other clenched tightly around the railing which ran down the steps of the building.

Some in the back, closest to the police, began to flee, but about 50 persons were prepared to brave three high-pressure fire hoses not more than 15 feet from their faces.

Forman jumped up and said to Chief McCain, "What are you doing?"

Reid and Chase spoke together as Forman confronted the Chief. It was this confrontation, many people believe, which gave the demonstrators time to get out of the way of the hoses. High pressure hoses could have, at that small distance, blown eyes out and broken bones. So the group got up and descended the stairs. Police followed them, brandishing nightsticks, to the Negro neighborhood.

After that night's mass meeting at Rev. Campbell's church, police, armed with submachine guns, set up roadblocks near the church and searched several cars. Standing near the four patrol cars loomed a riot tank with four machine guns mounted on top. This was Danville, Virginia, June, 1963 and its "high moral and spiritual tone..."

"LABOR — Danville people are largely native Virginians and Carolinians, 75.2 per cent white. They are loyal and intelligent workers...They believe in the old fashioned way of producing an honest day's work for an honest day's pay..."

SNCC workers: (left to right) **Cordell Reagon, Dorothy Miller, Bernice Johnson, Avon Rollins,** and **Robert Zellner. Reagon** and **Miss Johnson** are two of **SNCC's Freedom Singers.**

Dan River Mills, Inc., is described by the Chamber of Commerce as "the largest single-unit textile mill in the world." It employs some 12,000 persons and, in 1962, sold over $173-million worth of cloth and yarn.

Of the 12,000 employed at the mill, about 1100 are Negro. Although it is alleged that there are Negroes in key jobs, the highest position held by a Negro is as machinist. The maximum wage paid a Negro man is $75-80 per week.

Robert N. Gardiner, the public relations director of the mill, is now public relations assistant to Mayor Stinson, who, with other city councilmen, refused to negotiate with "criminals and outside agitators." Many Negroes in Danville believe that Gardiner was taken on to smoothe over police brutality and the refusal to negotiate; they say the mill could, single-handedly, change the racial situation in Danville.

Since the protest began, Negroes have picketed the employment office of the mill, and have even been arrested on mill property. On July 9 leaders of the DCPA announced a "world-wide" boycott against all Dan River products. Demonstrations occurred simultaneously in New York City and in Danville on July 17 against the mill. The New York demonstrators were sponsored by several locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and the New York Friends of SNCC.

"The City maintains a police court, civil court, juvenile and domestic relations court, traffic court, and jointly with the state, the corporation court."

The City of Danville also maintains a corporation court Grand Jury which,

on June 21, handed down indictments against 14 persons charging them with an ancient Virginia statute: "inciting the colored population to acts of violence and war against the white population." This statute, passed in the 1830's after a slave uprising, was used to hang John Brown after his Harper's Ferry raid. All the fourteen were placed on $5000 bond each. All were either local leaders or associated with SNCC, SCLC, or the Danville Christian Progressive Association.

When the Grand Jury held its hearings the week prior to June 21, no person subpoenaed was allowed to bring his lawyer. Attorney Len Holt of Norfolk, Virginia had handled most of the cases. He, too, was indicted and spent three days in jail after he was served with the indictment in the courtroom.

Holt and other lawyers asked that all pending cases be placed in the jurisdiction of the Federal court. They complained that Judge A. M. Aiken, who had tried two cases, walked into the courtroom wearing a gun, and refused attorneys the opportunity of obtaining witnesses.

"Danville's civic and social organizations have shown a consistently progressive spirit, adding much to the civic development as well as to the cultural and social life of the city."

Since demonstrations began in Danville on a large, concentrated and consistent scale, the only voice from the white community has been a statement from 13 ministers, speaking as individuals, asking for increased communication between the races. But not one "civic or social" organization issued any official statement urging the city fathers to create a bi-racial committee or to give the Negro community any of the rights it so stridently demanded. In fact, the sole city councilman who spoke up for an official bi-racial committee was publicly reprimanded.

Observers

So this, then, is the "progressive spirit" of Danville.

It will be up to the Negro community and the largely mute white community to see which direction Danville takes. There are only a few alternatives, and only a few roads on which to travel.

The hardest of all is the road on which the city administration has embarked, for the bitterness always latent in this tight mill community is now deeply embedded. Too many beatings, too many arrests, too many indignities have already been suffered by the Negroes of Danville, Virginia for them to forget.

The end of this story cannot be written now, and will only be written by the Negro community in Danville, the heroes who were beaten but were not afraid to go back and continue saying to the city: "We will continue. You can work with us to make this a truly 'fine place to live and work' or you can, as you have already done, try to thwart us in every way you devise. But no matter which way you choose, the outcome will eventually be the same. We will win."

Published by

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Text

Dorothy Miller

Photography and layout

Danny Lyon

THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE grew out of the student sit-in movement in 1960. It is composed of local protest groups across the South, a staff of 190 young people, and Friends of SNCC groups in the North.

SNCC staff and local affiliate group members work on voter registration and direct action in the hard core areas of the South. They daily face the violence portrayed in this pamphlet.

SNCC looks toward a day when all men shall walk with their heads high, each with equal opportunities, unafraid.

The costs of this pamphlet have been borne by SNCC in order that the Danville story could be told. Your contribution will help cover printing costs and further the struggle for human dignity in the South. Make checks payable to SNCC.

August, 1963

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
135 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Projected Minimum Budget for the Fiscal Year
September 1, 1962 to September 1, 1963:

(Based upon employment of 30 persons on the staff)

I. Subsistence and Related Costs			
1)	Subsistence for 30 @ $ 40 per/wk.	$ 62,400	
2)	Additional for 3 married persons @ 60 per/wk	3,120	
3)	Staff insurance @ 48/person	3,600	
4)	Staff travel expense	7,500	
	Subtotal		76,620
II. Office Maintaenance			
1)	Office Rent @ $ 50 per/mon.	600	
2)	Office Equipment	500	
3)	Office Supplies @ $ 150 per/mon.	1,800	
4)	Postage @ $ 150 per/mon.	1,800	
5)	Telephone	7,500	
6)	Field Office Maintenance: 4 offices	3,600	
	Subtotal		15,800
III. Publicity and Promotion			
1)	Student Voice: Printing	2,500	
	Mailing	1,800	
2)	Special Printing (brochures, etc.)	1,000	
3)	Fund Raising Projects	6,000	
	Subtotal		11,300
IV. Summer Projects: four intensive community-based local programs			
1)	Room and board for 60 volunteer summer workers	7,500	
2)	Travel to bring volunteers to project	2,000	
3)	Materials	1,000	
4)	Subsistence for Leadership	2,500	
	Subtotal		13,000
	Emergency Expenses	3,280	
	Subtotal		3,280
TOTAL BUDGET			$ 120,000

SEP 7 1963

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER, 1963

WHITE MINISTER AND WHITE STUDENT
GIVEN 18 MONTHS AND $1000 FINE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Sept. 4--A white minister and white student were each sentenced to six months in the common jail, one year on the work gang and fined $1000 for integration activities here.

Rev. Ashton Bryan Jones, a 67-year-old minister from San Gabriel, Cal., was convicted of disturbing a divine worship, a misdemeanor, and given the maximum sentence. The incident took place on June 30 at the First Baptist Church of Atlanta, which refused admittance to Jones because he was accompanied by a Negro companion.

Jones was accused of "shouting, screaming, and lying down," in front of the church.

Jones said he did not shout or scream or lie down except when he was attacked by an usher or member of the hospitality committee who did not want Jones to remain on the church steps after being refused admittance.

Tom Tolg, 23, of Lombard, Ill., and Miami University of Ohio, was convicted of "refusing and failing to leave a place of business when asked by the owner or manager or employee thereof." The statute is popularly known as the "anti-trespassing law."

Tolg was arrested at Leb's Restaurant after he was refused admittance because he was accompanied by Negroes.

Jones is still in Fulton County Jail in lieu of $20,000 bond. Tolg was released after posting $5,000 bond.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER, 1963

NINETEEN GO FREE IN SAVANNAH,

HAD BEEN JAILED 55 DAYS IN LIEU OF BOND

SAVANNAH, GA., SEPT. 4—Nineteen demonstrators, who had been in jail here 55 days for lack of bond, were released yesterday.

The nineteen, including Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field worker Bruce Gordon, had been charged with $1,200 peace bonds sworn out by white persons. They had to sign a prepared statement by a municipal court judge in order to obtain their release.

Judge Victor H. Mulling told the nineteen Negroes he would probate the bond on each if they signed a statement, which read in part, "The undersigned hereby repudiates the resort to violence, the threat of violence, breach of the peace, or any other criminal act in effecting social, political or economic change . . . because a resort thereto is not in keeping with the spirit, concept and practice of democracy."

The judge said they would be returned to jail if they violated any law. The warrants were sworn out July 11 after a demonstration near the jail. The nineteen also posted bond on trespassing and unlawful assembly charges.

Hosea Williams, president of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, called the action in court a "mockery of justice." "When I told them (to sign)," he said, "I knew I was doing wrong."

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER, 1963

THREE SNCC STAFFERS CITED FOR CONTEMPT SERVING 10 DAYS WITHOUT APPEAL

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, Sept. 5--Three Student Novniolent Coordinating Committee field workers were sentenced here yesterday to ten days in jail for contempt of court.

Matthew Jones, Samuel Giles and Anna Pearl Avery are now serving their terms, no appeal permitted. They had come to the courtroom on Sept. 3 to hear their cases, regarding violation of the city picketing ordinance, placed on the docket.

The courtroom was crowded, SNCC field worker Thomas Holt said, and not all the defendants could get in. However, many local whites who were not defendants were able to enter.

The three SNCC workers began singing outside the courtroom, Holt said, and were then brought into the courtroom by police. They were asked by the judge to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court, he said. They went limp and failed to answer any of the questions put to them by the judge, Holt said.

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SNCC HEAD PROTESTS AMERICUS SITUATION TO ATTORNEY GENERAL AND GOVERNOR

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Sept. 5--Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee chairman John Lewis sent telegrams yesterday to Attorney General Robert Kenedy and Georgia Governor Carl Sanders protesting police state terror in Americus, Georgia.

The chairman said that the defense of first amendment freedoms for the people is the responsibility of the Justice Department and the state governor. The telegrams emphasized the role of state troopers in suppressing local Negro protest action.

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WBC
JML
RTB

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

SEP 7 1963

ACTION MEMO: URGENT

FROM: ATLANTA SNCC

AS YOU WILL SEE FROM THE ENCLOSED, THE SITUATION IN AMERICUS, GEORGIA, IS AT A CRISIS STAGE. We have been able to secure no help from the Justice Department, which had the FBI investigate and announced that they found no evidence of police brutality. Nor have we been able to secure press coverage on any nationwide scale.

WE ASK YOU TO:

1. Contact your local papers to try to get a story out to your community. Ask them to get UPI and AP here to send full reports. (The wire services do not have stringers in Americus, much less anyone reliable, and we want them to send a reporter down from here.)

2. Contact radio stations and any other press contacts you might have and see if they will call us for a story direct on the situation.

3. Protest to the Justice Department and the Civil Rights Commission. We understand the Civil Rights Commission is investigating and with public pressure may be able to get the Justice Department to move. Protest excessive bail bond and police brutality.

4. Be on the alert for further word from SNCC. The Executive Committee of SNCC is meeting this weekend and will plan some kind of protest activity around the Americus situation at that time.

PLEASE HELP. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST BRUTAL SITUATIONS OF THE SUMMER AND THE WORST BOND PROBLEM WE HAVE FACED. WE MUST HAVE PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC PRESSURE NOW.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8 1/2 Raymond Street, NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER, 1963

NINETEEN CONVICTED FOR JULY DEMONSTRATION, AMERICUS STUDENTS GIVEN 30 DAYS OR $55 FINE

AMERICUS, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 4--While nineteen persons were convicted here yesterday in connection with July 19 demonstrations, the local Sumter County Movement pressed economic and school boycotts to free those still in jail.

Albany attorney C.B. King, counsel for the defendants, said students, whose ages ranged from seventeen to nineteen years, were sentenced to 30 days in jail or $55 fine each. They had been arrested in connection with demonstrations to desegregate a local movie theater.

King said the convictions would be appealed, but that there will be difficulty raising the $110 bond for each of the defendants. The nineteen youths were tried by Judge Leseuer in Recorder's Court.

More than 120 persons are still in jail, the attorney said, some as much as seven weeks. The cumulative effect of the release bonds which have been set, he said, have proved an effective weapon against the movement.

BOYCOTTS GET COMMUNITY SUPPORT

John L. Barnum, Jr., Treasurer or the Sumter County Movement, said yesterday that a public school boycott has gotten almost 100% backing by the two thousand Negro students in Americus.

The boycott is in protest against the jailing and brutal treatment of other school children who were or are now being held in Leesburg, Dawson and Americus, a Movement leaflet stated.

Thirty-two children were arrested on the first day of the boycott while conducting a protest march around Staley Junior High.

"Our boys and girls from the first through the twelfth grades will

stay out of school until every child who is in jail is free to go to school," the leaflet stated.

Court costs, in addition to the bonds, are an important obstacle to the release of the children, Barnum said. The board of aldermen and the mayor passed an ordinance Aug. 9 requiring that each person arrested pay a fee of $23.50, plus $2 per day for board

The school boycott is in protest against these harassments of the local citizens.

An economic boycott has also been instituted to support the demand for release of the students. Barnum said local Negro citizens are buying only the necessities, drugs and groceries, at a single store downtown, refusing to patronize any of the others.

The boycotts will continue until some results are achieved, Barnum said.

FOUR STILL HELD ON CAPITAL CHARGE,
ATTORNEY FILES MOTIONS FOR BOND

Three Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field workers and one Congress of Racial Equality staff member are still charged with attempt to incite insurrection, a capital offense in Georgia. Under Georgia law no bond need be set because they face a possible death sentence.

Attorney C.B. King said yesterday he has presented motions to Sumter County Judge James W. Smith "to admit them to bond." Hearings on the motions will not be held until a date is set which is "mutually agreeable" to the court, the prosecution and the defense, King said.

SNCC field workers Don Harris, Ralph Allen and John Perdew, all 21 years old, were beaten and arrested Aug. 8. during a singing demonstration in front of a Negro cafe here.

CORE field worker Zev Aloony was arrested Aug. 17 on the way to a

demonstration during which 35 others were jailed.

In addition to the capital charges, Harris, Allen and Perdew have been charged with eight peace bonds each, totaling $40,000 each.

Also, the three SNCC workers were charged with unlawful rioting, unlawful assembly and obstruction of a lawful arrest on Aug. 8. Harris and Allen were also charged with assault and battery. The court has refused to set bond for these charges, Attorney King said, on the grounds that there was no need to do so at that time.

The SNCC staffers are expected to come to trial before the Sumter County Supreme Court during November. Unless bond is set they will be incarcerated at least until the trial. If the capital charges are dropped, they still must post $40,000 bond each for the peace warrants. If the peace warrants are dropped, bond for the additional charges would have to be set and then posted, in order to obtain their release.

KING'S CAR SEARED WITH ACID
WHILE HE TALKED WITH JUDGE

Attorney King announced Sept. 3 that the driver's seat of his car was burned with acid while he was talking with Judge James W. Smith about the capital charges against SNCC and CORE staff members.

He said his car had been parked in front of the Sheriff's office while he was in the Sumter County Court House. King was forced to leave his car in Americus when he returned to Albany.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 RELEASED,
DESCRIBE ABOMINABLE JAIL CONDITIONS

On Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, thirteen children under 12 years of age were released in the custody of their parents from the Leesburg jail where they had been detained.

A Sumter County Movement report stated that more than 100 juveniles

are without mattresses, sheets, or covers. They must sleep in their clothes on the filthy concrete floor, the report stated.

"The only drinking water available to them," it states, "is that from a filthy shower which all of them refuse to use for baths. They hold their hands in cup-like fasion and drink the water from this shower. The toilets are stopped up and the smell is unbearable," the report indicated.

The food ration is four cold hamburgers served each morning, the report stated. That is their only meal.

Girl juveniles who were arrested are being held in a room without windows and without ventilation, although they were arrested during the summer months.

Male juveniles are also being detained in Americus, in an old abandoned newspaper building.

SNCC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL
MEET TO PLOT AMERICUS ACTION

SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman said today that the executive committee will meet the weekend of Sept. 6-8 to discuss future action in the Americus situation. SNCC Chairman John Lewis sent a telegram today to Georgia Governor Carl Sanders protesting the vicious police and state trooper brutality during the arrests of more than 200 persons here. He also protested the exhorbitant cumulative bonds assesed those arrested and called for an effort by the governor to get Americus officials to break their rigid segregation policies.

AMERICUS, GEORGIA--It was hot here Thursday night, August 8, and policemen standing under the open windows of Friendship Baptist Church had no trouble hearing 250 Negroes singing and talking about freedom.

SNCC field workers had been here since January, living with the people, helping the Sumter County Movement to register voters and organize attempts to use the front door of a local movie theater.

The people in the church knew the police were standing by, but they decided to go outside, anyway. The 250, mostly teenagers, strode one block to Cotton Avenue and, standing in front of a "colored" cafe, began singing, "We Shall Overcome."

"During the singing 18 policemen, the city marshall, the sheriff and two state patrolmen showed up," one young Negro said. "They tried to surround us, but we surrounded them in the middle of the street."

POLICE SHOOT AND SLUG: ARREST FIVE

"So they pulled their guns and started shooting in the air. They tried to tell us to disperse, but we just kept on singing. They started shooting, but nobody moved," he said.

Then policemen and troopers, wielding guns and billy clubs, slugged their way through the group to arrest SNCC field secretary Don Harris, whom they regarded as the leader. The 21 year-old Negro went limp, refusing to cooperate with police terror. So they beat him in the street and dragged him into a squad car.

The Negroes scattered to find rocks to defend themselves against the onslaught of flailing weapons. But SNCC field workers Ralph Allen and John Perdew, and local youth Thomas McDaniel, were trampled on by police and beaten. Allen required three stitches to close a wound above his eye. Another local youth, Miss Sallie May Durham, was punched several times by local officers. Harris, Allen, Perdew, McDaniel and Durham were arrested.

The three SNCC workers--Harris, Allen, and Perdew--face possible death sentences. They have been charged with attempt to incite insurrection, a capital offense in Georgia. No bonds have been set for the capital crime charges and they will have to remain in jail until the Sumter County Supreme court meets in November. In addition, each individual has been charged with eight peace bonds totaling $40,000.

All of the five have been charged with unlawful assembly, unlawful rioting and obstruction of a lawful arrest. All but Perdew have been charged with assault and battery. Durham and McDaniel, the local youths, are in jail with bonds of $20,000 each.

Police brutality was not new to Americus Negroes. But it could not be ignored. The following evening, Augest 9, 175 Negroes left Allen Chappel A. M. E. Church to protest at the police station.

"They intended to pray and protest the arrests and brutal beatings of last night," said John L. Barnum, Jr., Treasurer of the Sumter County Movement. "They left the church," he said, "and walked four blocks in orderly columns of two's, not blocking the sidewalk. The police officers were armed with guns, two-foot clubs, electric cattle prodders and black jacks. Officers came down into a field where the group had walked. When they got there the City Marshall and Police Chief Chambliss as ked them if they had a permit to parade and asked them to disperse. But before any response could be given the officers started bludgeoning groups of boys and girls with clubs and the (battery-operated) cattle prodders, which give a severe shock and leave burn marks on the flesh."

Most of the persons in the group were arrested. The police, troopers and deputized white citizens brutally beat the peaceful demonstrators.

Milton Wilkerson, 19, required twenty stitches to close the wounds on his head. Emanuel McClendon, 67, required three stitches on his head. Thomas Douglas, 16, needed six stitches on his head. He also had scars on his back and arms from cattle prod burns. Callin McGhee bled profusely from the nose and face after being beaten with clubs. Another 16 year old youngster, Johnny Boynton, had four stitches to close head wounds.

POLICE RAMPAGE, JAILS LIKE CAGES

But you didn't need to be in the demonstration that night. Rudolph Brown was walking along a main street after the demonstration--he was arrested and clubbed. Bobby Simms was sitting on the doorstep of his home-- he had not demonstrated--and the police came up and arrested him. Gene Mann and James Williams were walking together after most of the demonstrators had been arrested and were grabbed by State Patrolmen. Williams protested he had done nothing-- for that he was beaten and his leg broken. The list goes on and on.

The arrested are stored away in jail facilities similar to animal cages. "The conditions in what serves for a jail are unbelievable," Barnum said. "The male jumeniles are sleeping on the floor in a dirty building that has been abanoned for over a year. It formerly housed a newspaper. There are no working toilet facilities or showers. The toilet upstairs was stuffed and overflowing on the floor. The children have been receiving four hamburgers daily, nothing else. The girls are locked in a room with no windows and no ventilation; the odor is unbearable

On Sunday, August 11, another group of 25 knelt in prayer at the police station and was arrested.

That night Archie B. Porter, 18, was shot at while walking home. Seventeen policeofficers stopped him, then beat and arrested him. His mother, Mrs. Maybelle Porter, heard of the arrest, went down to the police station to inquire about his condition and was arrested, too.

That night the police went to a local drive-in to harass Negroes. The people there became disturbed by this intrusion, so the police shot into the crowd. No one was reported hurt, however.

On Monday, August 12, the police arrested Sammie Joe Haynes on the street. "He is 13, but looks much younger," Barnum said. They kicked and beat him unmercifully because he had been in prior demonstrations. He is now being held in the county jail for the juvenile authorities."

FBI SAYS "NO BRUTALITY"

On Tuesday, August 13, the Justice Department announced that FBI investigations in Americus did not uncover any evidence of police brutality.

On Saturday, August 17, another 35 were arrested while praying at the police station, bringing the total to more than 200 locked up for voter registration work, participation in peaceful demonstrations, attempting to use the front door of a movie theatre, or for whatever else satisfied the whims of the agents of law and order.

Among the 35 was Zev Aleeny, a field worker for the Congress of Racial Equality. He was charged with attempting to incite insurrection.

There is no question that the police take the initiative in enforcing a rigid segregation system. One Negro youth described a demonstration he was in during July at the theatre where he had worked as a janitor.

"The manager of the theatre said he would be willing to sell us tickets if we would not come in large groups. He wanted us to come two at a time," he said.

But the police would not permit that. So the group was arrested. This make the third arrest of this particular fighter and he returned for

20 days to a four foot by four foot box, with no water or toilet facilities.

NO RELIEF FROM COURTS: HOPES FOR TALKS DASHED

Nor are the courts a source of relief from police oppression. Barnum said that trials had been scheduled for Monday, August 12, for 19 persons arrested July 19 on charges of loitering. The trials were cancelled. "The judge refused to hold court," Barnum said, "claiming that the demonstrations were intimidating his court, although no demonstrations were in progress at that time."

Trials are scheduled for September 3 because now the judge has gone on vacation. "So these children must sit in jail for 46 days before trial," Barnum said.

The Mayor's attitude also fails to encourage hopes for a reasonable settlement. A negotiating team from the Sumter County Movement, including Barnum, Executive Board Chairman Rev. J.H. Campbell and Secretary Teresa Wiggins Shields. went to talk with the Mayor, Saturday, August 17.

Mrs. Shields said the Movement had hoped that a bi-racial commission could be set up to arrange a peaceful agreement. Mayor T. Griffin Walker and City Engineer Charles Wheatley refused to budge. The Mayor said he had no authority nor any plans to bring the issue before the City Council. He said Negroes could attend meetings of the Council if they wanted, but it would not do any good.

"The situation is new to us," Mrs. Shields said, "and we don't know what to do. The Mayor said he didn't think any white person would be interested in meeting with us because of the situation."

The situation grows worse. On Tuesday, August 20, James Brown, 30, a Korean War veteran, was shot through the back of the neck by local policemen. Apparently, he was walking through a white section of town--perhaps crime enough in Americus now. Investigation also revealed he had a one-inch cut and lump on his head, and a swollen jaw.

A HOUSE DIVIDED

Intimidation pervades every corner of the community. One Negro businessman, owner of several "colored" establishments, refuses to allow members of the movement to patronize his restaurant, pool hall, or liquor store. A young girl who had just been refused service told a meeting he said he didn't want any demonstrators, or anyone who had ever attended a mass meeting, to come there. He said, according to the excited girl, that he doesn't even want to shake hands with them.

" I don't want no stinkin' niggers," she quoted him. "Everything was peaceful until those niggers came to town. What do you need to integrate these lunch counters for when you have enough places to eat."

At present, there are no restaurants in Americus where movement members can eat. They can order food "to go"--but that's all.

Another restaurant owner seemed fearless in the face of blunt intimidati by the police. On the night of a march downtown state troopers told her to close her restaurant, a movement supporter said. She refused. The troopers tried to force their way in. She placed her imposing presence in the doorway and they were stymied. Although she had been friends with the police and troopers over the years, "she gave them hell, lip for lip," the supporter said.

Another time, the storygoes, when the city marshall tried to get tough with the owner, the marshall forund a gun pointed at him.

But this owner refuses to serve movement faithfuls. Why? Perhaps because police have taken away her beer license (all beer licenses granted to Negroes have been revoked), one movement worker suggested. Perhaps because the cops told her, "If you have those Movement people here I can kill close you up

here again we'll close you up." And then arrested her son for driving without his lightson and fined him $55. And arrested him again later, charged him with throwing paper on the ground and fined him $24. And arrested her son-in-law for driving without a license and fined him $50.

It has also been suggested that she has borrowed money to start her business and has been threatened with foreclosure of her debt, if she fails to cooperate with police demands. But she remains a fighter--she will not sell cokes at her restaurant because of the nationwide boycott against Coca-Cola, led by civil rights groups demanding fair employment for Negroes.

New forms of harassment are devised constantly. The Sumter County Movement kept its funds in the Citizen's Bank of Americus, a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve System. The bank forced the movement to close its account. The secretary of the Movement now has the burdensome problem of keeping track of all the nickels, dimesand quarters that filter into the headquarters.

The fear of losing a job is a main stumbling block in recruiting new workers. One 15 year old girl said her parents, both working for the Board of Education, would participate if it weren't for fear they would be fired. Her parents oppose her participation because they fear she will be hurt. But she and her 13-year-old brother are eager to go to jail, in spite of the likelihood of brutal beatings and sub-human jail conditions.

She said she would probably use a false name to protect her parents and would have to lie to get out of the house to attend meetings, and eventually march downtown. "I have to make up for my family," she said.

The pretty 15-year-old said whe wants to go to college or to Airline Hostess School in Colorado. Or perhaps to the Air Force or Army. "I would like to go anywhere but stay in Americus," she said, "at least until some changes are made. Americus doesn't have anything better to offer me. I want to go somewhere out of the South," she said.

It is expected that some teachers will be fired as a reprisal against protest efforts. One person suggested that if one teacher quits, all of them should walk out immediately. But another was skeptical that teachers would stick together under pressure.

Jail bond is another form of ressure wielded by the police and courts. In addition to the exhorbitant bonds levied against a few individuals, more than 100 others are still incarcerated in lieu of $200 cash bond for each. They have not had hearings because the judge took a vacation. Because they have not had hearnings the bonds are "appearance" bonds and may be required to be posted in cash. The total value of bonds set thus far is more than $200,000.

The treasurer of the Movement, Barnum, is a funeral director who for many years had posted property bonds with local authorities to free Negroes. His bonding competitor is also a funderal director, but one who is said to have too many white friends to be interested in freedom fighting. Jailed Negroes are no longer permitted to call Barnum. They must call his competitor.

TENSION MOUNTS

When air is compressed, the pressure builds. When people are oppressed, the same thing happens.

The people here aren't working together to improve school and hospital facilities, nor to expand the library, nor to improve wages and working conditions, nor to provide jobs for the unemployed, nor to make

Americus a community where every citizen, black or white, can hold his head up and say, "I'm proud to be here."

Instead Negroes must fight desperately to gain the right to speak their minds without reprisal, to walk in the streets with signs and literature, to express their desire for a new way of life in Americus and America.

"The Man" is desperate, too, ruthlessly smashing Negroes in order to defend white supremacy, white economic and political domination, and white ability to exploit Negroes at will.

"We will fight as long as necessary," Mrs. Shields said. "How long is that?" she continued. "Until integration."

"If (Martin Luther) King was never born," one aging minister said, "this (the movement) would have happened. If Kennedy goes out of office, this will continue to happen. The Negro has never thought this thing was right. When the Negro discovered his own strength, that's when he awakened."

And so he has. When will the white man?

SPECIAL REPORT BY THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

SEP 12 1963

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September, 1963

WB ✓
JM ✓
RTB

SNCC WORKER RESIGNS POST TO HEAD PINE BLUFF GROUP

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, September 9 - The Pine Bluff Movement announced today the election of the Reverend Benjamin Grinnage as Chairman of the Movement. Movement officials said Robert Whitfield, former Movement head, resigned to continue his education. Grinnage, formerly a field worker for the Atlahta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, resigned his post with SNCC to accept the chairmanship.

Grinnage came here in January with SNCC field secretary Bill Hansen to organize the Pine Bluff Movement.

Whitfield and five other Pine Bluff students - suspended from Arkansas A. M. & N. College after they participated in sit-in demonstrations - will attend other schools this fall on scholarships given them by SNCC.

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SNCC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PLANS FUTURE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Sept. 11--The Executive Committee of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee met the weekend of Sept. 8-9 to plan the year's activities.

SNCC decided to give prime emphasis to a "one man, one vote" drive throughout Mississippi.

SNCC also laid plans for publicizing the problems in Americus, Ga., where there is vicious police brutality, heinous jail conditions, and where three SNCC field secretaries face possible death sentences.

SNCC also drew up plans for continuing and improving the projects in Virginia, Southwest Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Maryland, and for new projects in North and South Carolina and Texas.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September, 1963

SNCC PRODUCES PHOTOGRAPHS AND AFFADAVITS
TO DOCUMENT CHARGES OF POLICE BRUTALITY
AND HEINOUS JAIL CONDITIONS IN AMERICUS, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPT. 11--The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee brought 14 Americus residents to Atlanta yesterday to tell newsmen of incredible jail conditions and police brutality in Americus Ga.

SNCC centered their charges of brutality around the case of James Williams, a 28-year-old Negro resident of Americus, who said that two state patrolmen and a city policeman in Americus smashed his left leg the night of Aug. 9. His leg will be in a cast at least six months, Williams told newsmen.

Williams and two witnesses presented affadavits to substantiate Williams's charges. Although the witnesses and Williams talked with the FBI, the Justice Department announced that FBI investigations showed no evidence of police brutality in Americus.

SNCC produced photographs of jail conditions in Leesburg stockade, where as many as 36 young girls were kept in a single room with no beds, no mattresses no sheets, no pillows, and no blankets. The youngsters, two no older than 11 years, told of the overflowing toilets and the fact that they had to use cardboard boxes in which their food was brought, to take care of waste materials.

The youngsters and parents of some of those who have been jailed told newsmen those in jail are fed only four stale , half-cooked hamburges once a day.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September, 1963

KENNEDY ASKED TO PROSECUTE
MISSISSIPPI BRUTALITY CASES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, September 11 - The Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has asked Attorney General Robert Kennedy to "act immediately to prosecute police brutality cases in Jackson and Clarksdale, Mississippi."

SNCC head John Lewis told Kennedy in a telegram "one of our workers was beaten by Jackson police officers. Another SNCC worker and a Clarksdale citizen were beaten by Clarksdale police. When will the Federal Government act to halt the rising tide of terror used to intimidate Southern Negroes?"

Lewis said he received the affadavits from Dr. Aaron Henry, President of the Mississippi State NAACP.

The SNCC head said the affadavits described beatings given by police to SNCC worker James Jones in Jackson and SNCC worker Lafayette Surney and James Atkins in Clarksdale.

Surney was arrested August 9 in Clarksdale. "Six officers, including Police Chief Ben Collins, surrounded me and beat me" he said.

30-year-old Atkins said in his sworn statement he was jailed for assault and battery on September 1. He said police beat him in his stomach and kicked his genitals.

Jameas Jones, a SNCC worker from Jackson, said he was arrested June 1. He said Jackson policemen Seals and Bennett drove him to an alley near the state capitol in Jackson and beat him with clubs.

All three of the beaten men asked the Justice Department to "take any action necessary to prevent other Negroes from being beaten." SNCC Chairman Lewis said he had asked Kennedy to inform him of the progress of investigations in all three cases.

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N EWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September, 1963

MOTION FILED TO FREE
THREE SNCC WORKERS

AMERICUS, GEORGIA, September 11 - A hearing is expected within ten days on a mation seeking the release of three workers from the Studemt Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) held here without bail since August 8 on charges of attempting to incite insurrection.

The charge carries the death penalty in Georgia.

A motion to admit the three to bond was filed here yesterday by Albany attorney C. B. King.

The three are: Ralph Allen, of Melrose, Massachusetts; Donald Harris, of New York City; and John Perdew, of Denver, Colorado.

The 21-year-old Perdew's case was brought to the attention of Attorney General Robert Kennedy by three Colorado legislators. SNCC Chairman John Lewis said he received a telegram yesterday from Colorado congressmen Allott, Dominick and Rogers saying they had asked the Justice Department to investigate the charges against Perdew.

In addition to the insurrection charge, the three SNCC workers are charged with unlawful assembly, rioting, and obstructing a lawful arrest Harris and Allen have also been charged with assault and battery. The have eight peace bonds against each of them, totaling $40,000.

SNCC Chairman Lewis said a similar appeal had been sent to Massachusetts legislators in Allen's behalf. He said New York Congressmen Jacob Javits and William Fitts Ryan had already asked for a Justice Department investigation in Harris's case.

A fourth youth, Zev Aleony, is also being held on the insurrection charge. Aleony, a field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, was arrested August 17.

Witnesses at the August 8 arrest of the three SNCC workers said Allen and Harris were beaten by Americus police.

NEWS RELEASE from:
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 15, 1963

SEP 16 1963

WB-
JMC
RTB

SNCC WORKERS DISPATCHED TO BIRMINGHAM
CALL FOR NATIONAL PRESSURE AGAINST INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS

ATLANTA, GA. --- Four workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) including the Chairman, John Lewis, arrived in Birmingham on Sept. 15, it was announced here, in response to the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church earlier that day, in which four children were killed and 22 others injured.

SNCC workers Worth Long, Julian Bond, Danny Lyon and Sam Shirah, Jr., went there, they stated, "to work for justice for the terrorized Negroes of Birmingham."

Chairman John Lewis wired President Kennedy, the Justice Department, and the General Secretary of the United Nations: "We urge the immediate use of all possible strength by the Justice Department, the Federal Government, and concerned bodies of the United Nations, to end the heinous crimes and barbarism being perpetrated against the Negro citizens of Birmingham."

ATLANTA, GA. --- In a request sent from SNCC headquarters here, Northern Coordinator, Sandra Hayden, called for immediate response from "all friends of justice and supporters of SNCC." "We are asking that you use every possible means to exert pressure on the corporation executives who control much of Birmingham's economic and racial policies. These industrialists, by their silence and inaction, are supporting the killing of innocent children

In a special mailing, the names and addresses of directors of ten corporations which employ over one-third of Birmingham's manufacturing workers were listed. The appeal also called for demonstrators by supporters, "to protest the failure of Birmingham officials to apprehend those responsible for the 20 some bombings of a racial nature which have occurred there in the past few months."

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SPECIAL MAILING from:
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

September 16, 1963

SPECIAL INFORMATION RE: BIRMINGHAM BOMBINGS AND KILLINGS - WHAT YOU CAN DO - MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL PRESSURE

Four children died in the dynamiting of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on Sunday, September 15, 1963, and by nightfall, two other Negro youths were dead, one killed by a city policeman. This is the 23rd bombing in Birmingham in a matter of months. Local, state and federal authorities have yet to solve even one of these crimes. The targets of the bombs have consistently been the lives and property of Negroes.

Birmingham is the only heavily industrialized city in the South. But the industries of Birmingham are not owned or controlled by southerners. They are branches of firms which operate on a national or international basis and whose stockholders and directors are among the most powerful men in the United States.

The power of these corporation heads to influence public affairs in Birmingham was clearly revealed last May when local representatives of the principal industries in the city formed a committee to negotiate a settlement of Negro grievances. According to such reliable journalists as James Reston of the New York Times, these local industry representatives acted upon instructions of their corporate superiors, and after repeated requests from the President and the Attorney General. The agreement reached between the industry representatives and Negro leaders, though initially disavowed by the Birmingham public officials, became the settlement later acknowledged by those officials.

We shall not discuss here the adequacy or inadequacy of the terms forced upon the Negroes, nor shall we comment upon the fact that the acknowledgement of responsibility by industrial heads was long overdue. Local and state authorities refused to remedy the grievances of the Negroes and the federal authorities felt (or said they felt) impotent to do so.

We refuse to accept the idea that it is only the lower class whites who determine the course of racial progress in the Southern states. Rather, it is the silence of the real leadership--economic interests, many of which are located in the North--which encourages racial violence and condones police brutality. On the basis of what we learned last spring, conditions can be expected to remain as they are in Birmingham unless and until the basically Northern economic leadership finds it profitable to exert itself.

We therefore request all friends of Justice and supporters of SNCC to rise in protest of the deplorable absence of responsible action on the part of the city and state officials and the federal government. But especially, we appeal to you and ask that you use every possible means to exert pressure on the corporation executives who control much of Birmingham's economic and racial policies. These industrialists, by their silence and inaction, are supporting the killing of innocent children.

It is apparent that industry has much to gain by the maintenance of the racial status quo, which permits the exploitation of cheap, unskilled and disenfranchised labor. It is now time for aroused citizens to show these corporations that the name of their industries and the value of their products is undeniably linked with the plight of terrorized Negroes in Birmingham. Individuals all over the nation must show these corporate officials that their "image" has been permanently blemished by their silent refusal to further influence the city of Birmingham toward fair and equitable treatment of all citizens under the U. S. Constitution.

THIS IS WHAT YOU CAN DO:

1. Wire or write Attorney General Robert Kennedy, asking for strong and decisive federal intervention.
2. Demand action by the industrialists listed in the following fact sheet through telegrams, letters and personal visits.
3. Petition and organize demonstrations or vigils:
   a) Publicize the role of Northern capital in supporting segregationist racial policies. (Demonstrate at the offices of the corporations or the residences of the corporation heads.)
   b) Demand federal action of strength (Demonstrate at federal offices or buildings).
   c) Protest the failure of Birmingham officials to apprehend those responsible for the 20 some bombings of a racial nature which have occurred there in the past few months.)
4. Have letters published in local newspapers and national publications pointing out the crucial role played by northern industrial interests in Birmingham.

(over)

FACT SHEET ON INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The following ten U.S. corporations employ over 35% of the manufacturing workers of Birmingham. Also listed are some of their most powerful directors.

UNITED STATES STEEL, 71 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y.

Charles H. Bell. Business address: Chairman and President, General Mills, Inc., 9200 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis 26, Minn. Residence: 501 Bushaway Rd., Wayzata, Minn.

James B. Black. Business address: Chairman and Director of Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market St., San Francisco 6, Calif. Residence: 1100 Sacramento St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

Harllee Branch, Jr. Business address: President and Director, Southern Co., 1330 West Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, Georgia. Residence: 3106 Nancy's Creek Rd., N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

Philip Ream Clarke. Business address: 135 South La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill. Residence: 419 South Oak St., Hinsdale, Ill.

C.F. Craig. Residence: 335 Mountain Ave., Ridgewood, New Jersey.

John A. Fuller. Business address: Shawinigan Water and Power Co., 600 Dorchester Blvd., West, Montreal 2, Canada.

Henry Townley Heald. Business address: President and Trustee, Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

Arthur A. Houghton. Business address: President, Steuben Glass, 715 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N.Y. Residence: 3 Sutton Place, New York 22, N.Y.

Jared Ingersoll. Business address: Chairman, Muskogee Co., Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pa. Residence: Whitemarsh, Pa.

Alexander C. Nagle. Business address: Director, First National City Bank of N.Y., 399 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y. Residence: 1 Oak Lane, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Joseph P. Spang, Jr. Business address: Director, Gillette Co., Gillette Park, Boston 6, Mass. Residence: 40 Churchills Lane, Milton 86, Mass.

Enders M. Voorhees. Residence: 14 East 68th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

Henry Smith Wingate. Business address: Chairman and Director, International Nickel Co. of Canada, Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada. Residence: 520 East 86th St., New York 28, N.Y.

ST. REGIS PAPER, 150 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

William R. Adams. Business address: President and Director, St. Regis Paper Co., 150 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. Residence: New Canaan, Conn.

J. Howard Laeri. Business address: Executive Vice President, First National City Bank of N.Y., 399 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y. Residence: Meadowcroft Lane, Greenwich, Conn.

Irving Osborne, Jr. Business address: President and Director, Pullman Inc., 200 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill. Residence: 349 King-Muir Rd., Lake Forest, Ill.

MARTIN-MARIETTA CORPORATION, 350 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

Alexander B. Royce. Business address: Partner, Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside & Wolfe, 25 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.

Duncan M. Spencer. Business address: Chairman, Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York, 1 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y. Residence: Harris Road, Bedford Hills, N.Y.

George Maverick Bunder. Business address: President and Director, Martin-Marietta Corp., 350 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Residence: 4940 Indian Lane N.W. Washington 16, D.C.

LONE STAR CEMENT CORPORATION, 100 Park Lane, New York 17, N.Y.

Charles E. Beard. Business address: President and Director, Braniff Airways, Exchange Park, Dallas 35, Texas.

George Evans Clark. Business address: Executive President, Adams Express Co., 48 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y. Residence: 15 Verna Hill Rd., Fairfield, Conn.

John H. Mathis. Business address: President and Director, Lone Star Cement Co., 100 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Residence: Manursing Way, Rye, N.Y.

Stanley De J. Osborne. Business address: President and Director, Olin-Mathieson Corp., 460 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y. Residence: 1 East End Ave., New York 21, N.Y.

Henry B. Sargent. Business address: President and Director, American and Foreign Power Co., 100 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. Residence: 1945 North St., Fairfield, Conn.

Robert Gregg Stone. Business address: 75 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass. Residence: 214 Lowder St., Dedham, Mass.

U.S. PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, 330 First Ave., N., Birmingham, Alabama.

H. Van Brunt McKeever. Business address: Partner, Goodbody and Co., 2 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y. Residence: Short Hills, New Jersey.

Roy W. Moore, Jr. Business address: President and Director, Canada Dry Corp., 100 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Residence: 1481 Hillside Rd., Fairfield, Conn.

REPUBLIC STEEL, Republic Building, Cleveland 1, Ohio.

C.R. Black, Jr. Business address: Chairman and Treasurer, C.R. Black, Jr. Corp., 90 John St., New York 38, N.Y. Residence: 740 Park Ave., New York 21, N.Y.

James Bruce. Business address: 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Residence: 150 East 69th St., New York 21, N.Y.

Arthur William Steudel. Business address: Chairman, Sherwin-Williams Co., 101 Prospect Ave., N.W. Cleveland 1, Ohio. Residence: 15302 Edgewater Dr., Lakewood 7, Ohio.

Thomas F. Patton. Business address: President and Director, Republic Steel Corp., Republic Bldg., Cleveland 1, Ohio. Residence: 2711 Landon Rd., Shaker Heights 22, Ohio.

HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES, Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Richard G. Croft. Business address: Chairman, Great Northern Paper Co., 522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N.Y. Residence: 1021 Park Ave., New York 28, N.Y.

NATCO CORPORATION, 327 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

M.G. Hulme. Business address: President and Director, Hulme, Applegate & Humphrey, Inc., Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh 38, Pa.

HUTTIG SASH AND DOOR, 1206 S. Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

August A. Busch. Business address: Chairman, President and Director, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., 721 Pestalozzi St., St. Louis, Mo.

Fred W. Stewart. Business address: Vice President, Treasurer and Director, Huttig Sash and Door, 1206 S. Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis (of which Birmingham Sash and Door is a subsidiary). Residence: Rt. 1, Woods Mill Rd., Manchester, Mo.

James Parker Hickok. Business address: Chairman, First National Bank, 510 Locust St., St. Louis 1, Mo. Residence: 42 Fair Oaks, St. Louis 24, Mo.

David R. Calhoun. Business address: President and Director, St. Louis Union Trust Co., 510 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. Residence: 58 Kingsbury Place, St. Louis, Mo.

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Howard S. Bunn. Business address: Vice Chairman and Director, Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Residence: 22 Midwood Terrace, Madison, Wisc.

Morse S. Dial. Business address: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Paul A. Gorman. Business address: Executive Vice President, American Tel. & Tel., 195 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y. Residence: 272 Fairmount Ave., Chatham, N.J.

William S. Gray. Business address: Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., 350 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y. Residence: 351 Erskine Rd., Stamford, Conn.

Kenneth H. Hannan. Business address: Executive Vice President and Director, Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Residence: Canoe Hill Rd., New Canaan, Conn.

J. Victor Herd. Business address: Chairman, Continental Insurance Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. Residence: 2 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N.Y.

George H. Love. Business address: Chairman, Consolidation Coal Co., Koppers Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence: 5920 Braeburn Place, Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

Birny Mason. Business address: President and Director, Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Residence: 12 Pryer Lane, Larchmont, N.Y.

Kenneth Rush. Business address: Executive Vice President and Director, Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Residence: N. Manursing Island, Rye, N.Y.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. Information obtained from INDUSTRIAL ALABAMA, a publication of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce; and the U.S. Census, Social and Economic Characteristics of Alabama, 1960.

2. Information as supplied by the corporations to Moody's Investors' Service for publication in Moody's Industrial Manual, 1962.

3. Information as supplied by the companies to Standard and Poor's Investors' Service for publication in Standard and Poor's Directory of Directors, 1962.

For further information call:

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Area Code 404 688-0331

NEWS RELEASE from:
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WB
VML
RTB

SEP 17 1963

SNCC WORKER ORDERED OFF ALABAMA CAMPUS

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, September 16, 1963 -- SNCC worker Sam Shirah, Jr., was ordered off the campus of Birmingham Southern College today, while trying to bring together a group of students from the all-white Methodist college to register protest of the killings of six Negro children in Birmingham on Sept. 15.

Shirah, a 20 year old white native of Alabama, attended Birmingham Southern last fall. Dean Ralph Jolly of the college stated here that, "the policy of the school is that he should leave the campus and never return."

#

250 MOURN BIRMINGHAM IN DANVILLE

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, September 16, 1963 -- 250 high school students marched to the steps of the federal post office in Danville today to hold a demonstration, "mourning the deaths of the six Birmingham youths on Sept. 15," according to Avon Rollins, Executive Committee member of SNCC, who is directing SNCC's Virginia project.

During the 15 minute prayer vigil, the students sang "freedom songs" written by SNCC field secretary Matthew Jones, about the recent deaths of Medgar Evers, William Moore, and the Birmingham children.

SNCC workers in Danville wired the Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant, to request that Birmingham be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly. Another telegram to U.S. Secretary of Commerce Hodges, urged an embargo on dynamite and explosives going to Alabama.

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NEWS RELEASE from:
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC WORKER CONVICTION UPHELD IN MISSISSIPPI; GETS 90 DAYS AND $100 FINE

GREENVILLE, MISS., Sept. 16, 1963 -- The conviction of a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field worker on the charge of "creating a disturbance" was upheld here today by Judge Price in the Washington County Court.

Charles McLaurin, a Negro voter registration worker for SNCC, was also convicted of resisting arrest in connection with a July incident and sentenced to 90 days and $100 fine. He had been standing on the steps of the municipal courthouse after the trial of two fellow workers when he was arrested. He had been talking with several persons about the trial.

He is under $500 appearance bond and $500 appeal bond for each conviction. He was originally convicted during July, along with SNCC field worker Charles Cobb, in the Greenville Municipal Court.

#

NEGRO RUNS FOR MAYOR OF ALBANY, GEORGIA

ALBANY, GA., Sept. 14, 1963 -- Mr. Slater King, Acting President of the Albany Movement, announced here on September 14, that he had qualified as a candidate to run for Mayor of this city in the October 15, 1963 election.

Mr. King, a Negro, stated that, "In spite of the many instances of police brutality against the Negroes of Albany, I still have faith in this city where I have lived all my life, and believe that there are many people who desire for there to be a better amd more humane city government."

On July 23, 1962, Mrs. Slater King, wife of the candidate, was kicked down and knocked unconscious while she was in the seventh month of pregnancy. Her baby was stillborn one month later.

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NEWS RELEASE from:
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 16, 1963

90 NEGROES ARRESTED IN SELMA, ALA. PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

SELMA, ALA. --- Over 90 Negroes were arrested here today during a protest demonstration.

They were protesting the arrests of five high school students who had staged sit-in demonstrations earlier, and the beatings of two Negro youths. The demonstrators also protested segregation policies in the city.

The 90 persons were walking two abreast and ten feet apart in the direction of downtown Selma. They were arrested by city and county police, aided by members of a specially deputized posse. Among the arrested was Worth Long, Staff Coordinator and member of the Executive Committee of SNCC.

They were loaded into two buses, one belonging to the YMCA, and one a school bus, and taken to jail.

The five students were arrested while sitting-in at the lunch counter of Pilcher-McBride's Drugs and Tim's Cafe. The students, from Austin High School, also demonstrated at seven other lunch counters.

More than 500 students are reported to be boycotting the Selma schools in protest of segregation.

An affidavit received from Lula Brown, 15, stated that she was knocked from a lunch stool in the Carter-Walgreen Drug Store by the manager, Mr. Carter, and was "temporarily stunned and unconscious." While on the floor, witnesses stated, she was shocked with an electric cattle prodder and hit by a man believed to be a member of the special posse. She was not arrested.

A 19 year old Negro was hit from behind and later required seven stitches in his scalp. Witnesses stated that he was hit by a member of the posse. No arrests were made.

The charges for the arrests of the 90 persons appear to be "parading without a permit." A recently passed City Council ordinance here defined a parade as "any gathering of three or more people."

John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC wired the Justice Department urging immediate investigation of "the officially organized violence and suppression of the First Amendment" in Selma.

SPECIAL WHITE POSSE FORMED

About 300 men dressed in old army fatigues, and armed with pistols rifles and shotguns, are reported to make up a newly deputized posse. The only requirement, according to SNCC worker Julian Bond, appears to be that they be white men over 21. About 30 members of the posse along with county police blocked off the Sylvan Street exit of the Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church today where the demonstration originated.

Prior to his arrest, Worth Long conferred with Colonel Ault, Commander of Craig Air Force Base in Selma to request that the city be placed off-limits for Air Force personnel. He also asked for a special Commander's committee to negotiate with the city on its segregation policies. "Both of these moves are provided for under Secretary of Defense McNamara's recent order to defense bases in this country," wired John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, to Colonel Ault.

Another telegram requested Secretary of Defense McNamara to immediately investigate the rigid segregation policies of Selma and the refusal of the Commander to place the city off-limits.

According to Bond, only local reporters are present in Selma at this time.

-30-

SEP 24 1963

WBV
JMV
RTB

PRESS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SENATOR SALTONSTALL ASKS J.D.
PROBE OF SNCC WORKER'S ARREST

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 20 -- Massachusetts Senator Leverett Saltonstall has asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and the Civil Rights Commission to investigate the arrest in Americus, Georgia of a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Saltonstall said in a letter to SNCC Chairman John Lewis he had asked Kennedy and the Civil Rights Commission head Berl I. Bernhard to investigate the arrest of Ralph Allen, a white SNCC worker from Melrose, Massachusetts.

Allen and two other SNCC workers was arrested August 8 in Americus. The three have been charged with attempting to incite insurrection, a capital offense in Georgia. A CORE worker, Zev Aleony, jailed in Americus on August 20, also face the insurrection charge. The SNCC workers have also been charged with unlawful assembly, and obstructing a lawful arrest. The three also face 8 peace warrants, filed against them by local Americus citizens.

In Atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee said three Colorado lawmakers - Senators Peter Dominick and Gordon Allot and Representative Byron Rogers - had made a similar request on behalf of SNCC worker John Perdew, who is in jail with Allen. The SNCC office said New York Senator Jacob Javits and Representative William Fitts Ryan had also asked for investigations into the arrests on behalf of Don Harris of New York, the third SNCC worker held in Americus.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis said appeals in Allen's behalf had also been made to Massachusetts Senator Edward M. Kennedy and to Representative Bradford Morse.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September, 1963

AIR FORCE REFUSES TO PLACE SELMA OFF LIMITS

WASHINGTON, D. C. September 23 - The Air Force has declined to act on a request from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) that Selma, Alabama be declared off limits to personnel from Craig Air Force Base.

The request was made by Worth Long, SNCC staff coordinator, in a conference with Craig Commander Richard Ault on Monday, September 16. The request was reinforced with a telegram from SNCC Chairman John Lewis to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara after Long's arrest and beating in a Selma jail last Monday evening.

The Department of Defense said here Colonel Ault had turned down the request because "the commander may not intervene on behalf of persons not under his command."

After the first refusal SNCC wired McNamara and Colonel Ault, again asking that Selma be placed off limits to help settle racial problems there.

68 demonstrators were arrested there Monday, September 16, and Long, who was an observer at the demonstrations, was arrested and beaten by Deputy Sheriff W. T. Marvel in the jail.

Over 100 demonstrators have been jailed there in a week of protests.

In Atlanta, SNCC Chairman John Lewis said demonstrations would continue there until "every vestige of segregation has been removed."

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee began working in Selma and Dallas County in February, 1963.

The Atlanta-based student anti-segregation group maintains voter registration and direct action projects in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia and Maryland.

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PRESS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TWO HELD BY HATTIESBURG POLICE

HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI, September 21, 1963 -- Two white students from Illinois have been held incommunicado here since Thursday evening, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee charged today.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis asked Attorney General Robert Kennedy to "act immediately to investigate the arrest of Keith Tharris and Richard Ward in Hattiesburg, Mississippi last Thursday night."

The two youths, both graduate students in history at Southern Illinois University, were in Hattiesburg to inspect a voter project carried out by the Forrest County Voters League here.

They were arrested at a Negro cafe, the Whirly-Bird, on Thursday evening.

Sheriff Bob Waller of Hattiesburg admitted the two were being held, but said they had not been charged.

Keith is from West Frankford, Illinois. Ward is from San Francisco, California.

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DEMONSTRATION BAN THREATENED IN SELMA

SELMA, ALABAMA, September 21 -- Circuit Court Judge James A. Hare threatened this week to issue a temporary injunction against Negro protest demonstrations here unless they are halted voluntarily.

The warning came at a closed meeting between representatives of the Negro community and local law enforcement agencies.

Hare said he told the Negroes "if the demonstrations don't stop, I will order a cooling off period."

Negro leaders here said an injunction would have little if any effect on Negro protests here.

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PRESS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ARRESTED IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 21, 1963 -- Eighty five Negro high school students were arrested Sept. 20 while demonstrating in protest of alleged discrimination by voter registration officials here.

The students, members of the youth corps of the Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans, were arrested on charges of "disturbing the peace" and "using boisterous language." This was the second day of demonstrations in front of the city hall to protest "unfairly administered registration tests and harrassment at the registrar's office," according to the local students.

Mr. I.S. Daniel, director of the Council's voter project, was among the arrested He reported earlier that over one thousand Negroes had been brought to the registrar's office by the student volunteers during the last three months. Less than 350 have actually been registered, he said.

Five SNCC workers have aided with workshops for the youth corps during the past week.

####

"AMERICUS FOUR" STILL FACING DEATH PENALTY

AMERICUS, GEORGIA -- Four young civil rights workers still remain behind bars here on charges of insurrection. If convicted, they face the death penalty.

The four, Ralph Allen, John Perdew and Don Harris of SNCC and Zev Aleony of CORE, were arrested after anti-segregation demonstrations here.

They are being held without bail.

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APPENDIX I

Sunday, September 22, 1963
SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL

APPENDIX I

(This full-page advertisement is reprinted here because we feel it is a clear statement of the power the myth of racism has when it is clothed in fine words and backed by financial and political power. Notes follow.)

SEP 30 1963

WBU
JMV
RTB

A DECLARATION OF BASIC RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES

The white and Negro races have lived together in Selma and Dallas County for many generations in a state of peace and tranquility; and Selma will continue to be the home of both races long after agitators have done their evil work of poisoning the minds of some of our Negro citizens

We have enjoyed mutual confidence and trust between the races, and this will again prevail regardless of current unrest. This trust and confidence has been attested by the record of financial institutions of the country, which, in both good years and bad, have furnished tens of millions of dollars to farmers, both white and Negro, to make the harvest crops. The Negro farmer has benefited immeasurably through improved and modernized methods, as shown and demonstrated to him by his white counterpart. Through the efforts of white leadership in the county, great strides have been made in the field of industrial development; and this has created thousands of jobs for Negro workers. Without such leadership there would never have been such opportunities for these Negroes.

The spirit of cooperation between the races has been further attested in recent years by the facts that more of our tax money, largely contributed by whites, has been spent on education for Negroes than for whites, and the fact that more Negro than white schools have been constructed.

To maintain such a society of mutual confidence, trust and respect between the races, there must be mutual recognition of and respect for certain basic rights and principles. These include:

1. The right to sell and rent property according to individual inclination and amenable to the written laws of the country.
2. The right to own and operate private business in such manner as is deemed sound and proper by the operators there-of, with unchallenged authority to select such personnel as the owner desires and to use such methods as have demonstrated themselves to be most conducive to sound and profitable management.
3. The right to select one's own associates, whatever the occasion.

These basic rights to be enjoyed by all people of both races, and the white citizens of Dallas County are firmly united in their determination to preserve them, because of their conviction that freedom as conceived by our Founding Fathers, does not grant any minority, be it white or Negro through threats or otherwise, the right to force its will upon the majority. Neither do we believe that the majority has the right ot impose its will upon a minority. We believe that freedom means equal and untrammelled opportunity for all citizens to better themselves through their own efforts - not by legislation and not by demonstrations backed by threats, which inevitable result in both force and reprisals.

We further believe it to be axiomatic that any action taken by any group whether by a minority or majority, if such action is either unlawful, or is lawful with unlawful intent, will bring reprisals which are frequaently more detrimental to the innocent than to the guilty. These guilty ones are usually agitators, who having done their evil work, will probably vanish from our community, leaving us to pick up the pieces and repair the damage.

Time is fast running out. Tt behooves our more intelligent and responsible Negro leadership to think well and seriously upon what has transpired in the past and what life in this community might become if a two-edged sword is unsheathed to shear apart the white and Negro races. Responsible Negro leaders should take immediate steps to put down agitation among their people. In this effort, they can count upon the full cooperation of our white citizens, the governmental bodies of our city and county and all of our law enforcement facilities.

We believe that through mutual understanding and efforts of the responsible citizens of our community, both white and Negro, confidence, trust and

respect between the races in Selma can and will be restored and maintained.

The undersigned stand firmly united in their belief in, and adherence to, these basic rights and principles of people of both races.

SELMA RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN.
Julius M. Lilienthal, President
DALLAS COUNTY FARM BUREAU
Walter C. Givhan, President
SELMA RETAIL CREDIT BUREAU
Frank Wilson, President
DALLAS COUNTY BAR ASSN.
Theodore L. Wade, President
SELMA AND DALLAS COUNTY CLEANING HOUSE ASSN.
THE PEOPLES BANK& TRUST CO.
Rex J. Morthland, President
THE SELMA NATIONAL BANK
Roger ap C. Jones, President
CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST CO.
J. Bruce Pardue, President
THE CITY NATIONAL BANK
of selma William B. Craig, Pres.
MARION JUNCTION STATE BANK
James M. Gilmer, Ex. VP. & Cashier
SELMA AUTOMOBIL DEALERS ASSN.
W.F. Driggers, Pres.

DALLAS COUNTY DRUGGIST ASSN.
E. O. Ward, Pres.
SELMA BOARD OF REALTORS
William K. Hicks, Pres.
DALLAS COUNTY CATTLEMEN's ASSN.
W. R. Martin, Pres.
SELMA & DALLAS COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: R. E. Ellzey, Pres.
SELMA RESTAURANT ASSN.
William Speed, V.P.
DALLAS COUNTY DENTAL STUDY CLUB
E. A. Wilkinson, Pres.
ALA. SERVICE STATION ASSN.
Nick Patterson, Pres.
1st FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
Charles S. Frazer, Pres.
ACCOUNTANTS OF SELMA AND DALLAS COUNTY
SELMA JUNION CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Robert J. Robinson, Pres
COMMITTEE OF 100 PLUS
Otis G. Adams, President

* * * * * * *

These signatures, to one not aware of the patterns of Southern racism, would be convincing. And certainly they must be convincing to the residents of Selma, Alabama, most of whom have never known a Negro as an equal. This declaration is worth examing as a cogent statement of the mind of the white South, and may demonstrate the arguments that can be given to change that mind.

I. The "peace and tranquility" argument: "The white and Negro races have lived together in Selma and Dallas County for many generations in a state of peace and tranquility..." This argument is the most pervasive fallacy in Southern white thought. Perhaps the whites, who did not fear police brutality, reprisals and lynchings with no legal recourse, lived in peace; the Negroes have not.

II. The "paternalism" argument: (The fact that whites have helped Negroes proves that trust and confidence between the races exists) "Through the efforts of white leadership...great strides have been made in the field of industrial development; and this has created thousands of jobs for Negro workers. Without such leadership there would never have been such opportunities for these Negroes....In recent years...more of our tax money, largely contributed by whites, has been spent on education for Negroes..."

Nor could industry exist without the workers. It is well known that industry has come to the South because there is a low wage level and few unions. The jobs however, go to whites, who are afraid that if they demand higher wages Negroes will take over the jobs from which they will be fired. Further, the statistics on Negro wage levels reveal the lie of prosperity that this statement advances.

As for spending on education, numerous school districts in the South have increased expenditures for Negro schools in an effort to keep the Negro citizens from bringing suits for school integration. Negro school facilities remain far below the white schools.

Finally, justice cannot truly exist under despotism, no matter how benign.

III. The "property rights equal human rights" argument: "To maintain a society of mutual confidence...there must be recognition of certain basic rights...(1.) The right to sell and rent property according to individual inclination...(2.) The right to own and operate private business...with unchallenged authority to select such personnel as the owner desires... (3.) The right to select one's own associates, whatever the occasion."

First, it is worth noting that in this list of basic American rights there is no mention of the right to vote, the right to participate fully in the political life of the community and nation, the right to equal protection under the law.

Second, while one may hold the position that a man should have the rights listed above, it is not the case that the government of the United States agrees. Many states have fair housing and fair employment laws maintaining that the right of an individual to buy where he pleases must be balanced against the right of an owner to sell and that the right to employment is as important as the right to hire.

The third right, the right of association, is one which the civil rights movement advocates. To be in the same room with another does not mean that he is chosen as a friend. In fact, not until people are able to meet freely can they choose whether to associate with each other. The "right of free association" (used here incorrectly) reveals the fear which underlies so much of the segregationist rationale -- the fear of social equality and the racist base of that fear.

IV. The argument against "force": "Freedom as conceived by our Founding Fathers does not grant any minority, be it white or Negro, the right to force its will on the majority..."

The Selma movement has not used force, but only nonviolence. Rather, it is the police who have used force and the signers of the advertisement who for years have forced Negroes out of the normal human intercourse of the community. The argument is calculated to win adherents, but does not have any base in fact.

V. The "self-betterment" argument: "We believe that freedom means equal and untrammelled opportunity for all citizens to better themselves through their own efforts -- not by legislation and not by demonstrations backed by threats, which inevitably result in both force and reprisals."

The Selma movement would agree that freedom means equal opportunity, but the white power structure forgets that legislation is needed to secure and protect this freedom. This is what the equality movement means -- equal opportunities insured by law.

What avenues are left when Negroes do not have the right to demonstration or legislation, the traditional American means of calling attention to and correcting injustices in the system except "self-betterment," i.e., the status quo or segregation.

(It is ironic to note that the power structure feels that demonstrations, which are not backed by threats in Selma, lead inevitably to force and reprisals.)

VI. The "agitators" argument: "These guilty ones are usually the agitators, who having done their evil work, will probably vanish from our community, leaving us to pick up the pieces and repair the damage."

It is the agitator in the washing machine which removes the dirt. And the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee trusts that the local leadership has the ability to decide whether to cooperate with SNCC workers. Nor do we intend to leave and allow the "pieces" to be put back in the old pattern of racial segregation and discrimination.

We are not ashamed to be called agitators, for the response of the Negro community indicates their long desire for self-fulfillment and justice.

* * * * * * * * * *

The unwritten message in this declaration should be an opening for people to see that those who support the White Citizens Councils of the South and their principles, are not just "white trash" and "riff-raff." But rather, businessmen and elected leaders, and often, as in the case of Birmingham, Northern money interests which condone and advocate the measures used to maintain segregation.

* * * * * * * * * *

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

"ONE MAN - ONE VOTE"

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL MAILING from:
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
688-0331

September 24, 1963

A M E R I C U S, G E O R G I A

Americus, Georgia is located deep in the Black Belt, in Sumter County. Negroes make up more than 50% of the rural county's population Many people know of Americus only because of the city's long history of violence against Koinonia (Greek: friendship) Farm, a small cooperative farm which does not close its doors to a man because of his race.

Field workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee have been here since January 1963. They have been helping the Sumter County Movement register voters and aiding attempts by local Negroes to use the front door of a movie house instead of the rear balcony entrance.

In the course of this past summer more than 200 Americus Negroes have been arrested for participating in voter registration drives, peaceful demonstrations and attempts to use the movie house front door.

On April 25, Ralph Allen, a SNCC worker, was beaten on the street after he had taken a Negro woman to vote at the Sumter County courthouse.

SNCC WORKERS ARRESTED ON CAPITAL CHARGES

On the night of August 8, police and state patrolmen dispersed 250 Negroes singing in front of a Negro cafe by shooting into the air and brandishing billy clubs. They slugged their way through the group to 21 year old SNCC worker Don Harris, arrested him and dragged him to the police car, but not until they had beaten him in the street. The Negroes scattered to defend themselves. SNCC workers Ralph Allen and John Perdew, along with local youth Thomas McDaniel, were trampled by police and beaten. Another local youth, Sallie Mae Durham, was punched several times by police officers. The four were arrested.

The three SNCC workers were charged with "inciting to insurrection," a capital felony which carries the death penalty (Georgia Code 26-902).

All of the five have been charged (in addition to the insurrection charge for the SNCC workers) with unlawful assembly, unlawful rioting, and obstruction of a lawful arrest. All but Perdew were charged with assault and battery.

McDaniels and Durham are in jail now with bonds of $20,000 each. However, the judge refused to set bonds for the SNCC workers, and further eight peace bonds totalling $120,000 were lodged.

MORE ARRESTED - JAIL TREATMENT

175 Negroes started walking toward the police station the next night, August 9, to protest the arrests and beatings of the previous

night. As they walked by two's across a lot (to avoid blocking sidewalks), police, armed with guns, clubs and battery-operated electric cattle prods appeared. The City Marshall and Police Chambliss asked if they had a parade permit. Before they could answer, "the officers started bludgeoning groups of boys and girls with clubs and the cattle prodders, which give a severe shock and leave burn marks on the flesh," according to John L. Barnum, Jr., Treasurer of the Sumter County Movement

Milton Wilkerson, 19, Emanuel McClendon, 67, Thomas Douglas, 16, and Johnny Boynton, 16, all required stitches to close the wounds on their heads.

Most of the persons in that group were arrested.

The story of their treatment in jail was presented when the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee brought several witnesses to Atlanta for a press conference on September 9. Photographs taken by SNCC staff member Danny Lyon at the Leesburg, Ga. stockade were exhibited. 20 girls, 9-13 years old were held there for as long as one month in a cell 8'x10'x30'. Also shown were the two commodes which were broken and clogged up so that there was no disposal. The girls were fed only four hamburgers daily. They had no beds, springs or mattresses. Complaints about these conditions to the Americus Board of Health and the Georgia Board of Health brought no investigation.

BY-STANDER'S LEG BROKEN BY POLICE

James Williams, wearing a cast on his leg, was also presented at the press conference. He had not been in a demonstration. The following is an excerpt from his notarized affidavit:

> "I started across the street to the cafe. A policeman shouted, 'Halt.' and we were scared and stopped. Then Gene Mann ran away. I talked with the policemen on Lee Street facing Ashby. Then a panel truck with two state patrolman made a big knot on my head behind my left ear with his billy club. He didn't say anything to me before he did it. I fell down and the two state patrolmen started hitting me up side the head they hit me with something like a baseball bat. I can't describe the pain. But my whole head felt swollen and the blood was gushing down my face. I told them I couldn't get up...The policemen with them said, 'Let me have him,' and he stomped me on the leg. They kept asking me to get up. Then the state patrolman pulled out a 'hot shot', a long silver looking stick run by batteries and burned me in the right rib section...They took me to jail. Then they laid me down by one of the cells and went out...About a half hour later they took me out by the concrete steps...When they got me out on the steps they said, 'Who do you work for, boy?' I told them...Then they said, 'We better carry this son of a bitch to the car and get him to the hospital.'

On August 17, 35 more were arrested when they went to pray at the police station. Among them was CORE worker Zev Aelony. He was charged with "inciting to insurrection." He had been following the group at some distance.

At this date 59 local people remain in jail, "farmed out" to jail and workcamps surrounding Americus. Their bonds are about $200 each but must be posted in cash which is not available here.

On August 13, the early edition of the Atlanta Constitution carried an announcement by the Justice Department that FBI investigation in Americus revealed no evidence of police brutality.

BOUND OVER TO NOVEMBER COURT

In an August 20 hearing before Justice of the Peace Bradley, Solicitor Stephen Pace represented the state; Attorney C. B. King, of Albany, Ga., represented the defendants. They were bound over to the Superior Court which does not convene until November.

For three weeks no visits to the prisoners were allowed. The four held under insurrection charges are still being held incommunicado. Attorney King has been continually harrassed while representing the young men. On September 3 the driver's seat of his car was burned with acid while he talked with Judge James W. Smith.

Mrs. Theresa Wiggins Shields, Secretary of the Sumter County Movement, said Negroes hoped for the establishment of a bi-racial commission. Mayor T. Griffin Walker and City Engineer Charles Wheatley would not agree to the formation of such a committee. The mayor said he had no authority nor any plans to bring the issue before the City Council.

Newspaper reporters have been intimidated. Police Chief Chambliss forced Atlanta Journal reporter Walter Rugaber from the commitment hearing on August 20. Chambliss overruled the judge in forcing him from the hearing, required to be open to the public by law.

REMAIN IN JAIL

Don Harris, graduate of Rutgers University; Ralph Allen, on leave from Trinity College; and John Perdew, student at Harvard College--are still in jail. SNCC workers have estimated that they may have to stay in jail for two years before all legal proceedings are completed. Local people remain also, unable to post their bonds.

FACTS COMPILED FROM:

1. The report of SNCC reporter Mike Sayer, after six days spent gathering data in Americus.
2. Tape recordings made in Americus (after the release on probation of some of the local people arrested during August) by Alan Ribback, President of Ptolemaic Enterprises, Inc., Audio Productions.
3. Eleven (11) sworn notarized affidavits from James Williams, Henrietta Fuller, Elizabeth Thomas, Lorine Sanders, Robertina Freeman, Lorena Barnum, Emma Jean Times, Thomas McGrady, Lena Turner, Bobby L. Jones, citizens of Americus.
4. Press conference held in Atlanta, September 9, at which witnesses spoke, and photographs were exhibited.
5. Photographs by SNCC staff member Danny Lyon.

6. The Atlanta Constitution.
7. Attorney C. B. King's office, Albany, Ga.
8. Letters from the three SNCC workers while in jail.

LETTER OF RALPH ALLEN FROM THE SUMTER COUNTY JAIL. This letter, dated September 13, was sent from the jail where the four young men are incarcerated. It was smuggled out, since they are not allowed to send letters nor to receive them.

To Whom it May Concern:

I am writing from the Sumter County jail in Americus, Georgia, where I have been incarcerated for the past 37 days. My name is Ralph Allen and I am a white student on leave from Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, where I completed two and one half years of study toward my BA degree. For a little over a year now I have been working with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Southwest Georgia.

On the evening of August 8, I attended a mass meeting of the Sumter County Movement, an organization of Sumter County Negroes formed to direct long years of black discontent into channels of peaceful direct action. At the meeting, which was held at a Negro church, I talked about the importance of registering black voters in conjunction with recent waves of demonstrations which had swept the city under the auspices of the movement. After the meeting, I walked toward the center of the Negro section of town with a group of black friends. We were looking for the SNCC car and for a fellow SNCC worker, Don Harris of the Bronx, New York. As we neared the intersection above the church where the meeting had been held, there were two groups of Negroes lined up on the sidewalks on either side of the street, and a group of police standing in and across the intersection. The Negroes began singing, so I deliberately held back, thinking that I did not want to risk arrest because I was supposed to transport people to the courthouse to register to vote the next day.

However, as I approached the intersection I saw the police arrest Don Harris, a Negro who has been working with the movement in Americus for many months. When the police arrested Don, he sat down in an attitude of peaceful non-cooperation. Then, as people began to surge into the street, I walked up to the intersection and asked some people to move back onto the sidewalk unless they wanted to be arrested with Don, and to tell them that if they wanted to be arrested with Don, they should sit in the street with him. Then I again retreated back down the street from the intersection. As I did two things happened: a squad car arrived to take Don to jail and someone began throwing what appeared to be bricks and bottles. These missles did not come from the demonstrators but from behind a group of buildings which face into the intersectic

Police then began to wade into the crowd of demonstrators with clubs driving them back down the street with me, while someone in plain clothes stood at the intersection firing a pistol in the air. As people came by me, I stepped back off the sidewalk to let them pass. Then the city marshall charged me from across the street and hit me a couple of times on the back and shoulders with a small object before I could back away out of his range. I then noticed

another white SNCC worker, John Perdew, as the marshall attacked him. After beating Perdew up for a few seconds, he came after me and hit me twice on the head with a billy club before I turned away again.

Then he said, "When I say 'run' you'd better run, you nigger-lovin' son of a bitch."

He then proceeded to drive Perdew and me behind a group of buildings through the parking lot and back into the intersection with repeated licks of his billy about our head and shoulders. Once in the intersection I was surrounded by a group of city police. One of them was yelling at me and wanted to beat me some more, but the others calmed him down. My head was streaming blood. I asked one of the police if I were under arrest and one of them said, 'Yes.' I asked, what for, and was told, "Disorderly conduct." I was taken to the city jail and then to the hospital where my head was partly shaven and patched.

The following day Don Harris, John Perdew, Sally Mae Durham and Junior MacDaniels (the latter two from Americus) and I were moved to the Sumter County jail. A few days later we were told that all five of us were charged with "assault and battery," "rioting," "unlawful assembly," and "interfering with a lawful arrest." Don, John and I were charged with "inciting an insurrection," a capital offense.

About a week later, we were taken to a hearing where our lawyer, C. B. King of Albany, Georgia, was consistently overruled. The hearing served to indicate only that the state will continue to hold us in jail despite what appears to be utter lack of evidence. Don, John and I are being held without bond. Eight peace warrants have also been lodged against us, totalling $40,000 for each of us, or $120,000. We are scheduled to appear before the Superior Court in November, when the term opens.

s/ Ralph Allen

SOME FACTS ON THE BASIS FOR FEDERAL ACTION

Section 242 of the U. S. Criminal Code creates a legal basis for federal prosecution of: "Whoever, under color of any law ... willfully subjects... any inhabitant of any State... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States..."

A trial on this basis, not involving misdemeanors, does not even require indictments from a grand jury. Prosecution may take place by the presentation of information by the Justice Department.

Within the present administrative machinery for enforcing federal law, on the advice or order of the Justice Department, the U. S. Attorney of a judicial district may file a civil suit (this may also be done by a Civil Rights Division lawyer from the Department) asking that the federal court issue an injunction to forbid specified parties from engaging in certain practices depriving individuals of constitutional rights.

The "Albany Report," by Howard Zinn (former professor at Spelman College) published by the Southern Regional Council and reported in the New York Times in 1962, notes, "In the Debs case of 1895 there was no specific legislative basis for an injunction, yet the Supreme Court ruled that the federal government could get one, saying: "Every government...has a right to apply to its own courts" in matters which the Constitution has entrusted to the care of the national government. The Court said: "The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the Constitution to its care."

In a letter to the New York Times, dated September 19, Howard Zinn, along with Murray Kempton, editor of the New Republic, and Professor Thomas Pettigrew, a specialist in race relations at Harvard, propose the formation of "special federal force of civil rights agents -- E-Me -- for equality." They suggest the creation of the special force by presidential order with "several thousand federal agents (similar to the T-men of the Treasury Department, who also have a single function) to stand permanent guard throughout the Deep South in the protection of the constitutional rights of the people in that region. This force would have the authority to make arrests on the spot (unlike the FBI, which apparently can only stand by and take notes while people are beaten) the moment a move is made to violate the Fourteenth Amendment ...The President, at this moment, has constitutional and statutory basis for creating such a force and giving it such authority," despite his insistence that more legislative authorization is needed from Congress, they state.

The letter continues: "The old statute used by Eisenhower in the Little Rock situation says the President 'by using the militia or the armed forces, or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary' to protect the constitutional rights of a state's inhabitants if local officials 'are unable, fail or refuse' to protect them."

Attorney Arthur B. Caldwell, Assistant to Burke Marshall, Head of the Civil Rights Division, Justice Department, stated: "It is the deprivation of these Federally protected rights by a law enforcement agent acting under color of law that calls for investigation by the FBI and prosecution by the Department of Justice...If the investigation indicates that the law has been violated the Civil Rights Division directs the United States Attorney of the appropriate district to present the facts to a grand jury where an indictment may be returned. If the grand jury does not indict, the United States Attorney prosecutes the case in the local Federal District Court." ("The Federal Government and Civil Rights," released from the Justice Department, July 23, 1963.)

* * * *

"If these four young men must remain in jail for two-four years until the case reaches the Supreme Court, it will rest on the conscience of every American who failed to urge immediate federal prosecution of Sumter County officials." --- John Lewis, Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

EXCERPTS FROM ELEVEN AMERICUS AFFIDAVITS

Lorine Sanders, being duly sworn deposes and says:

I was arrested July 19 with 42 others while on the way to the City Hall to protest the arrest of the seven people that were arrested for trying to purchase tickets at the Martin Theater. The group consisted of eighteen young adults and twenty-four adults...While the group was standing and singing, Chief Chambliss with three officers, Sheriff Chappell, and a number of state troopers; Chief Chambliss said: "All right, you people are under arrest." He had not told us to dispers All of us sat down except two other people. A girl, Lena Turner, stood reading a bible and a boy knelt. Sheriff Chappell screamed to the boy, "Sit down, nigger, with the rest of the crowd." He then looked at the girl and said, "You sit down, too. You feel like a frog too. Jump, damn it."... I spent fifty-two days and fifty-three nights in the city jail of Americus..."

Robertina Freeman, being duly sworn deposes and says:

I am 13 years old and was in Leesburg stockade from August 21 to ugust 31...There were two toilets and they were stopped up when I got here. They wouldn't work. At first they had to use them because hey had nothing else...But soon they were overflowing and couldn't be sed anymore. Then the girls started urinating in the drain near the ower...The very next day the guards took away our remaining beds ecause we were singing and praying. So then we started sleeping on the floor with no mattresses, no beds, no blankets, no sheets, no nothing. The floor was wet with the waste material from when they had been dragging the mattresses out of the cell...

Lorena Barnum being duly sworn deposes and says:

I am eleven years old...The only water available came from the shower. There were two tin cups for the 32 children. The water was warm and sometimes hot. It tasted rusty and sometimes looked cloudy. The shower was so filthy where you had to walk with your shoes off that no one took showers when I was there...One late evening two of the girls were sick. One girl had a bad heart and the other a bad appendix. One girl was trembling so bad and the other was crying and asking for help so we called for the guard. He ignored us for about 15 minutes and when he came, he said that he wouldn't come again until the other white man would come home. We called again and after several hours the other man came. He said there was nothing wrong with the girls. He said "If they aren't dead by morning, we'll come and look at them again."

Bobby Lee Jones, being duly sworn deposes and says:

I am 19 years old... Several particular incidents occurred. When e were in the City Jail of Americus one night they brought in about 15 irls who had been demonstrating. They had been burned by cow prods nd were sore from being hit. They put all the girls in a room about x12 where they were refused medical care and where they remained for bout 2 days...

SEP 26 1963

WBC
JMV
RTB

SPECIAL REPORT FROM:
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
688-0331

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 24, 1963

A M E R I C U S, G E O R G I A

ACTION MEMO ON AMERICUS, GEORGIA

The enclosed fact sheet on Americus, Georgia is the story of four young college students in an Americus jail who are waiting for the courts to decide whether they should die for their integration activities.

It is also the story of legal terror and police brutality under the silent surveillance and acquiescence of the federal government in a city which has systematically denied its Negro citizens the right to anything except the right to walk in fear.

THIS IS WHAT YOU CAN DO:

1. Organize or participate in a demonstration to be held on your campus or in your community in early October. The demonstration should:

   a) Protest the failure of the Justice Department to prosecute the perpetrators of absurd charges and exorbitantly high bonds in Sumter County against SNCC workers. (See the enclosed fact sheet on the basis for federal intervention.)

   b) Protest police brutality in the South and the lack of federal action to prevent it.

2. Contact your local Congressmen and Senators urging them to pressure the Justice Department for federal prosecution the U. S. Criminal Code, Section 242, Title 18 (see fact sheet on federal intervention

   Congressmen from the home states of the three young men have asked the Justice Department to investigate. Senators Allott and Dominic and Representative Rogers of Colorado have asked on behalf of John Perdew. In New York Senator Javits and Congressman Fitz Ryan have done the same. Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts has also entered a plea with the Department of Justice. We believe that in this length of time investigation should be conclusive, and that prosecution is now in order.

3. Conduct an emergency fund drive to attain more funds for legal help to free the young men. Send to SNCC, earmarked for the Americus insurrection cases.

4. a) Send telegrams to President Kennedy, Attorney General Kennedy and the Justice Department protesting the failure of the federal government to stop police brutality in the South in reprisal for voter efforts and nonviolent demonstrations, and demanding federal prosecution.

   b) Wire your local Congressmen asking them to pressure for federal prosecution (see fact sheet).

   c) Send telegrams to Georgia Governor Carl Sanders asking him to use state channels to halt the denial of basic freedoms to the citizens of Americus and SNCC workers.

5. Make a personal visit or phone to your local newspaper asking for cogent coverage of the Americus story, and asking for coverage of your activities in conjunction with Atlanta efforts.

6. Arrange now to have representatives from local action groups, campus affiliates of SNCC, Friends groups, and representatives from religi and human relations agencies with which you are affiliated at a hea ing on police brutality to be held in Washington, D. C. The hearing sponsored by the National Council of Churches, will be held at the end of October or beginning of November. Details will be announced.

For further information contact

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
688-0331

"We Shall Overcome"

SEP 25 1963

WBV
JMV
RTBL

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
8½ Raymond St. NW
Atlanta, Georgia

SNCC PERSONNEL POLICY

1. The Executive Secretary is responsible for the functioning of SNCC personnel. He is assisted by a Staff Coordinator who will carry out the administrative work related to the personnel.

11. Hiring:

1. The Personnel Committee of SNCC will hold regular meetings. Staff may be hired on a temporary basis by the Executive Secretary and will be reviewed and hired on a permanent basis by the Personnel Committee. In the absence of the full committee, the Executive Secretary, the Chairman, the Staff Coordinator, Miss Ella Baker and Mr. Willie Paul Berrien are responsible for hiring, subject to review when the full committee meets.

2. The Staff Coordinator will be responsible for the dispersal of application forms for work with SNCC. None will be hired without returning this form to the SNCC office. When the form is received, the applicant will be interviewed by a member of the SNCC staff or Coordinating Committee and an evaluation given to the Staff Coordinator.

3. The Staff Coordinator, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, will be responsible for the placing of office staff. Project Directors will be consulted before staff are placed with their projects.

4. There will be two categories of field staff:

a. Field Secretary-- a seasoned worker capable of running a project or doing independent work in a crisis area.

b. Field Worker--a probationary worker. His work shall be reviewed at the end of one month, again after two more months, and again after three more months time. The personnel committee will then decide if this worker should be made a field secretary. The Staff Coordinator shall handle the administrative work of securing evaluation of the field staff from the Field Secretaries or Project Directors.

5. Volunteer workers who are residents of local areas may be recruited by Field Secretaries or Project Directors and their names sent to the Atlanta Office.

6. Hiring of summer workers: All applications for summer work with SNCC must be in the Atlanta office two weeks before the annual meeting conference. All applicants must be present at the conference for interviews. The Personnel Committee will meet following the conference to decide on applicants and their placement.

111. Pay for SNCC Staff:

1. Pay will be on the basis of need.
2. The maximum pay for any staff person will be $45.00 per week.
3. Married staff shall receive a maximum of $65.00 per week and $10.00 per child.
4. Every staff person shall be paid a minimum of $10.00 per week. If he has independent income he shall return the pay to SNCC as a donation. If payroll is not met, records will be kept and back pay returned when funds are available.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
8½ Raymond st. NW
Atlanta 14, Ga.

DECISIONS MADEAT MEETING OF SNCC
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE--ATLANTA, SEPT. 6-9

1. Priorities for Winter
   a) Mississippi Project
   b) Recruitment of staff
   c) Creating campus protest groups which will move out into the community in their action programs

   Other programs will be continued.

2. Guidelines for making decisions on expansion and priorities in the next few months.

   a) Do we have competent people to handle the project?

   b) There should be a clear idea of our reason for going into an area and for a follow-up program: Guiding questions should be: What places will make for basic changes in the South? Where are the strategic points wherethe structure can be broken and how will we do it?

   c) SNCC must be responsive to requests for help from local areas. When staff is sent in at the request of local groups the emphasis must be on leadership training and development. For this task SNCC must develop a mobile project (a short term task force).

*

3. Mississippi Project: A proposal for Mississippi programming and goals presented by Bob Moses was accepted.

   a) SNCC will launch a One Man One Vote campaign in Mississippi immediately.

   b) Sufficient personnel will be moved to Mississippi to implement this decision.

   d) A committee composed of Bob Moses, John Lewis, Jim Forman, and Ella Baker will deal with the implementation of these decisions and will report at the Coordinating Committee meeting.

4. Organizing in the South on Campuses

   The Southern Campus Coordinator's report was accepted:

   a) Four field secretaries will be hired as soon as possible to travel to campuses.

   b.) Their work will be coordinated through the Atlanta office.

   c) They will work on local organizing for civil rights and will also work with campus civil liberties issues.

Concentration of recruitment and concentration on organizing will be in the Carolina's and Virginia, since that is where the bulk of the Negro colleges are located.

Attention will be given to the creation of Work-Study programs on campuses after the pattern of the Miles and Tougaloo projects. Campus Coordinator will secure a copy of the proposal and see that it is circulated to the Coordinating Committee, staff, and campus travellers.

*

Details will be sent to you in a mailing soon.

Specific assignments for work on recruitment and campus organizing were made to be followed up by Campus Coordinator.

5. March on Washington

a) SNCC will continue to support the March Committee and March demands.

b) Eleanor Holmes will be SNCC representative to the March Committee.

c) SNCC will support People's Congress plan and 100 cities demonstrations.

The representative was instructed to:

a) Press for connecting local demonstrations to march demands and getting March Committee support for local protests.

b) Send a memo to the Executive Committee reporting on decisions made at each March Committee meeting.

c) Attempt to secure buses for transportation to the Congress which could be used in the South after the Congress.

6. Jobs Project

A proposal presented by Bill Mahoney for a project on economic problems was accepted.

a) A Washington office will be established.

b) This office will deal with employment and economic programs in areas where SNCC is working.

c) The office will also deal with SNCC news and other liason needs in Washington.

d) The personnel committee will fill the post.

7. Albany and Americus, Ga. Protest Campaigns

A plan for a protest march in or around Americus, Georgia was accepted. The March will take place on October 5. A committee composed of John Lewis, Jim Forman, Julian Bond, Michael Sayer, Eleanor Holmes, Charles Sherrod, and Bill Mahoney will map details for the March from the plan accepted by the Executive Committee.

8. New Projects

a) A plan for a voter registration project in Southeast Atlanta was accepted.

b) The Executive Secretary was instructed to plan for and attempt to secure funds for a voter registration project in North Carolina.

c) The Executive Secretary was instructed to begin work on developing a voter registration project in East Texas.

9. Northern Contacts

a) Someone will be hired as soon as possible to travel in the North with the specific pupose of working with and helping set up Friends of SNCC groups.

b) Work should begin with the Chicago Friends of SNCC toward setting up a conference or meeting for Northern SNCC supporters.

c) Policy for Friends of SNCC groups:
Friends groups should concentrate on support for the South as we do not have resources to coordinate or direct Northern action programs. The Executive Secretary will have discretion in recognizing groups supporting SNCC as official Friends of SNCC groups.

10. Danville, Virginia
The Danville project will be continued with particular emphasis on economic situation (discrimination in employment, labor organizing, boycotts of Dan River Mill, etc.).

11. Southern Conference Education Fund Grant
A grant from SCEF was accepted to provide funds for the hiring of one staff person to work with white students.

12. Scholarship Aid
Applications were reviewed for scholarship help and scholarships were granted to the applicants, to be followed up by the Staff Coordinator.

13. Personnel Decisions
The personnel committee report was accepted and additions made.
See attached sheet for personnel policies as accepted by the Executive Committee.

14. Executive Secretary's Report on fund raising was accepted.
(see attached outline of report)

15. Financial Report Accepted.

	Jan. 1-July 31, 1963	
Financial statement:	Total Receipts	142,208.03
	Cash payments	116,518.73
	Cash balance	26,333.00

Recommendations of the financial department regarding field personnel were accepted and the financial department was instructed to relay decisions to the field staff.

16. There will be a Fall Leadership Conference in Washington, D.C., Thanksgiving weekend and the theme of the Conference will be Food and Jobs.

(Full minutes of the Executive Committee meeting are available in the Atlanta office for the Coordinating Committee if they wish to see them.)

Current balance (September 22) around $5000.00.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
8½ Raymond St. NW
Atlanta 14, Ga.

Report of Executive Secretary

The essential points I would like to cover in this report are:

1. General Comments On Fund Raising
   - Nat Cole Benefit
   - Contacts in Hollywood Community
   - October 5th Concert
   - Role of the Folk Singers
   - The Freedom Singers
   - Special Projects with volunteer fund raisers

2. Scholarship Fund
   - Tougaloo and Miles College Work-Study Project
   - Grant from United Council of Civil Rights Organizations
   - Incorporation of Student Aid Society

3. Legal Aid
   - Howard Moore and the Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
   - National Council of Churches and Bonds

4. Promotion and Publicity
   - Photographic Exhibits
   - Photographic Book
   - Stamps and Cars for Freedom
   - Albany Defense Situation

5. Voter Education Project

6. Approval or Rejection of Grant from Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc.

7. General Comments on the Role of SNCC groups and staff personnel
   - The need for staff people to see themselves as organizers
   - Elimination of overfeeding projects
   - The need for local protest groups to hold regional and state conferences
   - Note improvement of communication between groups

8. Fall Leadership Conference - Approval or Rejection

9. Findings of the Personnel Committee

10. The need for the staff to do more writing.

SPECIAL FACT SHEET, SELMA ALABAMA
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September, 1963

ALABAMA OFFICIALS ARREST NEGROES
TRYING TO GET VOTE

Selma, Alabama, Sept. 25--SNCC Chairman John Lewis was arrested here today with 28 Selma University students who were peacefully demonstrating their belief that every man should have the vote.

The arrests today continued the pattern of state and local harassment of Selma Negro efforts to register voters, obtain fair employment opportunities, and lunch counter integration.

The SNCC project in Selma began in February, 1963. The Trailways Bus Station is the only desegregated public facility in Dallas County, of which Selma is the county seat. Dallas County is more than 57 percent Negro.

In 1961 the Justice Department filed a suit against local registrars to enjoin them from intimidating or discriminating against Negroes attempting to vote. The 1961 United States Civil Rights Commission Report, Voting, stated that only 0.9 per cent of the 15,115 voting age Negroes were registered to vote in 1960. In contrast, 64 percent of voting age whites are registered.

Negroes may not walk in the streets, hold mass meetings, or picket peacefully without being under constant surveillance by local, county and state law officers. In addition more than 300 local white citizens under the direction of Sheriff Jim Clark have been deputized into a special posse which has the authorization to carry weapons and make arrests.

SNCC intensified its freedom drive in the last two weeks. This is what happened:

September 16 - Five Negro students were arrested during a sit-in demonstration here. Two others were beaten, one by the store owner in a sit-in. Sixty-three other youths--including SNCC workers Worth Long and Benny Tucker--were arrested during a march staged into downtown Selma.

September 17 - SNCC worker Worth Long reported he was beaten in the Dallas County jail by Deputy Sheriff W. T. Marvel in front of 22 other jailed demonstrators. Long was released from jail this morning when charges against him were dropped.

September 18 - Picketing by young Negroes continued.

September 19 - Twenty-three Negro students managed to make applications for library cards at the all-white city library before it closed for "inventory."

September 20 - Twenty-five more students made applications before the public library closed again.

September 21 - The Air Force refused to act on a request from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee that Selma be declared off-limits for personnel from Craig Air Force Base. The request was made by Worth Long, student leader Celophus Hobbs, and Mrs. Amelia Boynton, in a conference with Craig Commander Colonel Richard Ault on Monday, September 16. Ault refused, and SNCC Chairman John Lewis in Atlanta appealed to Secretary Defense Robert McNamara. The Department issued a refusal, stating, "The commander may not intervene in behalf of persons not under his command."

September 25 - John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, was jailed with 2[illegible] others while carrying picket signs which said, "Voter Registion Without Intimidation," and "One Man, One Vote." The demonstrators were arrested by Colonel Al Lingo, Head of the Department of Public Safety. This was Lewis' 26th arrest for civil rights demonstrations.

SUGGESTED ACTION: Protest to the Justice Department! Demand that they enforce the First, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. The Federal government has the power to protect the right to register to vote under the Civil Rights Act of 1960. They have the power to protect the First Amendment rights of peaceful assembly and protest and the right to equal protection under the law under Section 242, Title 18 of the U. S. Criminal Code.

Hold demonstrations in which the issues of "One Man, One Vote," and "Voter Registration Without Intimidation" are presented. Use the information on Selma in leaflets and speeches. Direct attention to the role the Federal Government can play in protecting Southern Negroes, if it wants to do so.

Contact local news media and wire services to ask for the latest information about Selma, Alabama. If they are unfamiliar with the story, have information to feed them.

* Dallas is the County where the White Citizens Council said,

> "Ask yourself this important question: What have I personally done to Maintain Segregation?"

* Dallas is the County where 22 business and civic leaders said,

> "...Responsible Negro leaders should take immediate steps to put down agitation among their people. In this effort, they can count upon the full cooperation of our white citizens, the governmental bodies of our city and county and all of our law enforcement facilities..."
>
> advertisements in Selma Times-Journal

SPECIAL REPORT from
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 26, 1963

SPECIAL REPORT:

SELMA, ALABAMA

Selma is located on the bluffs of the Alabama River. It is the county seat of Dallas County, the seventh largest in population of Alabama's 68 counties. "Selma is now a little country town that is typical of most small Southern towns," states M.B. Owen in Our State Alabama.

During the Civil War, Selma was one of the most important military depots in the lower states of the Confederacy. Today it is the birthplace and stronghold of the White Citizens Council in Alabama.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) first went into Selma in the fall of 1962. The SNCC project began in February 1963.

This fact sheet on Selma, Alabama is the story of tyranny in Dallas County. It is also a report on the patterns of police brutality, beatings, arrests and harrassment of people who want to gain the vote and achieve full status as citizens of America.

FACT SHEET

The majority of the residents of Dallas County are Negro (57.7 percent,) the minority (42.3 percent) white. But only 0.9 percent of the eligible Negroes are registered to vote, states the Civil Rights Commission Report, Voting, (1961). Registration of eligible whites is 64 percent.

Adjoining Wilcox County has never had a Negro voter, according to the Commission, although 78 percent of the county's population is Negro. Lowndes County, which also borders Dallas County, has never had a Negro voter.

The 1961 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Report on Voting says:

> Testimony at the Commission's Alabama hearing covered economic pressures and registrar's discriminatory practices which prevented Negroes from voting in this county (Dallas). ...In April 1961 the Department of Justice filed suit to enjoin such practices. The suit has not yet come to trail.

Two and a half years have passed since the suit was filed. In the meantime, conditions have not changed.

CONTRABAND MILITIA INTIMIDATES PROTESTERS

The County Sheriff's Department, under the direction of Sheriff Jim Clark, (who has attended every mass meeting held by SNCC, the Dallas County Voters League or the Dallas County Improvement Association, with his gun on his hip and frequently, an electric cattle prodder in hand) maintains a 300 men strong militia.

This specially deputized posse was used to hinder union activity in Dallas County (there is only one union there now) and has been used to intimidate Negroes at mass meetings. At least one hundred of these deputies wear old army fatigues and helmets and boots. They are empowered to carry weapons and make arrests--one struck 23 year old Willie Robertson from behind on September 16 as he was leaving a sit-in at Carter-Walgreen's Drug Store in Selma; he required seven stitiches.

On September 23, the Selma Times-Journal reported that at least 50 state patrolmen, headed by Al Lingo of the state Department of Public Safety, had come into the town at Sheriff Clark's request. For the past four days, at the time of this writing, the state patrol has kept the First Baptist Church--at which mass meetings have been held and from which some demonstrations have originated--surrounded. The Montgomery Advertiser reported today that 17 cars of state police aided in halting a picket of 28 students on September 25.

Prior to his arrest on Sept. 24, SNCC Staff Coordinator Worth Long stated, "Selma is in a state of siege. Everywhere you look you see state patrolmen or members of the special posse brandishing clubs and cattle prods."

To date, about 100 high school students and students at Selma University (Negro) have been arrested on charges of "truancy." Police have stopped students wherever they have gathered, or while they walked along the street, and arrested them for "truancy."

ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TO EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Trailways bus station is the only desegregated public facility in the county. There is no Greyhound line.

52 percent of the Dallas County families have an income of less than $3,000, or less than $54 a week. However, 6 percent of the families have an income of $10,000 or more. In 1959, some 750 families possessed about $3,500,000 in income.

The president of one of the largest manufacturing companies in Selma is also the president of the county's White Citizen's Council. Reginald Robinson, a field secretary for SNCC reported in the fall of 1962 that, "Businessmess who do not support the White Citizens Council cannot make loans in the lacal bank. I was told that members of the Council are working in key positions in banks and the city government."

With the white power structure connected to the Citizens Council, and with the U.S. Armed Forces Defense Bases maintaining a supporting position in maintaining the racial status quo of this black belt county, the hope of fair employment for Negroes is dim indeed. The USO itself does not admit Negro servicemen.

The Commander of Craig Air Force Base has thus far refused to direct his attention to the rigid segregation policies which affect both the citizens of Selma, and the men under his command. Secretary of Defense McNamara's June 6, 1963 Directive makes it clear that, "Every military commander has the responsiblity to oppose discriminatory practices affecting his men and their dependents, not only in areas under his immediate control, but also in nearby communities where they may live or gather in off-duty hours....The commander of a base, therefore, has the responsibility...to declare off-limits communities in which discrimination exists."

A dairy company, Clover Leaf Cream, which supplies products to Craig Air Force Base, has a government contract. It hires no Negroes.

"ONE MAN - ONE VOTE"

The first demand of the Negro community in Salma is for "Voter Registration without Intimidation." The Selma movement has adopted the SNCC slogan "One Man - One Vote" as its own.

Other demands at present call for fair employment practices; the release of all demonstrators and dropping of charges; and the integration of public facilities.

The Negroes of Selma and Dallas County are politically impotent without the vote. They have no way of influencing the choice of those who hold public office, even though they are in the majority.

Further, they have no channels for redress of grievences. It is not possible for them to appeal to the sensibilities of influential whites to pressure city officials to relieve the suppression of First Amendment freedoms for the Negro community. The leading businessmen of Selma placed a full-page advertisement in the Selma Times Journal on September 22, 1963, which makes clear the connection between business interests and the "inherently unequal" system of segregation. (see Appendix I)

They cannot turn to the average white citizenry when between 200 to 500 white males in the town are deputized in a special vigilante force.

They cannot go to local and county law enforcement officials, who have made it plain that they are there, not to protect rights of protest and the vote, but to keep down any dissent or any concerted attempts to get the vote. On September 24, billy clubs and electric cattle prodders were used on bystanders who were forced off Sylvan Street in front of the First Baptist Church. They had not been demonstrating.

The Negroes cannot hope for the protection of the Federal Government which, at best, filed suit two years merely to enjoin the registrar's practices. On the basis of past experience, there is little hope that the Federal Government will now prosecute those who are now depriving Selma Negroes of their constituional rights.

PRESENT DAY LYNCHING METHODS USED

Between April 1882 and January 1913, there were 21 lynchings (reported) in Dallas County. All of the victims were Negroes. The Dallas Gazette carried the following notation on Novemeber 24, 1859:

> Because so many slave crimes were punishable by death a relatively large number of executions occurred. They were morbid and horrible spectacles.... Often they were held on the plantation where the crime had been committed and all the slaves from the surrounding countryside were required to attend, so that the full impact of the fearful consequences of wrong-doing might sink deep into their minds.

The consequences of wrong-doing today take the form of beatings, shots in the night, and state-organized police brutality. The following is a brief chronology of harrassment of voter registration and protest efforts during 1963.

April 17--Voter registration worker Lonnie Brown reported today that "persons unknown" fired two shotgun blasts into his home.

June 12--SNCC voter registration worker Bernard Lafayette, 22, was beaten by two white men in front of his house after he answered their plea to help push a stalled car. Lafayette had two stitches taken in his head after the beating.

June 17--A young voter registration worker for SNCC was punched and shoved by a Deputy Sheriff here today. Bossie Reese, 19, was "literally thrown" into the sheriff's office while he

watched Negroes take a registration test. He was arrested and charged with "failure to obey an officer" and "resisting arrest."

July 12--Bosse Reese was tried and convicted of "conduct calculated to breach the peace."

July 23--16 year old SNCC worker Alexander Brown was arrested here two days before he was scheduled to testify at a Justice Department hearing on discrimination against Negro voters in Dallas County. Brown, who was arrested by Sheriff Jim Clark, was charged with "false identity."

September 15--Five Negro students were arrested during a sit-in demonstration here. Two others were beaten by bystanders during sit-ins; one of them Lula Brown, 15, was knocked off a lunch counter stool by the owner of the Carter-Walgreen Drug Store. She was shocked by an electric cattle prodder by a man believed to be a member of the special posse. 63 other youths--including SNCC Staff Coordinator Worth Long and local SNCC worker Benny Tucker--were arrested during a march staged into downtown Selma. Long and Tucker were picked out of the crowd by Sheriff Clark.

September 17--SNCC worker Worth Long, 27, reported he was beaten in the county jail by Deputy Sheriff W.T. Marvell in front of 22 arrested demonstrators who witnessed the beating, on September 16. Long was released from jail this morning when charges were dropped because he was not in the demonstration but watching it.

Septebmer 18--Demonstrations continued with picketing by young Negroes. SNCC worker Wilson Brown was arrested as he stood watching a picket at the Carter-Walgreen Drug Store. He was wearing a t-shirt with "don't buy downtown" printed on it, to emphasize the selective buying campaign which got underway last week.

September 20--The boycott of classes by Negro students continues here for the fifth day. Between 500 and 1,000 students have remained out of school to protest segregation in the public schools. 25 more students make applications at the library before it closes again.

September 21--The Air Force refused today to act on a request from SNCC that Selma be declard off-limits for personnel from Craig Air Force Base because of discrimination in the city. The request was made by SNCC worker Worth Long, Selma student leader Celophus Hobbs and Mrs. Amelia Boyngton, a local businesswoman, in a conference with Craig Commander, Colonel Richard Ault. When Ault refused, SNCC Chairman John Lewis in Atlanta wired the defense Department in Washington. The Department also refused to act on the request.

September 23--50 state patrolmen headed by Al Lingo surrounded mass meetings at the Brown Chapel A.M.E. and First Baptist

Churches as SNCC Chairman John Lewis spoke. SNCC worker Benny Tucker, 21, a clergyman, sought sanctuary in the Baptist church when he learned of a warrant out for his arrest.

September 24--Police arrested Worth Long and Rev. Benny Tucker in the middle of a prayer led by Tucker at First Baptist Church. Tucker was charged with "contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile," (bond: $2,500) and Long was charged with "interfering with arrest," (bond:$2,500). A total of 122 young Negroes were arrested for "unlawful assembly" as they started walking toward the downtown area. 85 others were picked up earlier on charges of "truancy" when they left school.

September 25--John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, was jailed here with 27 students from Selma University. Lewis, the first to be jailed, was leading a picket at the county courthouse demanding "Voter Registration Without Intimidation," and "One Man - One Vote."

* * * * * * *

For further information contact:

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

"ONE MAN - ONE VOTE"

* * * * * * *

The attached advertisement for the Dallas County White Citizens appeared in the Selma Times-Journal on June 9, 1963.

ASK YOURSELF THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION:

What have I personally done to Maintain Segregation?

If the answer disturbs you, probe deeper and decide what you are willing to do to preserve racial harmony in Selma and Dallas County.

Is it worth four dollars to prevent a "Birmingham" here? That's what it costs to be a member of your Citizens Council, whose efforts are not thwarted by courts which give sit-in demonstrators legal immunity, prevent school boards from expelling students who participate in mob activities and would place federal referees at the board of voter registrars.

Law enforcement can be called only after these things occur, but your Citizens Council prevents them from happening.

Why else did only 350 Negroes attend a so-called mass voter registration meeting that outside agitators worked 60 days to organize in Selma?

Gov. Wallace told a state meeting of the council three weeks ago: "You are doing a wonderful job, but you should speak with the united voice of 100,000 persons. Go back home and get more members."

Gov. Wallace stands in the University doorway next Tuesday facing possible ten years imprisonment for violating a federal injunction.

Is it worth four dollars to you to prevent sit-ins, mob marches and wholesale Negro voter registration efforts in Selma?

If so, prove your dedication by joining and supporting the work of the Dallas County Citizens Council today. Six dollars will make both you and your wife members of an organization which has already given Selma nine years of Racial Harmony since "Black Monday."

Send Your Check To THE DALLAS COUNTY

Citizens Council

SELMA, ALABAMA

YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS GOOD FOR 12 MONTHS

The fund appeal for the Dallas County Citizen's Council of Selma, Alabama on the other side of this sheet directly affects the two boys above as it affects you.

the fund appeal appeared in the SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL. Its readers will heed the plea to "prevent sit-ins, mob marches and wholesale Negro voter registration in Selma."

Its readers will prove their dedication "by joining and supporting the work of the Dallas County Citizens Council today."

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee also has an active program in Dallas County and in neighboring Wilcox County.

Bernard LaFayette, a 22 years old minister and his wife, Colia, have been working out of Selma since January, 1963. They have set up six voter education classes in Dallas and Wilcox Counties, and in April, accompanied the first group of Negroes to ever attempt to register in Wilcox County to the courthouse there. Significantly, no county officials--sheriff, registrar, or judge--were to be found.

When SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman spoke at a Selma mass meeting in May, 500 white men in cars surrounded the church and kept a crowd of 300 Negroes inside until midnight.

Three weeks ago, 19-years-old Bosie Reese, a local youth who has been working with the LaFayettes, was roughed up and arrested by a deputy sheriff when he accompanied some Negroes to the registrar's office.

LaFayette was beaten by two white men in June after he answered their call for help with a stalled car.

Now four other local people have joined the LaFayettes in the vote drive. One is a minister, fired from his job when his employer learned he had been attending voter registration meetings.

Others have also lost their jobs because they want to register and vote.

But LaFayette - and other Alabama Negroes (who in Wilcox County are 0% of the registered voters but 77.9% of the population) - will continue to try to become real American citizens.

But they need your help.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER, 1963

OCT 4 1963

SNCC CHAIRMAN AND DICK GREGORY'S WIFE CONVICTED

SELMA, ALABAMA, October 2--Five persons were convicted in the Dallas County Court today including John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the wife of comedian Dick Gregory.

Lewis was found guilty of "unlawful assembly" and sentenced to 180 days and $300 fine. Appeal bond was set at $1,000 and a $1,000 peace bond was lodged.

Mrs. Lilian Gregory, 25, and her husband's person aide, Wolf Lawson, were found guilty of the same charge and received the same sentence. Their bonds and fine are also the same.

Lewis was arrested Sept. 25 as he led a group of 28 students from Selma University (Negro) who walked in front of the county courthouse carrying signs with the SNCC slogan, "One Man - One Vote." Mrs. Gregory and Lawson were arrested Sept. 27 as they walked wearing signs protesting alleged intimidation of Dallas County Negroes who try to register to vote.

James Forman, Executive Secretary of SNCC, stated here, "We are attempting to influence Negroes to vote in this county. The historic records of Alabama and Mississippi show that fear of reprisal for trying to vote will be overcome only by strong encouragement of the Negro community to continue attempts."

Forman wired Attorney General Robert Kennedy yesterday, asking for an immediate temporary restraining order on Sheriff Clark and other officials "who are interfering with peaceful picketing to encourage voter registration."

Forman urged the federal government to enjoin prosecution of voter drive workers arrested so far. The telegram also protested postponement, by Federal District Judge Thomas, of a Justice Departmen hearing on police brutality to have been held Oct. 3.

SNCC workers first went into Dallas County in the fall of 1962. The SNCC project began February 1963.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October, 1963

CAMBRIDGE VOTERS DEFEAT CITY CHARTER AMENDMENT FOR OPEN PUBLIC FACILITIES

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, October 2,- Cambridge voters defeated a city charter amendment today which would have required service to Negroes in restaurants, motels and hotels.

The decision, 1,994 votes"against"to 1,720 votes "for" raised the possibility that demonstrations in this Eastern Shore community of 12,000 would be renewed. National Guard troops have been garrisoned here since July because of violence which erupted during demonstrations.

In the all-Negro Second Ward, the vote was 587 in favor of the amendment and 32 against, Associated Press reported. Forty percent of the 1,535 registered Negro voters cast ballots, AP stated. While in white wards nearly 76 percent of those registered voted.

Mrs. Gloria Richardson, head of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee opposed participation in the referendum. She said public accomadations are a right inherent in citizenship and should not be subject to a vote.

Mayor Calvin W. Mowbray said, " We'll have to start all over again, so to speak." The mayor, the city council members and many civic leaders had campaigned for the amendment. They said they feared that Cambridge would suffer economically from renewed demonstrations.

"The measure was defeated largely in the Fourth Ward, a low-income white section where the Dorchester County Business and Citizens Association had been particularly active in its campaign against the measure. The vote in the Fourth Ward was 670 against and 157 in favor," the AP dispatch stated.

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NEWS RELEASE
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8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October, 1963

DANVILLE HALTS TRIAL TRANSFERS

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, - Authorities in Danville, Virginia have abandoned the most contreversial part of their massive legal attack on Negro protest demonstrations.

Danville's Corporation Court Judge Archibald Aiken has rescinded his order requiring 125 Negro defendents to be tried in out-of-town courts, some as far away as 150 miles from Danville.

Judge Aiken has been a figure of controversy in the Danville protests. He was seen on a street there wearing a revolver during anti-segregation protests, last June.

The charge was learned this week by the defendents and their lawyers when a brief was filed by the city here with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth District, which had heard arguments on the legality of the city's anti-protest moves.

The five-judge Appeals Court heard arguments September 23 on the Negroes' appeals from the decision of District Judge Thomas J. Michie.

Judge Michie refused to strike down Judge Aiken's demonstration ban, upheld the city's anti-picketing rule, and refused to grant an injunction against the Virginia Employment Commission, accused of stopping welfare checks to jailed demonstrators.

The United States Department of Justice and the American Civil Liberties Union were granted leave to file briefs supporting the Negroes' position.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), an Atlanta based student anti-segregation group, has been active in Danville since movement leaders there issued a call to SNCC for aid on June 8. SNCC Chariman John Lewis said Danville's racial situation is intensified " by examples of the worst police brutality in any Southern city, including Birmingham.

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ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
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688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October, 1963

ALBANY SIX SEEK CHANGE OF VENUE IN FEDERAL INDICTMENTS

MACON, GEORGIA, October 2 - Six anti-segregation movement leaders from Albany indicted by a Federal Grand jury here on perjury charges have asked that their trials be moved outside this federal court district.

United States District Court Judge W.A. Bootle said he will hear arguments before the trial, now set for October 21. All six entered not guilty pleas this week.

The charges against them arose from a grand jury investigation during which three others were indicted on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice.

Indicted on the perjury charges were: Slater King, acting president of the Albany Movement; Mrs. Eliza Jackson, recording secretay of the group; the Rev. Samuel B.Wells; Robert Thomas; Thomas C. Chatmon; and Joni Rabihowitz.

All are Negroes except Miss Rabinowitz,21, who is from New York. She worked with the Albany Movement this past summer as a field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinatinf Committee (SNCC).

They are charged with false testimony in an inquiry that led to charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice against Dr. W.G. Anderson, former head of the Albany Movement; Luther Woodall, Jr., and Robert Colbert. The conspiracy charges stem from the picketing and boycotting of a supermarket in Albany owned by a white man who served on a jury which voted against a Negro in a civil rights suit against a Georgia sheriff.

Dr. Anderson's attorneys also sought a change of venue and challenged the legality of the indictment on grounds that it was illegally drawn because too few Negroes were on the jury list.

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ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

OCT 4 1963

WBV
JM
RTB

N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER, 1963

RELEASE DENIED THREE HELD
ON CHARGES CARRYING DEATH PENALTY

AMERICUS, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 1-- A Superior Court Judge here today denied a defense attorney's motion for release of three civil rights workers facing charges which carry the death penalty.

Judge T.O. Marshall turned down a writ of habeus corpus filed by Albany attorney C.B. King on behalf of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field workers Don Harris, a Negro, Ralph Allen and John Perdew, both white. They are held without bond on state charges of "attempting to incite insurrection," a capital offense, which carries a possible death penalty.

Thomas McDaniel, a local Negro youth arrested with the SNCC workers during a singing demonstration on August 8, must also remain in jail as a result of Judge Marshall's decision. McDaniel is held under $20,000 bond on charges of unlawful rioting, unlawful assembly, obstruction of a lawful arrest and assault and battery.

Marshall approved King's request to remand Miss Sallie Mae Durham, 14, to juvenile court. Miss Durham had been held in Sumter County jail on the same charges as McDaniel, apparently because she gave her age as 17 when she was arrested.

King said he will appeal the writ denial to the State Supreme Court. A fourth civil rights worker, Zev Aleony of the Congress of Racial Equality, was not included in the writ motion.

-30-

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

N E W S R E L E A S E
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER, 1963

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL
DENIES "NO BRUTALITY" REPORT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, October 2--An official of the United States Department of Justice has told a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) worker that "any prior press reports that our investigations in Americus, Georgia, had been completed, and that no evidence of police brutality was found, are in error."

The official, Attorney Jerome K. Heilbron, writing for Civil Rights Division head Burke Marshall, told SNCC staffer Julian Bond "investigations are continuing."

Bond had sent Marshall copies of a report issued by the Sumter County movement detailing police brutality and intimidation of Negro demonstrators there.

Heilbron told Bond that investigations of charges of police brutality there were begun when the Justice Department received protest telegrams from SNCC.

On August 13, the Atlanta Constitution carried a wire service story quoting a Justice Department spokesman saying the Federal Bureau of Investigation report revealed no evidence of police brutality in Americus.

Four civil rights workers are facing charges there which carry the death penalty. The four - three from SNCC, one from CORE - are charged with "attempting to incite insurrection."

-30-

ONE MAN - ONE VOTE

N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER, 1963

DALLAS COUNTY POLICE HALT VOTE ACTIVITY

SELMA, ALABAMA, October 2--Ten more Negroes were arrested here yesterday as voter registration activity continued.

Four were arrested at the county courthouse as they walked with signs reading, "Register to Vote." Three were arrested at the Federal building, one as he stepped our of a car with a sign. All arrests were made by deputies of the Sheriff's department.

Two persons who walked with signs encouraging Negroes to register to vote at the federal post office were not arrested.

Tom Brown, workers for the Student Nonviolent Cocrdinating Committee, and Terry Shaw, President of the local Selma SNCC group, were arrested as they got out of a car at the First Baptist Church here. SNCC worker Prathia Hall said that city police told Claude Porter, owner of the car, that the two workers were arrested on Sheriff Jim Clark's orders. Brown was chargecd with "contributing to the delinquency of a minor," and Shaw with "unlawful assembly."

Rev. Lewis Anderson, minister at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, was arrested and charged with "contributing to the delinquency of a minor." Prathia Hall stated city police arrested him because of a warrant held by Sheriff Clark.

"Yesterday's arrests showed a new form of harrassment by Dallas County officials who are trying to deprive Negroes of their right to vote," said Miss Hall. "As they arrested these people, they would take them away one at a time, leaving the last one to bear the intimidation of onlookers alone."

About 320 persons have been arrested in Selma since Sept. 15 in connection with civil rights work.

58% of Dallas County is Negro. 64% of the eligible whites are registered to vote, but 0.9% of eligible Negroes are registered to vote according to the Civil Rights Commission.

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ONE MAN - ONE VOTE

N E W S R E L E A S E
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N. W.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER, 1963

ARKANSAS SNCC REGISTERES OVER 1300;
PINE BLUFF NEGRO RUNS FOR ALDERMAN

PINE BLUFF, ARK., OCT. 2--The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Arkansas vote drive this summer registered more than 1300 Negroes and a Pine Bluff Negro dentist has announced his candidacy for alderman, a SNCC worker here said today.

Bill Hansen, 24, head of SNCC's Arkansas Project, said that 1876 Negroes were registered in Jefferson County from early June through Oct. 1, when the books closed for the year. Hansen added that 428 Negroes were registered in neighboring Lincoln County during August and September by SNCC workers Noah Washington and James Jones.

Dr. W. L. Molette, a Pine Bluff Negro dentist, will run in the Nov. 5, city elections as an independent candidate for the Fourth Ward aldermanic post. Although Molette must be a resident of the Fourth Ward, he will have to run in an at-large or city-ward contest.

"The civil rights stimulus in the community," Hansen said, "has upped voter registration in Pine Bluff.

James Jones said that Lincoln County Sheriff Leo Connor told him that 200 more Negroes than usual had registered, in addition to the more than 400 brought in by SNCC efforts.

In Arkansas a person must pay his poll tax of one dollar every year in order to be registered. Pine Bluff is the seat of Jefferson County and Star City is the seat of Lincoln County. Both counties are nearly 50 per cent Negro in population.

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ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER, 1963

RELEASE DENIED THREE HELD
ON CHARGES CARRYING DEATH PENALTY

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-30-

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RE
OCTOBER, 1963

FEDERAL COURT REJECTS PLEA
FROM MISSISSIPPI NEGROES

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, October 2--A federal appeals court has rejected a Justice Department plea that Mississippi be forbidden to proceed with prosecution of 45 Negroes jailed after a voter registration meeting.

The court, however, granted a request to speed up its handling of an eal filed for the 45.

The three judge panel - Warren Jones of Jacksonville, Griffin Bell of Atlanta and Elbert P. Tuttle of Atlanta - said a hearing on the appeal will be set after January 1, 1964.

The appeal is from a ruling in which United States District Judge Claude Clayton refused to enjoin prosecution of the Negroes in state court.

The 45 - among them volunteer workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) - were arrested in Itta Bena on June 18. Police charged them with marching toward town after a church meeting and with throwing rocks and bottles, and arrested them on "breach of the peace" charges.

The Justice Department said the Negroes were forced out of the church where they had discussed voter registration - by either a tear gas or "stink" bomb and were walking toward the sheriff's home to seek protection when they were set upon by another group of Negroes hired for that purpose At their trial, the males were sentenced to six months in prison and a $500 fine each. The women were given four months and $200 fines.

The injunction petition was requested by Burke Marshall, head of the Civil Rights division of the Justice Department.

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ACTION MEMO: SELMA

WBO
JMC
RTB

OCT 9 1963

October 8, 1963:

As the situation became progressively severe in Selma, Alabama, this first week of October 1963, telegrams from James Forman in Selma became progressively more insistent as he called upon the federal government for help in the most basic of our struggles for freedom in the South - the VOTE.

Forman first wired for federal marshalls to be placed in Selma on October 7, one of two days this month when persons may register to vote in Dallas County.
When three men were arrested as they walked with signs reading "register to vote" on federal property, in front of the federal courthouse, he wired for an immediate temporary restraining order to be placed on Sheriff James Clark and other officials interfering with persons aiding voter registration activity.
When two SNCC workers were brutally beaten as they talked with some of the 400 Negroes on line waiting to register, he called for the arrest of officials interfering with voter registration activities.

None of these requests, provided for in the Civil Rights Act of 1960, have been met with response.

WE NEED YOU:

1. To organize your friends and associates to continue telegramming the Justice Department, the Attorney General, the President, and the Civil Rights Commission for these three most legitimate demands.

   Telegrams are more effective if they go from individuals rather than groups.

   Night letters (50 words at a reduced rate) could be used.

. To throw up sympathy picket lines at federal buildings all over the country, protesting the federal government's refusal to act within its present jurisdiction to protect persons in the process of voter registration in Selma.

   Pickets may take place at federal post offices, a branch of the Justice Department, or any federal building.

   Leaflets should be prepared in advance to inform the press and passers-by of the background of your effort.

3. To consistently pressure your local newspapers for adequate coverage of news.

4. To continually keep the wire services on their toes by your pressure. Their interest wanes as quickly as the interest of persons in other parts of the country wanes. They are most active when their subscribing newspapers demand coverage.

- more -

5. To have letters published in local newspapers interpreting the social-economic and political (voting) background of areas where SNCC is working, especially in crisis situations.

6. To keep your Congressmen informed, and especially to urge your Congressmen to speak from the floors of their respective bodies denouncing the use of violent repression of persons attempting to register to vote.

THE SECOND DAY THIS MONTH WHEN PERSONS MAY REGISTER TO VOTE IS MONDAY, OCTOBER 21.

What will you do between now and then to insure that Negroes who are trying to win the vote (many for the first time in their lives) will be guaranteed this essential right, without fear of violence?

For further questions contact:

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

" One Man - One Vote "

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street
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688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October, 1963

CHARGES AGAINST SNCC WORKER DROPPED

COLUMBIA, S.C., Oct. 5---Charges have been dropped against a white integration worker who was arrested here for "trespassing at the University of South Carolina."

Sam Shirah, 20, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was arrested by a city policeman on Oct. 2 as he entered a movie theater with four Negroes. His charge had no connection with the attempted desegregation of the theater. Shirah, from Atlanta, is a white native of Alabama.

Charges were dropped here Oct. 4, when the presiding judge of the City Recorder's Court ruled that the prosecution had no witnesses.

"The only trespassing I have done was to speak with some students at the university," Shirah said. "My crime is that I made contact twice with one of the Negro students who enrolled here this fall."

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SNCC PROTESTS NEW ORLEANS
POLICE RAID AS "DESPOTIC"

ATLANTA, GA., October 7---The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has asked the United States Justice Department to investigate the raiding of the New Orleans offices of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

Police officers in New Orleans raided the civil rights center Friday, October 4, and arrested three men, one a former city Assistant Attorney General. The three were: James Dombrowski, SCEF Executive Director; Attorney Ben Smith, former New Orleans Assistant District Attorney, and Attorney Bruce Walker.

The SNCC telegram condemned the raid as a "demonstration of lawlessness and defiance of authority."

New Orleans officers also raided the homes of the three men, who were charged with maintaining a communist center.

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NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October, 1963

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
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KENNEDY GETS PROTEST ON JAILING OF THREE WORKERS

ALBANY, GEORGIA, Oct. 7 - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has protested the arrest of three voter registration workers to the President of the United States.

Additional protests following the arrest of the three were sent to the Justice Department and the United States Civil Rights Commission.

SNCC worker Joyce Barrett said the three - Willie Ricks, 20, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Shirley Gaines, 18 and Lavetta Christian, 13, both of Albany - were jailed on "disorderly conduct" charges by Albany policemen after they accompanied Negroes to the Dougherty County Courthouse here Saturday, October 5.

The text of the telegram to President Kennedy follows:

"Once again police officers in Albany, Georgia, under direction of Chief Laurie Pritchett, have arrested voter registration workers. When will the Federal government act to protect Southwest Georgia Negroes and those who encourage them to register to vote?"

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SNCC PROTESTS JIM-CROW TOILETS AT FEDERAL BUILDING SITE

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 7 - The Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has protested the use of segregated portable toilets at a Federal assisted construction site to Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges.

The SNCC telegram to the former North Carolina governor protested the use of "white" and "colored" portable toilets for workmen at a highway construction site.

The telegram asked "immediate removal of these discriminatory objects."

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PRESS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 1963

TWO BEATEN, THREE JAILED AS SELMA NEGROES TRY TO REGISTER TO VOTE

SELMA, ALA., Oct. 8 - Two civil rights workers were brutally beaten by police and three others arrested as they walked on federal property as a 10 month long voter registration campaign continued here.

Negro author James Baldwin and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Executive Secretary James Forman witnessed the beating of SNCC workers Carver Neblett and Alvery Williams by 15 state troopers.

Baldwin and his brother are in Selma to urge the voter drive onward. The noted writer spoke at a registration rally last night.

During the day, Baldwin canvassed Negro neighborhoods with SNCC workers, urging Selma Negroes to go to the courthouse to register.

Only .9% of the voting age Negroes here are registered voters, according to the 1961 Civil Rights Commission Report.

The two SNCC workers were beaten when they approached a line of 450 Negroes outside the Dallas County Courthouse. Forman, who witnessed the beating, said 15 troopers grabbed the pair, beat them and "stomped them on the ground."

Both were arrested.

Three other registration workers were arrested at the Federal Building here Monday morning when they carried signs urging Negroes to register to vote.

Telegrams protesting the arrests and intimidation of voters here were sent to President Kennedy, the Justice Department and the Civil Rights Commission. SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to place Federal Marshalls in Selma to protect Negro voting rights.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October, 1963

COFO MAPS VOTE FIGHT:
HENRY "RUNS" FOR GOVERNOR IN
FREEDOM BALLOT CAMPAIGN

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 7 - A state-wide meeting here of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) mapped plans yesterday to run a Negro gubernatorial candidate in a Freedom Vote prior to the Nov. election.

Dr. Aaron Henry, 42-year-old President of COFO, agreed to campaign throughout the state in the next three weeks in an effort to bring out a record Negro vote for his candidacy in the unofficial balloting.

COFO's Freedom Vote campaign is directed at potential Negro voters, regardless of whether they are registered. The plan is to place ballot boxes in churches in nearly 20 cities during the week prior to Nov. 4, to give Negroes an opportunity to cast ballots in support of COFO's program.

COFO's aim is to demonstrate that Mississippi Negroes want to vote, but are not permitted to do so, COFO Director Robert Moses, 28, told the meeting.

The balloting, Moses said, is directed against literacy and interpretation tests administered to Negroes by white voter registrars.

Literacy tests should not be required, Moses explained, because the state has not provided Negroes with adequate literacy education. COFO Director Moses heads the Mississippi registration program of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Dr. Henry said there is no right or wrong in the interpretation tests. The only standard, he said, is what satisfies each white registrar.

COFO decided to continue and intensify voter registration campaigns in 20 cities from the Delta region to the Gulf. The registration campaigns will be aimed at the 1964, '66 and '67 elections for all national and state offices.

The strategy includes the development of political education clubs in local communities to provide issues and candidates at which voter registration can be directed.

Arrangements were made to continue the food and clothing distribution in the Delta communities where "poverty is most severe."

COFO is an affiliation of automonous local groups and the major civil rights organizations.

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PRESS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October, 1963

DANVILLE NEGROES BOYCOTT FAIR

DANVILLE, VA., Oct. 7 - A boycott of the annual Danville Fair has been called by Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee workers in this Southside Virginia city.

The fair, which opens today, has segregated restrooms and some of the side shows are segregated, according to SNCC worker Avon Rollins.

"Negroes who attended in the past reported discourteous treatment," Rollins said.

- 30 -

400 MARCH TO PROTEST VOTE DENIAL

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 7 - More than 400 Atlanta University Center students staged a protest marchh and picket line around an Atlanta hotel where Alabama Governor George C. Wallace spoke to 2,000 Citizens Council members.

The students, members of the Committee on Appeal For Human Rights and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) marched to protest Alabama's refusal to let Negroes vote.

Their signs said, "Alabama State Troopers are Storm Troopers"; "Wallace - Blood of Four Children is On Your Hands," and "Registration Without Intimidation." The pickets protested the beating in Selma, Alabama that afternoon of two workers for SNCC, who were jailed after 5 state troopers beat them to the ground.

They also carried signs supporting SNCC's "One Man - One Vote" campaign across the South.

- 30 -

SNCC atta. Court
10-21-63

Sumter Won't Push For Death Penalty

Insurrection Charge Was Used To Hold 4 Rights Workers

By AL KUETTNER

By United Press International

The prosecutor who must take to a grand jury in Americus the cases of five young civil rights workers in jail since August said Sunday he has "serious doubts" he will call up for trial the insurrection charges which have been lodged against four of them.

Sol. Gen. Stephen Pace Jr., son of a former Georgia congressman, said the capital offense charge of insurrection was lodged against the four in order to hold them without bond tivities in the Sumter County town.

John Perdew, 21, Denver, Colo.; Zev Aelony, 25, Minneapolis, Minn.; Don Harris, 24, New York City, and Ralph Allen, 22, Melrose, Mass., were charged with insurrection following their arrests during demonstrations in Americus Aug. 8 and Aug. 17.

Thomas McDaniel of Americus also was arrested but not charged with insurrection. He and Harris are Negroes.

The insurrection charge, a reconstruction era act which carries the maximum penalty of death, is a capital charge and anyone held under it is not eligible for bond. Other charges against the demonstrators, such as rioting and interfering with officers, are classified as misdemeanors and would permit their release on bond pending trial.

The Sumter County grand jury is expected to take up the cases the fourth week in November. They probably would not be brought to trial, however, until early 1964, thereby stretching their time in jail to at least six months.

Meanwhile, three federal judges will hear an appeal in Americus Oct. 31 which seeks the release of the demonstrators. The two suits to be heard then will try to stop further prosecution and enjoin the Americus officials from halting the youths from exercising their legal rights as peaceful demonstrators.

Attorneys for four of the youths tried to file habeas corpus appeals in the Georgia Supreme Court Thursday but were turned down on a legal technicality. They were advised they had missed consideration in the November term of court.

Pace said in an interview that the four held on insurrection charges were accused under the capital offense statute in order to hold them in custody. He said when some of the same persons were arrested and released on bond in neighboring towns, they simply renewed their demonstrating activity.

"I frankly have serious doubts whether I will ever call the insurrection cases up for trial," Pace said. "I hope something can be worked out prior to that.

"The basic reason for bringing these charges was to deny the defendants, or ask the court to deny them bond. . . . We were in hopes that by holding these men, we would be able to talk to their lawyers and talk to their people and convince them that this type of activity . . . is not the right way to go about it."

Pace acknowledged that "their motives and the ends they intended to accomplish are certainly in keeping with many right-thinking people throughout the land . . . but even President Kennedy and the attorney general have denounced this idea of violence in the accomplishment of their desired ends."

The prosecutor added:

"We tried to convince them this is not the right way to go about it . . . so until something can be worked out and until we can be assured we would be able to maintain peace otherwise, then we would try to hold them here."

Pace recalled that Harris, Perdew and Allen are charged with assaulting Americus officer T. H. Smith but emphasized this did not mean physical attack.

"This charge is not brought with any understanding that we think these particular individuals picked up a rock and threw and hit officer Smith on the head," he said. "It is brought under the conspiracy provisions of the law whereby it would have been anticipated that by bringing about this condition that resulted in a riot, it should have been expected that someone would have been injured."

Pace said that, under the present evidence available, the death penalty would never be requested for the four held on insurrect the case

Snco agency file

2 SNCC Backers Here Once Identified as Reds

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor

The tax-exempt Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee counts among its active supporters at least two faculty members of Atlanta Negro colleges who have been identified by an FBI undercover agent in public hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as Communist party members.

Several other SNCC workers have been involved in Communist party-related activities.

Thirty-five-year-old James Forman of Chicago, executive secretary of SNCC, refused to discuss any possible relationship between SNCC and subversive activities.

SNCC, a national antisegregation organization with headquarters here, has spearheaded recent "direct action" demonstrations in Atlanta which resulted in violence, mass arrests and a resurgence of Ku Klux Klan activity.

AMONG THOSE arrested in the demonstrations was Mrs. Isobel Cerney, a teacher of public speaking and English at Morris Brown College.

Mrs. Anita Bell Schneider, an undercover agent for the FBI, identified Mrs. Isobel Cerney as a Communist party member in July, 1955, at hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Diego, committee records show.

Committee files contain substantial information concerning Mrs. Isobel Cerney's activities in civil rights drives and in pro-Communist programs.

Committee records show that on Oct. 10, 1952, The Washington Star reported in a Tokyo-datelined story headlined "Two Americans Blast U.S. at Peiping 'Peace Parley:"

"The Chinese Communist radio said yesterday two Americans joined the anti-American campaign in speeches at the Communist-called Asian and Pacific 'peace' conference in Peiping. The two were identified as Mrs. Isobel Cerney, San Francisco writer and former labor schoolteacher. . . ."

THE SHANGHAI NEWS of Oct. 12, 1952, published excerpts from the "Supplementary Report on Korean Question by Mrs. Isobel Cerney," datelined Peking. She was quoted:

"Unable to defeat the people of Korea and the volunteers of China on the field of battle, our generals have resorted to underhanded, mean and dirty misuse of modern science. Launching of bacteriological warfare of which we, who have seen the Exhibition here in Peking have not the slightest doubt, is a preview of what another war would mean."

Mrs. Isobel Cerney in the report termed the Korean War a "barbarism being committed in the name of our people . . . we have been active in trying to halt this war which is without meaning, without justice, without reason."

names when booked.

The day following Mrs. Cerney's arrest a Soviet Union Peace Committee came to Atlanta at the invitation of the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA).

(Eighteen members of CNVA are in jail in Albany on several charges after they attempted to march through the city "on the way to Cuba." According to Bradford Lyttle, coordinator for the march, three marchers are "former" members of SNCC and several others are "inactive members" of Fair Play for Cuba.)

Lyttle left the march to return to Atlanta to greet the Soviet Peace Committee at Atlanta University. Their host was Dr. Harry C. Steinmetz, professor of psychology.

DURING THEIR visit to Atlanta, according to Lyttle, the Soviet Peace Committee was taken "by Leb's" and to City Hall "in hopes of viewing a demonstration." They also visited The Atlanta Constitution.

(Lyttle said the U.S. State Department at first had denied the Soviet Peace group's application for a visa, but he said pressure was brought to bear by "important people," whom he declined to name, and the visas were approved.)

Dr. Harry C. Steinmetz, host to the Russians, was identified as a Communist party member in a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities by Anne Kinney on Dec. 22, 1952.

He was identified as a party member at a hearing again on Dec. 6, 1956, by Anita Schneider, the FBI undercover agent. Steinmetz testified before the House committee on April 7, 1953, and refused to affirm or deny party membership. He testified again on July 6, 1955, and took First and Fifth Amendments in refusing to answer questions concerning party membership prior to 1940. He denied that he was a party member at the time of his appearance.

The People's World, a Communist party newspaper, announced a lecture by Dr. Steinmetz in 1959 at the American Russian Institute of San Francisco. This institute was cited as subversive by the U.S. attorney general in 1948, records show.

NEITHER Mrs. Cerney nor Dr. Steinmetz are recognized leaders of SNCC, but both are considered to be ardent supporters of SNCC activities.

In October, 1962, Dr. Steinmetz, other Atlanta University faculty members and SNCC members established a picket line in Hurt Park to protest President John F. Kennedy's blockade of Cuba and his demand that Soviet missiles be withdrawn from the island.

Besides Forman, the recognized leaders of SNCC and its Atlanta campaign include Chairman John Lewis of Troy, Ala., one of the "original freedom riders" and organizer of demonstrations in Nashville in 1962-63; Atlanta Coordinator Prathia Hall of Philadelphia, who has been active in SNCC activities in Albany and Terrell County; Field Secretary Debbie Amis, also of Philadelphia.

According to Forman, SNCC was formed Feb. 1, 1960, when four students carried out a sit-in demonstration in Greensboro, N.C. Forman established national headquarters—or "The Central Office" as SNCC members refer to it—in Atlanta in September, 1961.

BEFORE BEGINNING large-scale demonstrations here, Forman participated in desegregation drives in nine other cities including Birmingham, Cambridge, Md.; Albany, Ga., and Cairo, Ill.

Forman says SNCC has about 145 paid employes scattered over the Southeast.

According to Forman, money for SNCC's campaigns come from 18 "Friends of SNCC" organizations established throughout the nation.

The Atlanta-based Southern Regional Council, a research organization, also has contributed funds to SNCC, according to Forman.

The Southern Regional Council reported this week that since April 1, 1962, it had contributed $23,884 to SNCC through its Voter Education Project.

Wiley A. Branton, director of VEP, said it is required that his organization's funds be restricted "solely to voter registration activity. . . . There have been instances where SNCC wanted to engage in other activities and has withdrawn from voter registration activity. This has been the case in southwest Georgia during the past several months.

"SNCC is not currently doing any voter registration work under VEP auspices in the State of Georgia, and has not received any funds for voter registration in Georgia in the past several months," Branton added.

SNCC also has realized an unspecified amount of money from a recording of "Freedom Songs," and "Freedom Songbook" compiled by Guy and Candie Carawan, and by concerts given by folk-singer Pete Seeger.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities lists "no evidence" of Communist party membership for Seeger, but, according to committee records, he has been associated with nine Communist-front organizations.

Guy Carawan was listed by The Worker, a Communist newspaper, on Sept. 15, 1957, as one of the winners of first prize in the International Talent Competition at the festival in Moscow, according to the House committee records. The article in The Worker also reported at the time that Carawan was "now traveling in China as part of the group of 41 Americans who defied the threats of the State Department and decided to see the world for themselves.

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DOG KNOWS WHEN FELON IS FELINE

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (AP) — The dogs on Salisbury's police force don't always get their man. One of the dogs recently disgraced himself completely when he forsook the trail of a cat burglar for a mere cat.

The dog was hot on the track of the burglar when the cat crossed his path and off he went. The handler twice pulled him back to the burglar's trail, but twice the dog took off after the cat. Both the feline and the felon escaped.

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ALL OVER ATLANTA
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MRS. CERNEY said in Atlanta Friday night the statements attributed to her were accurate. She said she visited Red China as a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a group founded by Jane Addams. Mrs. Cerney said she still is convinced that the United States carried out bacterialogical warfare against the Red Chinese.

Mrs. Cerney, who said she ran for the U.S. Senate on the Progressive party ticket in California in 1954, said "Atlanta doesn't need to get itself off on how controversial Isobel Cerney is or isn't. Atlanta must think about its children . . . and why there is violence."

She said she went to China for the same reason that many Northern white students are in Atlanta to help destroy discrimination — "for peace and friendship."

ASKED IF she were a Communist, Mrs. Cerney replied, "I have been asked that question many times through the years. And this is my answer: 'I believe sincerely in freedom of conscience.' "

House committee reports cover Mrs. Cerney's activities through 1961.

Mrs. Cerney participated in SNCC-led desegregation demonstrations at Leb's restaurant Jan. 25 and Jan. 27.

She was arrested Jan. 27 at Leb's on a charge of disorderly conduct, Atlanta police records show.

Police Supt. Jimmy Brown said Mrs. Cerney refused to identify herself when she was booked.

ARRESTED the same day with Mrs. Cerney were James T. Bishop, 27, professor of chemistry, and his wife, Gloria, 21; Morris Eisenstein, professor of social work in the Atlanta University complex; his wife, Fannie, and their two children, ages 8 and 12, police records show.

All refused to give their

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1963 MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS

The party candidates running for Governor of Mississippi in the November 5, 1963 election have campaigned on the basis of one issue: -- which candidate can assure more rigid maintenance of segregation. Neither Paul Johnson, Democrat, nor Rubell Philips, Republican, have raised any of the following problems confronting Mississippi:

1. Mississippi has the highest rate of illiteracy of any state in the union.

2. Per capita income for Mississippians is the lowest of any state, in both farm and industrial occupations.

3. 21 counties have less than two Negro voters each. Three have one each, and six have none: 1963 Civil Rights Commission (CRC) Report.

4. Automation is fast replacing the Negro cotton picker throughout Mississippi.

5. "... The attitude of the State Government, rather than being one of protection, has been one of obstruction of the realization of the rights of our citizens... The Federal Government has not provided the citizens of Mississippi the protection due them as American citizens." 1963 Mississippi CRC Report.

> "ONE MAN - ONE VOTE is the African cry. It is ours too. It must be ours."
> -- John Lewis, Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
> March on Washington, August 28, 1963.

FREEDOM BALLOT

For the first time since Reconstruction, a Negro and white will run on the same ticket for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi. And also for the first time in many decades, all citizens will have a chance to cast a ballot -- but without hazardous registration tests and without fear of reprisal.

On November 2-4, 1963, in some 20 major cities throughout the state, a FREEDOM VOTE will take place.

On those days disenfranchised Mississippians may cast a FREEDOM BALLOT in unofficial voting places. The ballot will list the two regular party candidates, and in addition an independent candidate - Dr. Aaron Henry, a Negro. Henry, a pharmicist from Clarksdale in the Delta, is the state president of the NAACP, and president of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). His running mate is the Rev. Edwin King, a native white Mississippian, who is Chaplain and Dean of Students at Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

Those Mississippi Negroes who have managed to become registered -- no more than 25,000 in the whole state -- may vote for the Freedom Ballot candidates by writing in the names of Henry and King on November 5, the day of the actual gubernatorial election.

The Campaign

The campaign was planned by COFO, an alliance of all civil rights organizations now working in the state. SNCC worker Bob Moses, who is also director of COFO, is campaign manager for the FREEDOM BALLOT.

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The FREEDOM BALLOT platform deals with four main issues: voting, justice, jobs and taxes, and education. The candidates advocate the establishment of universal suffrage (One Man - One Vote); the desegregation of all schools by 1965; a crash program to improve all phases of education; the establishment of a State Fairness Commission to work for equal justice under the law. Henry and King want: an extensive public works program, a job retraining program open to all, a just minimum wage, the repeal of anti-labor laws and the establishment of the right to organize unions.

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SNCC began a voter registration project in McComb, Mississippi in July 1961, and soon expanded it to cover a three county area. In February 1962, SNCC workers helped organize COFO. Under the direction of Bob Moses, projects were begun in Hattiesburg and the Delta. SNCC workers have now divided the state into five areas corresponding with Congressional District lines. SNCC projects are now based in: Batesville, Biloxi, Clarksdale, Cleveland, Columbus, Greenville, Greenwood, Hattiesburg, Holly Springs, Jackson, Laurel, McComb, Meridian, and Vicksburg.

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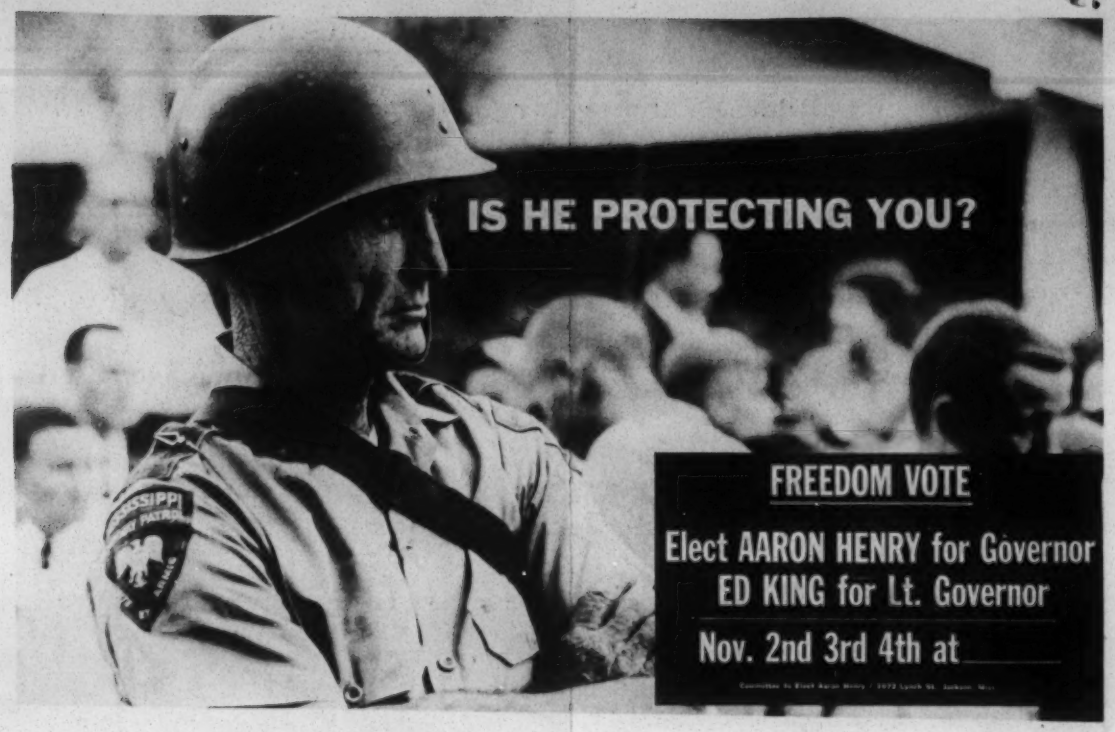
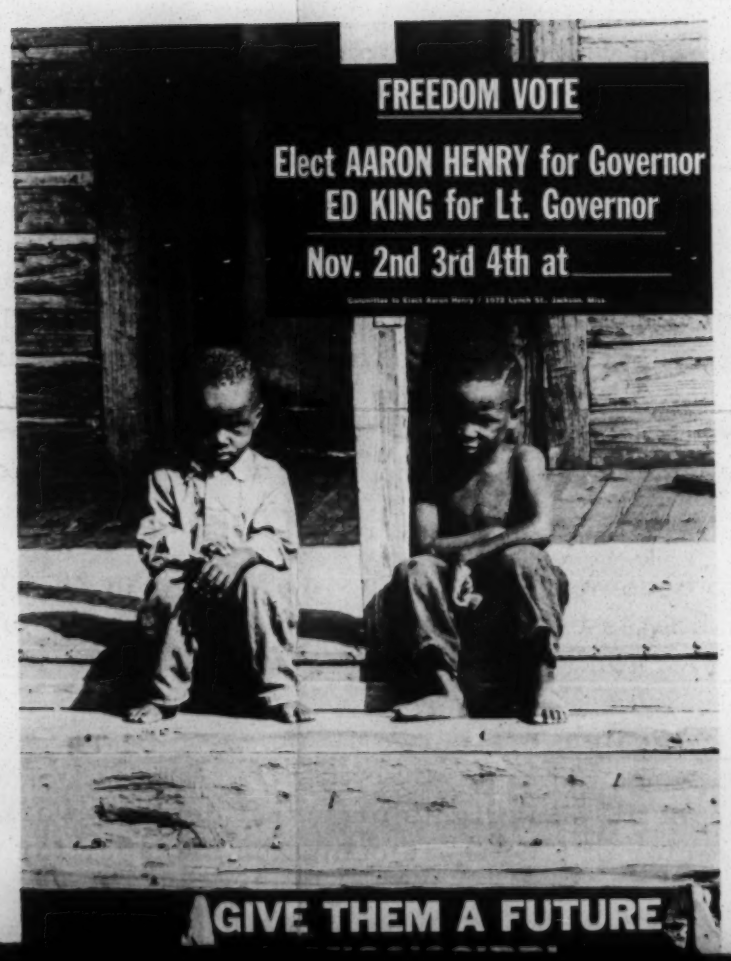
> "One of the greatest things that ever happened in the State of Mississippi was when the voter registration crusade began. I went down to the county courthouse in Indianola on the 31st of August, 1962 to try to register. The results of my trying to register were: 1) I was fired from my job, and 2) I was forced to leave my home. My family and I have suffered greatly since I started working with the movement."
> --From a report by Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, SNCC field worker, citizen of Indianola, Sunflower County, home of Senator James O. Eastland. (September 30, 1963)

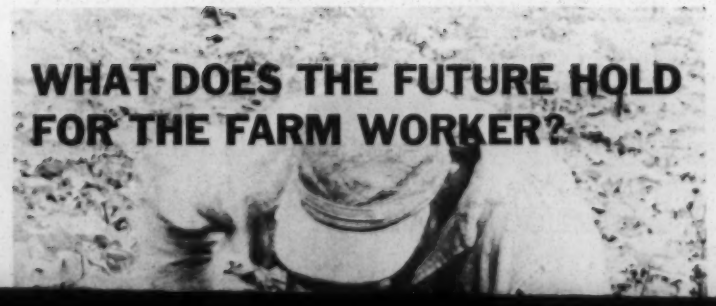
MISSISSIPPI



FREEDOM BALLOT



The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

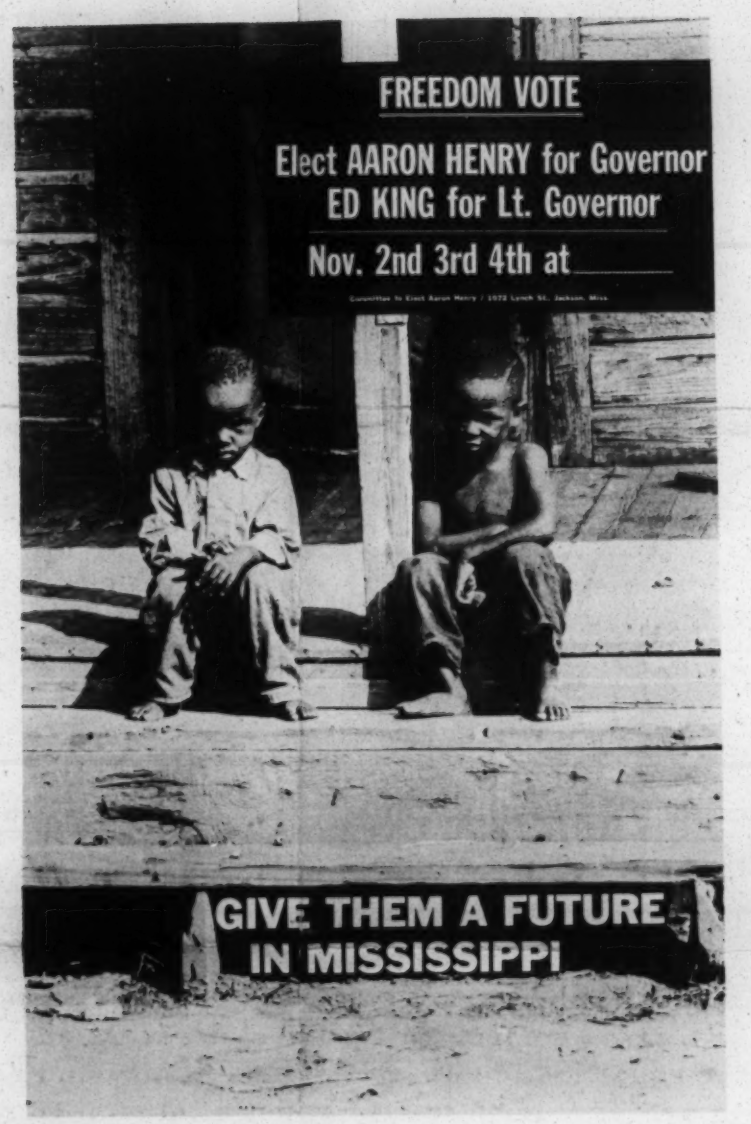


2-4, 1963

MISSISSIPPI

FREEDOM BALLOT

NOV. 2-4, 1963



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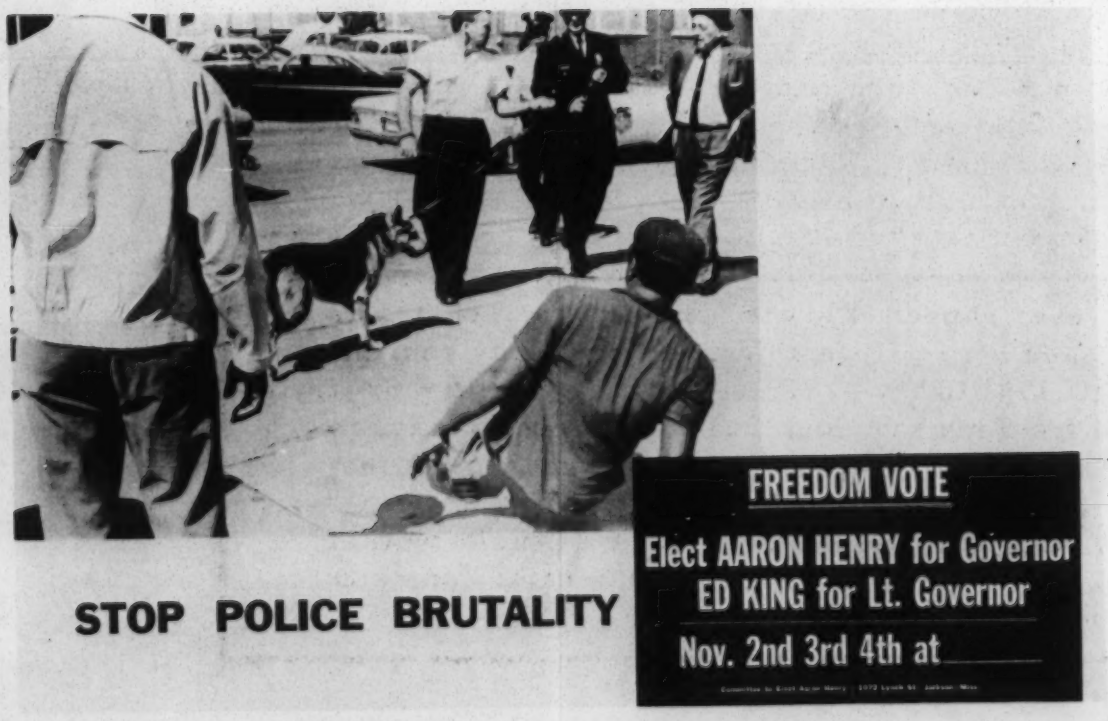

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October 5, 1963 . . 35c

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OCT 31 1963

'SNICK'

THE BATTLE-SCARRED YOUNGSTERS

Howard Zinn

The Battle-Scarred Youngsters . . . Howard Zinn

Having just spent a little time in Greenwood, Miss., I felt a certain air of unreality about the March on Washington. The grandiose speeches, the array of movie stars, the big names dropped and bounced several times, the sheer impress of numbers—all added up, technically, to an occasion that one describes as "thrilling." And it must have been so to participants and to the millions who watched on television. Still, while swept up in the spirit myself, I wondered if, to the Negro citizen of Greenwood, Itta Bena and Ruleville; of Albany, Americus and Dawson; of Selma, Gadsden and Birmingham; of Danville and other places, it may not have seemed the most Gargantuan and best organized of irrelevancies.

There was one relevant moment in the day's events at Washington: that was when the youngest speaker on the platform, John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, lashed out in anger, not only at the Dixiecrats, but at the Kennedy Administration, which had been successful up to that moment in directing the indignation of 200,000 people at everyone but itself.

The depth of Lewis' feeling and the direction of his attack may have baffled Northern liberals, mollified recently by the Administration's new Civil Rights Bill, by its bold words and by the President's endorsement of the great March. But John Lewis knew, because the young SNCC workers in his organization are on the front lines of the conflict, that while the President and the Attorney General speak loud in Washington, their voices are scarcely whispers in the towns and the hamlets of the Black Belt.

Greenwood, Miss., just before the March, revealed in its own quiet way how the Deep South remains essentially untouched by resonant speeches in the national capital.

Surrounded by cotton plantations, Greenwood overlooks the Delta from a vantage point in west-central Mississippi. It is the headquarters for the Voter Registration Project, in which all the major civil-rights organizations cooperate, and whose working force is supplied mainly by the youngsters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC — affectionately called SNICK). It is the seat of Leflore County, where Negroes are 65 per cent of the population and half the Negro families have an income less than $27 a week. Almost no Negroes vote, and attempts of the past year to register Negroes have been met with torch, shotgun and a dozen varieties of official brutality, intimidation and subterfuge.

The SNICK "office" in Greenwood is like a front company headquarters during wartime. As I came in one evening last August, having driven from Memphis, I was greeted by Annelle Ponder, whose younger sister I taught at Spelman College in Atlanta, and whose path has crossed mine several times in the last few hectic years. The Ponder girls are all tall, black-skinned and beautiful. Annelle has been in Greenwood this past year handling the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's part of the voter registration project. She is quiet and courageous. She has been beaten by police in Winona, Miss. When friends went to the jail one day, they found her sitting there, her face swollen and marked, barely able to speak. She looked up at them, and just managed to whisper one word: "Freedom."

With Annelle at headquarters were a bunch of the SNICK kids. One of them came forward to shake hands and we recognized each other — it was Stokely Carmichael, a tall, slender philosophy student at Howard University, born in the West Indies and reared in the sit-in movement. We had met in Albany, Ga., during the first outburst of trouble there in December, 1961.

What was on for the evening? A mass meeting at one of the Negro churches. And then a party at the home of one of the girls.

They showed my wife and me around the building: on the first floor, a big jumbled room for meetings, with a long table in the center — this was the dining room, too, for whatever voter registration workers were around when mealtime came — and a small kitchen to the side, where Mrs. Johnson cooked the meals. Upstairs were cubicles serving as offices, and a large area with two iron cots in a corner, for travelers in the movement. Cartons of books were on the floor; they had been donated by a Northern college, and were soon to go on new pine bookshelves.

At the church meeting, middle-aged Negroes who had lived forty

Howard Zinn has been, for the past seven years, chairman of the history department at Spelman College, a Negro college in Atlanta. His Albany (Ga.): A Study in National Responsibility *was published by the Southern Regional Council.*

and fifty years in the Delta without shaking a white person's hand came up to shake hands and say hello. Greenwood has this past year been going through that tense, hopeful process begun recently in many communities of the Deep South — the first contact on an equal basis with white people; an awakening to the possibility of genuine brotherhood. These first white friends have been college students from New England, or ministers from the Middle West, or just interested people passing through — rather than local whites. But it is a start. And among the SNICK youngsters manning battle posts in the Black Belt have been young white Southerners: Bob Zellner from Alabama, Sandra Hayden from Texas. It is a beginning, and credit belongs mostly to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee for blasting open in various parts of the Deep South the first pockets of equal interracial contact.

For Southern whites, watching at the edge of these pockets, it is a painful but inexorable educational process. The first reactions to the sight of Negroes and whites in friendly contact are outrage, fury, often violence. But repetition of the vision dulls the reflex and there begins, not acceptance yet, but at least hesitancy.

Perhaps Greenwood police this past year have begun to move into the second stage. When a police car stopped my wife and me as we were driving away from the SNICK party, they seemed at least a little accustomed to the idea. They flashed their lights again and again into our faces and into the car, and cast looks at the house where the lights were on and the noise of the party could still be heard. They spent some time examining identification papers and then (unlike a previous similar experience in Atlanta, where my companion was a Negro and we were arrested) muttered for us to move on.

The next afternoon, a race against time began among the SNICK workers in the Greenwood office. Thirteen youngsters were in Parchman state prison farm, and had been there for two months. Forty-five other Negroes — men and women of all ages — had been on the county prison farm, also for two months. All of them had been arrested in June on charges of "breach of the peace." After much legal delay, release was at hand. A young lawyer, representing the National Council of Churches, had come to Greenwood with bond money for these fifty-eight people. But it turned out that information supplied him by local officials, and transcribed on the bonds, was full of errors, and the county attorney would not accept the bonds. If the transaction could not be completed by that Friday afternoon, the prisoners would have to spend another weekend in jail.

The proper information was quickly compiled, and all available typewriters and people who could type were assembled in the Voter Registration Project office. The new data were typed in. The papers were taken to the sheriff. Just before dusk on Friday the fifty-eight emerged.

The headquarters that night had the eerie quality of a field hospital after a battle. Youngsters out of jail — sixteen and seventeen years old — were sprawled here and there. Two of them lay on the narrow cots upstairs while a few of the SNICK girls dabbed their eyes with boric acid solutions; some dietary deficiency in jail had affected their eyes. One boy nursed an infected hand. Another boy's foot was swollen; he had started to lose feeling in it while in "the hot box" at Parchman, and had stamped on it desperately again and again to restore circulation. Medical attention was refused them in prison. The cold newspaper reports of the past few years about people arrested in various parts of the Deep South for demonstrating have never conveyed the reality of a Black Belt jail.

Three SNICK youngsters, with a tape recorder on the broken-down table near us, told about their arrest, and about life at Parchman. The first was Willie Rogers:

> . . . it was twenty minutes to one when the chief came out of his car and across the street in front of the courthouse. It was June 25th — Tuesday. The chief said, I'm askin' you-all to move on. We said that we were up there to get our folks registered. So he said, I'm askin' you-all to move on, you're crowdin' the sidewalk — the sidewalk was clear. We walked up to the courthouse steps so as not to block the sidewalk. He said, I'm askin' you to leave now. We said we came to get them registered and soon as they registered we would leave. So he started placing us under arrest — one by one. . . .
>
> We stayed in jail about two hours before trial came off, and the judge sentenced us to four months and $200 fine for refusing to move on, and about an hour later they came and took us to the penal farm, which we stayed out on the penal farm about a week and worked. . . . Tuesday, without us knowin', they had sentenced us to Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi. . . . Two boys named John Hanley and Arthur Jackson and I — he put us in the hot box. We stayed in the hot box two nights. It's about five foot nine inches square, which they call it the hot box. Long as they don't turn the heat on — with three in there — you can make it. There's no openings for light or air — there was a little crack under the door, but you couldn't see your hand before your face less you get down on your knees. When they got ready to feed you they hand the tray through a little door which they close — and then you can't eat unless you get down on your knees by the light comin' in the door — then you can see how to eat. And they had a little round hole in the floor which was a commode — about as big around as a six-pound bucket top. After we stayed in there those two nights, the sergeant started pickin' at me: "You're the lyingest nigger in Greenwood, aren't you?" I told him no, I didn't lie, which I had, because I didn't tell him nothing about the movement in Greenwood. . . . The last night he decided to take our T-shirts and things — so we decided not to wear no underwear. So he decided to open all the windows and turn on the fans, and the beds that we were sleepin' on, they didn't have no tick or nothing, just metal, and had round holes in it. So last night I didn't sleep — I stayed up all night and all day today and he came in right after lunch and MacArthur Cotton and I, we weren't saying anything, and the guards came around and handcuffed us to the bar. . . . I'm seventeen.
>
> . . . My name is Jesse James Glover. I live in Itta Bena, Mississippi. I was arrested at the courthouse in Greenwood — charged for likewise, not movin' on. Some of the older people with us, they moved on. But we didn't think it expedient to move, because the courthouse is a public place. So we stayed. . . . We had a trial next morning. We didn't have a lawyer. . . . We stayed at the county farm four days. We dug ditches in the white part of town. We decided among ourselves we

(left) Bob Moses, Director of SNCC's Mississippi Voter Registration Project. Moses, 27, is a Harvard University doctoral candidate who has been working in Mississippi since 1961. (SNCC Photo)

Labor donated

weren't going to work or eat any more because we were afraid of being shot from a car passing the road or by one of the guards, because we were all working with SNICK. We didn't eat for two days, neither worked, then they came to take us to Parchman. There was about 25-30 policemen outside with guns and blackjacks and things standing around the bus when we came out — we all put our hands behind our heads and they searched us all, put us on the bus. So we left. . . . We stayed there a week and then I took sick. He didn't let me see a doctor. That's the man in charge. They call him "sergeant." We ate twice a day. At night they put the fan on and it was cold. We were sleepin' on a steel bunk with forty-four holes in it. . . . A week later I was put in a place called the hot box. I stayed in this hot box two days and a half. I was put in because Freddie Harris and Lawrence Guyot and I was whisperin' to each other. Another week I was put in the hot box again. I stayed there four days. About half a week later he said some lice had gotten in the place, so he cut all our hair and gave us some blue ointment and put fourteen of us in a cell — two beds for fourteen of us. We stayed there all night. About another week, I got put into this hot box again — he said we were talkin'. He put nine of us in this box — it's about six by six. Nine of us — we couldn't lie down. . . . Three or four more days they began to take our T-shirts and cut our food in half — so we gave our shorts back because we said what good are shorts without T-shirts. So they put us back in the cell, without our shorts, and turned of the fan again. We were naked. It was real cold. . . . The next day he put thirteen of us in the hole, this six by six hole. We were making it okay about 30 minutes with the fan off — breathing in this oxygen, lettin' out this carbon dioxide — and the air was evaporating on top of the building, and it got so hot the water was falling off the top of the building all around the sides like it was raining. One boy was taken sick in the box. They took the sick boy out — they didn't take him to a doctor — they put him in a cell for that morning. He let us out of the hot box that morning, back in the cell. We told everyone to keep quiet because we didn't want to get in the hot box again — it might cause a death in the hot box. So we all was quiet for a long time. Then a few fellows were talking to each other. He came down and told Lawrence Guyot, I'm going to put these niggers up to this damn bar if I hear any of this racket — so they hung MacArthur Cotton, Arthur Jackson, and Willie Rogers on the bars — MacArthur was singin' some Freedom songs. . . . Altogether, I was thirteen days in the hot box. . . . How did I get in the movement? I was at a mass meeting in Itta Bena. I'd been walkin' and canvassin' on my own. Bob Moses asked me, did I want to work with SNICK. I told him yes. So from then on I been working. Monday I'm startin' school, but in the evening in Itta Bena I'm going to get young people to work with me canvassing — teach the old people how to fill out the forms — try to get my town moving.

Manchester Guardian

"Well what do you know, it does say something about Race, Color or Creed."

. . . My name is Fred Harris. He came around and said, you gonna move? you gonna move? And he frightened the old people. And when we didn't move he arrested us. . . . I stayed in the hole four days. In all I spent 160 hours in the hole — the hot box that is. He told me next time he found paper on the floor in my cell he would hang me up by my arms and my legs. And about a week after that I asked to see the doctor, and he told me, yes, when I die. I'm seventeen. I'll be starting school Monday. I got involved with the movement back in 1960, when SNICK came up. I was fourteen then. Sam Block was talking to me about the movement. I told him, yes, I'd be glad to help, and I started from there on. . . . At first my mother didn't want me to be in it. Then she realized it would be best for her and for me If I were in the movement, so she told me I could go ahead and work in the movement. . . .

While the returned prisoners took turns lying on the bunks, SNICK workers were being delivered to different parts of the Negro section of Greenwood to announce a mass meeting that night to welcome the prisoners back home. You find, roughly, three kinds of SNICK workers in a place like Greenwood: two or three regular staff members, who make $10 or $20 a week — in those weeks when there is money; ten to fifteen students from various parts of the country who have left school temporarily to work with SNICK, and who subsist on $5 or $10 perhaps every other week; indeterminate numbers of young people from the town and the surrounding countryside, who volunteer their time, risk their lives and their liberty, and get an occasional meal at headquarters.

I sat in on the staff meeting next morning, held in the large main room. In one corner was a boiler, in another a rubbish can. On the walls were a map of the City of Greenwood, newspaper clippings on civil rights, photos of Pete Seeger when he was in Greenwood, photos of Jim Forman (executive secretary of SNICK). Scattered around were two typewriters, some broken chairs, books and newspapers and a big pot for Kool-aid.

But if poverty showed in the material possessions at SNICK headquarters, the human resources were something else. Chairing the meeting was Bob Moses, the quiet fighter in charge of the Voter Registration Project, a veteran by now of Mississippi violence and nonviolence. Here was Sam Block, silent, thin, dark, his home deep in the Delta, who did the early reconnaissance for SNICK in the area and almost lost his life for it. Here was Willie Peacock, also from Mississippi, another SNICK veteran. Annelle Ponder was here, representing SCLC (Martin Luther King's group); Martha Prescod, a slender college student from the North; Stokely Carmichael, the fiery young man from Howard; Jean Wheeler, a smiling coed, also from Howard. Here too was a former star student of mine at Spelman College — her home a little town in South Carolina — now just graduated from Yale Law School: Marian Wright. With her was another graduate from Yale, a young white fellow named Oscar Chase. (Chase recently wrote a valuable legal paper which shows how the federal government, by bold, imaginative use of the injunction, could fulfill its responsibility to protect the constitutional rights of Negroes in the Deep South.) In the room also was another of the increasing number of white college students in this essentially Negro-led movement — a California sociology major named Mike Miller, who has done impressive research on civil-rights matters. And five of the youngsters just out of Parchman jail were present.

That afternoon we drove in two cars to Itta Bena, a feudal cotton village outside Greenwood, where Negroes came off the land to meet in a dilapidated little church, welcome back the Parchman prisoners, and sing freedom songs with an overpowering spirit. One of the returned prisoners was Mother Perkins, fragile and small, seventy-five years old, who had just spent, like the rest, two months on the county prison farm for wanting to register.

Cars filled with white men rumbled by along the road that passed by the church door, but the meeting and the singing went on. Anyone who felt the urge got up and spoke. An old man rose on his cane and said: "All these years, going along behind my plow, I thought some day things would change. But I never dreamed I'd see it now."

Bob Moses told them that Negroes — and whites — were without jobs in all the big cities of the nation, that they could not run away any more from the Delta to Chicago and Detroit, that they must stay and wrench from the State of Mississippi what they deserved as human beings. Marian Wright told them a fable about an eagle that for a long time was told it was a chicken and believed it. Stokely Carmichael reminded them that while the Lord might be on their side, they would have to secure their rights by their own intense efforts. Meanwhile, the automobiles kept passing on the road outside.

The crushing conclusion that comes out of Greenwood, Miss. — and Selma, Ala., and Danville, Va., and Americus, Ga. — is that the federal government is but a shadow in the hard-rock places of the Deep South. Standing at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial, John Lewis turned his wrath, not at the easy target, the Dixiecrats, but against the Administration. "It is the *federal government* that indicted nine of our people in Albany." The Democratic Party, Lewis made clear, cannot be treated as a savior as long as it lives with Eastland,

nor can the Republicans, harboring Goldwater. "What political leader can stand up and say his party is the party of freedom?" And then, the most dangerous question one can ask in a country boasting of its two-party system: "Where is *our* party?"

To many, the March had been presented as a gigantic lobby for the Administration's Civil Rights Bill, but Lewis pointed quickly, unerringly, to the weaknesses in the bill. Furthermore, by sponsoring a new civil-rights bill, the Administration had skillfully turned attention to Congress, and deflected the erratic spotlight of the civil-rights movement from possibly focusing on inadequacies of the Executive.

The straight, crass fact at which John Lewis was aiming is this: the national government, *without any new legislation*, has the power to protect Negro voters and demonstrators from policemen's clubs, hoses and jails — and it has not used that power.

Despite the welcome new words of concern by the Kennedy Administration, despite several dozen suits filed by the Justice Department in voting cases, the Negro in the Deep South still stands alone and unprotected as he tries to eat in a bus terminal, register to vote, or hand out a leaflet on a street corner. The right to vote, and freedom of expression, are not in themselves solutions to the fundamental problem, which is a rearranging of economic and political power in the South. But they are prerequisites to that rearrangement.

There is a constitutional rock to which the Executive branch can tie its lines and then smash, with all the power at its command, every Wallace, every Barnett, every Chief Pritchett, every Commander Lingo, every Bull Connor, who ever begins to lift a billy club at an American citizen exercising his constitutional rights. That is the Supreme Court's statement in the Debs case of 1895: "The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the Constitution to its care."

But to act on that dictum calls for certain traits which the Administration has thus far not shown: imaginativeness in the use of the courts; boldness in the exercise of Executive power; the courage to set new precedents in federal relations; the willingness to by-pass Congress on an issue about which Congress spoke its mind in 1866 — when it passed the Fourteenth Amendment.

Above all, it means changing to the offensive. Up to now the Administration has simply *reacted* to every racial crisis. Southern officials have thrown thousands of people into jail, and then put the burden on the civil-rights movement to get them out. The national government needs to *act*, and then put the burden on Southern segregationists to revoke the action; let *them* wrestle with courts, raise money for trial, plead for toleration.

The "equal protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Supreme Court's statement in the Debs case, the declaration of Section 242 of the U.S. penal code that any official who deprives a person of his constitutional rights has committed a federal crime: these are the already-existing legal bases for Executive action. That action requires, first, stationing all over the South hundreds of federal agents (replacing the F.B.I., which is incompetent in the field of civil rights) to protect the constitutional rights of Negroes. These agents would have the specific assignment, and the authority granted by the President, to jail any local official who violates the Constitution.

At the same time, the President must begin filling—as he has failed to do so far — the federal judgeships of the Deep South with persons committed to the principle of equality, regardless of the wishes of the region's Senators. Among the outworn political institutions of this nation is that of "Senatorial courtesy," which requires Kennedy to consult Eastland in the appointment of a federal judge in Mississippi, Talmadge and Russell in Georgia. The shattering of precedent can start here. Then, a combination of quick-acting federal agents and determined judges can begin to rivet into the mind of the Deep South, *and into the mind of the nation*, not that Negroes are equal (that will take time), but that if they are not treated equally the consequences will be swift and harsh.

When ten CORE and SNCC people, white and Negro, walked into Alabama to try to establish what Bill Moore, at the cost of his life, had failed to establish — the right to walk safely on a public highway — a cordon of federal marshals should have surrounded them. And when Alabama Safety Director Al Lingo showed up with his electric prod poles and guns, he should have been taken immediately into federal custody.

The burden of legal proof needs to be borne by the segregationists, and this has not yet been done. Any good lawyer knows that the advantage is in the hands of the man who moves first, that delay and bureaucracy and legal complications all work against those who are trying to *undo* an action. Yet the civil-rights movement, which cannot help it, and the Justice Department, which can, have been on the defensive.

The needed initiative is not likely to come from a government whose dedication to racial equality is as circumspect as that of the Kennedy brothers. It took a series of explosive crises throughout the nation to force from them words of moral concern that became part of the Constitution a hundred years ago. It took something close to a revolution to bring forth a moderate civil-rights bill, which will be further moderated by Congress, and by segregationist federal judges, and by a cautious Justice Department.

Basic changes are needed in the social structure of the nation before meaningful racial equality can be established. But in the Deep South, a prerequisite for such changes is the establishment of the right to vote, to organize, to speak, write and assemble freely and without fear of violence. That requires a radical new use of initiative and power by the national government. And because the Administration — and inherently, any administration — lacks the internal motivation for such a seizure of initiative, it will have to be prodded by the increased use of nonviolent direct action.

Right now, those who see this most clearly, feel it most intensely, and are best prepared to move on it, are the young people in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Howard Zinn's NATION article outlines SNCC work in one area of one state. SNCC field workers in other parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Virginia face the same hazards daily.

SNCC's South-wide ONE MAN - ONE VOTE campaign needs your support.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee ("Snick")
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
(404) 688-0331

Enclosed find $____ to help bring democracy and hope to the disenfranchised Negroes of the South.

I pledge $____ every _____ to aid Snick's ONE MAN - ONE VOTE campaign.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State ..... Zip no ..

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
688-0331

For Immediate Release
October, 1963

6 FACE FIVE YEARS ON FEDERAL PERJURY CHARGES

MACON, GEORGIA - Five members of the anti-segregation Albany Movement and a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) face five years in jail and $2,000 fines on federal perjury charges.

The unprecedented action against the six follows three years of government silence to pleas for relief made by Southwest Georgia Negroes.

A Federal Grand jury indicted the six - and three others - after a mammoth investigation into charges made by a white grocer that members of the group had picketed his store because he voted against a Negro in a civil rights suit.

The six - Slater King, Albany Movement president; Mrs. E. L. Jackson, Movement secretary; Thomas Chatmon, the Reverend Samuel Wells, Robert Thomas and SNCC worker Joni Rabinowitz - were accused of perjuring themselves before the grand jury.

Miss Rabinowitz was charged with two counts of falsely telling the grand jury she was not present when the grocer's store was picketed.

The grocer, Carl Smith, served on a Federal jury that heard the case of Charles Ware, a Southwest Georgia Negro who accused Baker County Sheriff Johnson of shooting him. Johnson was acquitted.

Announcement of the indictments came from the Attorney General's office in Washington, not from the Macon regional office.

-30-

CALIFORNIA SENATOR PROMISES PROBE OF JAILING OF 67-YEAR-OLD MINISTER

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) has told the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) he will ask Attorney General Robert R. Kennedy for an investigation of the jailing of a 67-year-old white California minister in Atlanta, Georgia jail.

Senator Kuchel said he would ask the Justice Department to investigate the incarceration of the Reverend Bryant Ashton Jones of San Gabriel, California, on charges of "assault on a policeman" and "trespassing". Jones has been in jail since August 28. He was arrested on June 23 when he and two Negro students tried to attend worship services at all-white First Baptist Church in Atlanta.

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STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia

For Immediate Release
October, 1963

GADSDEN BOYCOTT GETS 3 HIRED
VOTE DRIVE REGISTERED 2,880

GADSDEN, ALABAMA - A boycott by Negroes of a white-owned grocery store here has resulted in the hiring of three Negroes, and a vote drive has added 2,880 new Negro names to the registration list.

The boycott, called 10 months ago to challenge the "white-only" hiring policy of several Gadsden businesses, was relaxed against Lambert's Grocery Store after two Negro butchers and a Negro cashier were hired.

Eric Rainey, a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said a vote drive, begun here in June 1963, had netted 2,880 newly registered voters.

The vote campaign and selective buying campaign were coordinated by the Gadsden Freedom Movement, a coalition of local and national civil rights groups.

John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said Gadsden had been the scene of "some of the worse atrocities committed by southern policemen against peaceful protestors."

-30-

SIGNS COME DOWN AFTER
SNCC BIAS PROTEST

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - Signs reading "colored" and "white" on two portable toilets at a Federally assisted construction site here were removed after the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) filed protests with the Secretary of Commerce.

The Atlanta SNCC office said D. Grant Mickle, Deputy Federal Highway Administrator, indicated that the segregated facilities would be investigated.

"ONE MAN-ONE VOTE"

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

For Immediate Release
October, 1963

SNCC HEAD, OTHERS SERVE
100 DAY TERMS IN SELMA

SELMA, ALABAMA - The Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) - arrested here for the 25th time - and four other civil rights workers are still in jail serving 100 day sentences after they tried to encourage Selma Negroes to register to vote.

John Lewis, SNCC Chairman, was arrested here September 25 as he carried a sign urging Selma Negroes to register.

Jailed with Lewis last week on 100 sentences were: SNCC workers Worth Long, Wilson Brown, and Reverend Benny Tucker; Henry Shannon and Wolf Dawson. Shannon is from Selma, and like Lewis and Brown, was charged with "unlawful assembly." Dawson, from Chicago, is comedian Dick Gregory's personal assistant.

The six are also being held under $1000 peace bonds, which they must post before their release from jail.

More than 500 Negroes have made attempts to register to vote here since the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee initiated its Southwide "one man - one vote" drive here. Several Negroes who made vote attempts have lost their jobs. Vote workers in the campaign have been arrested and beaten.

Only .9% of the voting age Negroes in Dallas County are registered voters, according to the 1961 Civil Rights Commission report.

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For Immediate Release
October, 1963

Four Facing Death Penalty
May Be Freed by Federal Trio

AMERICUS, GEORGIA-The solicitor General of Americus has admitted he lodged capitol charges against four civil rights workers to deny them bail and halt protest demonstrations here.

Solicitor Stephen Face, Jr said in a taped interview he placed "insurrection" charges against the four - three from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and one from CORE - to "deny, or ask the court to deny these defendants bond."

"Until we can be assured that we can maintain pece," Pace said, "we will continue to hold them."

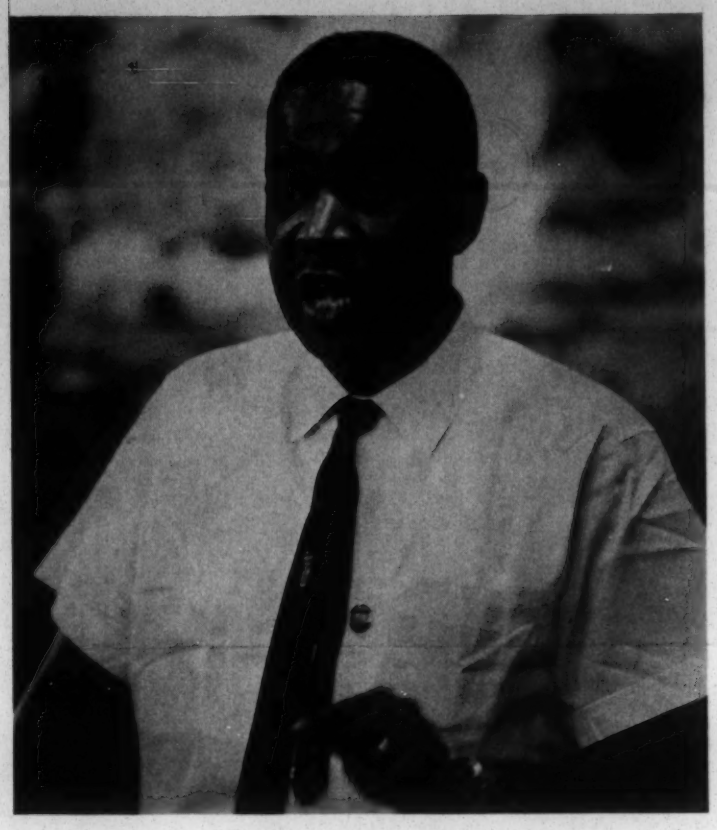
The three SNCC workers - John Perdew, a student at Harvard University; Ralph Allen, a student at Trinity College; and Don Harris, a student at Rutgers University - were arrested August 8. The CORE worker - Zev Aelony - was jailed August 17. All have been denied bail.

Their attorneys have filed motions in state and federal courts seeking to free them.

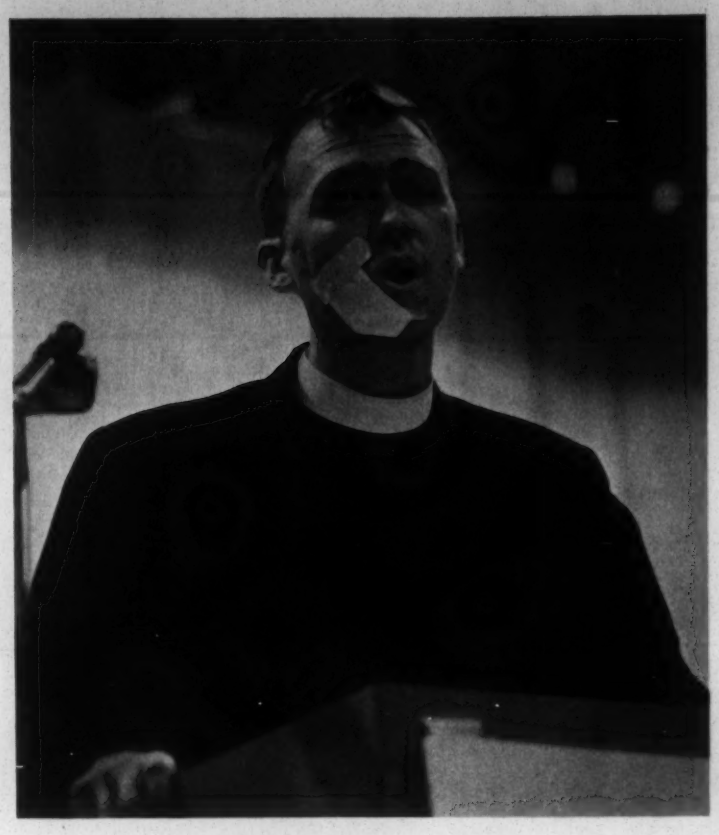
A three judge federal panel will hear arguments in their cases on October 31. The Georgia Supreme Court will consider a request to admit them to bail on November 12.

Meanwhile, a SNCC-sponsored vote drive here is continuing. Robert Mants Jr., a SNCC worker here, said that "increasing numbers of Negroes are trying to become first-class citizens."

The case of the "Americus four" has aroused national attention. Several cpngressmen have asked the United States Department of Justice to intervene in the youths' behalf.



Dr. Aaron Henry



Rev. Edwin King

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

For Immediate Release
October, 1963

HENRY - KING CAMPAIGN
RAISES "REAL ISSUES"

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - If the Republican and Democratic candidates for this state's two top offices die before the November 5 elections, Mississippi will have its first Negro governor.

An official of the Secretary of State's office here said write-in votes for Dr. Aaron Henry and Reverend Edwin King will not be counted unless the other two candidates die before election day. But Henry - state NAACP head - and King - Dean of Students at Tougaloo College - are determined to go ahead with their bid to become the first integrated slate of candidates to challenge Mississippi's white-only politics since Reconstruction times.

Henry, a Negro, is the "Freedom Vote" candidate for Governor. King, who is white, is running for Lieutenant Governor. Both are native Mississippians. Henry has been arrested 3 times for his civil rights activities. He is president of the Council of Federated Organizations and a board member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. King, an ordained Methodist minister, has been jailed 4 times and was beaten twice.

"Regardless whether they void ballots with our names on them," Henry said, "we expect about 20,000 votes to go to us that might have changed the election if Negroes' votes were counted."

Henry said he was seeking the office because "neither the Democrats or Republicans presented the true issues." Office seekers from the two major parties here are running on anti-Negro platforms.

Henry and King will also participate in a three day Freedom Vote, held November 2 through 4, when Negroes will be asked to cast "Freedom Ballots" for the candidates of their choice.

Freedom Vote advocates here hope the mock election and write-in drive will encourage Negro registration attempts and point up the disenfranchisment of Mississippi Negroes.

"One Man-One Vote"

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
688-0331

For Immediate release
October, 1963

TWO RUN IN MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM VOTE

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI- Mississippi's disinfranchised Negroes will be asked to cast their ballots November 2 through 4 in a "Freedom Vote" campaign.

The two candidates, state NAACP head Dr. Aaron Henry and Tougaloo College dean Rev. Edwin King, are asking Mississippians to vote for them in mock polling places in churches, barber shops and schools. Mississippi's registered voters are being asked to cast write-in ballots for the Henry - King slate at regular polling places during the November 5 election. Although state election officials have declared that write-ins will not be counted unless both Democratic and Republican candidates die before election day, both candidates are determined to continue.

Henry, who is making a speech-a-night tour of the state, said his campaign was aimed at giving Mississippi a real choice between candidates. Both Democratic and Republican candidates have adhered to a strict segregationist line, urging voters to elect them to insure "keeping Mississippi white".

The Henry-King candidacy has also been the beginning of a statewide political organization, which will continue to register voters and educate Negroes politically after the election.

Bob Moses, head of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's Mississippi vote drive and campaign manager for the Freedom Vote slate, said "Mississippi's so-called two-party politics means no politics for thousands of Negroes across the state".

"The Freedom Vote campaigners have four major issues - justice, education, economics and voting rights," Moses said.

Henry is president of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), and Moses is director. COFO was organized by national and statewide civil rights groups in Mississippi to coordinate voter activity in the state.

COFO leaders hope the mock elections and the write-in votes will serve to emphasize the desire Mississippi Negroes have to register to vote.

During Reconstruction, Negroes served as Lieutenant Governors of South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. Two Negroes, Blanche K. Bruce and Hiram Revels, represented Mississippi in the United States Senate.

Only 6.1% of Mississippi's eligible Negroes are registered voters. Negroes comprise 36.1% of the state population. In 6 counties here, no Negroes are registered, the Civil Rights Commission reported in 1963.

The Atlanta based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has conducted vote drives in Mississippi since 1961. SNCC has initiated a "One Man-One Vote" campaign across the South aimed at removing all barriers to Negro registration except residence and age.

J.M. p. 3 ???

NOV 14 1963

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 4, No. 4 The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond St., N.W. Atlanta, Ga. 30314 NOVEMBER 11, 1963

Over 70,000 Cast Freedom Ballots

HENRY-KING TICKET TOPS MOCK ELECTION

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - Over 70,000 disenfranchised Negroes in 200 communities throughout the state cast "Freedom Ballots" in churches, schools, poolrooms and "votemobiles" over a three-day period here.

For many, participation in the mock election was their first adventure into politics. The Freedom Vote candidates, Dr. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale and Rev. Edwin King of Jackson, received almost all of the votes cast, with less than 300 split between Democratic and Republican candidates.

There were 78,388 Freedom Votes cast Henry received 72,869.

Henry, state NAACP head and president of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), indicated the mock vote gave Mississippi's non-voting Negroes "a real choice between candidates." Both Republican and Democratic candidates ran on segregationist platforms. The Freedom Vote candidates - who also received write - in votes during the regular election November 5 - urged the state to provide "justice, equal education, jobs and voting rights."

DR. AARON HENRY

REV. EDWIN KING

The Freedom Ballot platform called for an end to segregation, including all public accommodations; fair employment a $1.25 minimum wage; better schools and a guaranteed righr to vote.

Robert Moses, director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's Mississippi vote drive and director of COFO said the campaign was "a political breakthrough in Mississippi." COFO leaders hope to use the activity surrounding the frive to push Negro vote attempts in the state.

Over 100 campaign workers were arrested on various charges during the three-week drive. At one time, 50 students from Yale University and several from Stanford University were in the state working with the Henry-King slate.

John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, who worked in Mississippi during the last days of the campaign, said the Freedom Vote "is one of the most significant events of the civil rights movement."

James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary said, "even though write - ins are not count-

CONTINUED TO PAGE 4

SELMA DRIVE FOR VOTES CONTINUES

SELMA, ALABAMA - A vote drive begun here in January, 1963 has mushroomed into the testing ground for SNCC's "One man - One vote" campaign.

Over 680 Negroes have appeared at the registrar's office since October 7.

They have braved wind and rain - and the possibility of being jailed - to stand in line outside the registrar's office waiting for a chance to take Alabama's complicated voter test.

In 1961, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission listed only 9% of the county's eligible Negroes as voters. A SNCC study (see SNCC SPECIAL REPORT: SELMA, ALABAMA) outlined the county's history of disfranchisment and listed instances of official interference into voting procedures.

When SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman addressed the first mass meeting called by the newly formed Dallas County Voters League, city and county police and members of the special "posse" surround-

CONTINUED TO PAGE 3

6 Freed In Americus Vow To Continue Work

AMERICUS, GEORGIA - Three field workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) - who escaped a possible death sentence when a three-judge Federal panel freed them on Friday, November 1 - still face other charges here.

The three-Donald Harris of New York, Ralph Allen of Melrose, Massachusetts, and John Perdew of Denver, Colorado - were jailed here August 8 and charged with attempting to incite insurrection, unlawful assembly, rioting, obstruction of a lawful arrest. Harris and Allen are charged further with assault and battery. All were denied bail.

Two others, 14-year-old Sallie Mae Durham and 19-year-old

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SELMA Negroes line up to register to vote. (SNCC Photo)

Selma Record

Arkansas Drive Registers 1800

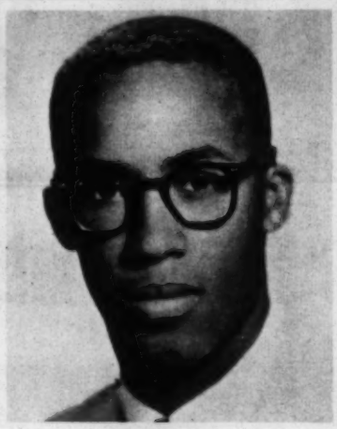
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS - A summer vote drive run by SNCC and the Pine Bluff Movement here has upped Negro vote totals by 1300.

A Pine Bluff dentist, Dr. W. L. Molette, narrowly missed becoming the city's first Negro Alderman, He polled 2,881 votes to his opponent's 4,453.

Before the vote drive began, there were 5,541 registered Negro voters in Jefferson County and 1,110 in Lincoln County. SNCC worker Bill Hansen, who heads the drive here, said 1876 Negroes were registered in Jefferson County from June to October and 428 were added to polling lists in Lincoln County during August and September.

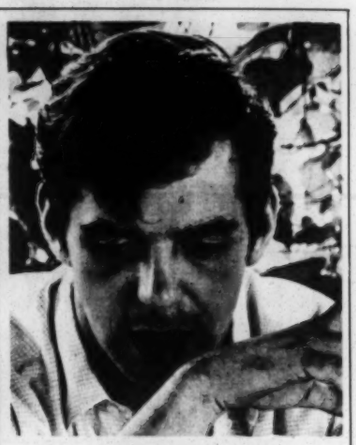
"The civil rights stimulus in the county" Hansen said, "has upped registration here."

In Lincoln County Sheriff Leo Connor told a SNCC worker that 200 more Negroes than usual had registered, in addition to the more than 400 brought in by SNCC efforts.



Don Harris

John Perdew



Ralph Allen

Americus

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Thomas McDaniel were charged with rioting, unlawful assembly, assault and obstruction of a lawful arrest. McDaniel was held on $12,000 bail and Miss Durham, a minor, was held without bail.

A sixth youth, Zev, Aelony, a CORE field secretary, was also charged with insurrection. Aelony was jailed August 17.

All were freed when the three-judge panel outlawed Georgia's insurrection and unlawful assembly statues. The court also prohibited further prosecution of the youths on the outlawed charges and ordered them set free on bail.

The ruling Friday marked the first time a Federal court has halted prosecution on a civil rights case at the request of private parties.

Testimony at the two-day hearing centered around beatings received by some of the jailed youths and other demonstrators, and voter registration activities here. A Justice Department lawyer testified that Negro vote tries - which had increased after SNCC began a drive here in January - decreased after the workers were arrested.

The three SNCC workers will continue their work in Americus. Miss Durham, who would have been a ninth grade student, will return to school. She testified at the hearing that she and Donald Harris were knocked down by policemen and Harris was beaten by a policeman when he tried to get some water in the jail.

Harris testified that officers beat him several times the night he was arrested.

6 Face Five Years On Federal Perjury Charges

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has sent petitions bearing 10,000 names protesting the indictment of nine Albany, Georgia civil rights workers to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

6 of the nine face trials beginning November 12. They are accused of perjuring themselves before the Grand Jury. They are: Slater King, Albany Movement president; Mrs. E. L. Jackson, Movement secretary; Thomas Chatmon, the Reverend Samuel Wells, Robert Thomas and SNCC worker Joni Rabinowitz. Miss Rabinowitz is accused of two counts of perjury.

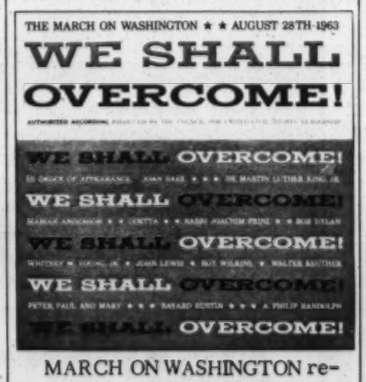
The petitions, circulated to labor, religious, civil rights and civil liberties and student organizations, called for dismissal of the indictments, and "action against Southern policemen whose brutalities against man far exceed any alleged acts committed by the Albany nine."

The indictments grew from the Federal trial of Baker County (Georgia) Sheriff L. Warren Johnson, who was accused of shooting and beating Charles Ware, a Negro. On April 12, 1963, a Federal Grand Jury decided in favor of the sheriff. A white grocer, Carl Smith, was one of the jurors.

A week after the decision some Negro youngsters picketed Smith's store, requesting he hire additional Negro employees. The next week, Smith closed his store, claiming the hour-long picket line, halted after Albany policemen jailed the demonstrators, had ruined his business. He protested to the Federal Government, and on August 9, nine Albany anti-segregation workers were indicted for perjury and conspiracy to injure a juror.

All are free on bonds ranging from $2,500 to $5,000. If convicted, the 6 who face trial today could receive five year sentences and a $5,000 fine.

The Albany Movement was founded in 1961 as a coalition of civil rights groups, shortly after the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) began a direct action and voter registration campaign there.



MARCH ON WASHINGTON records are available from SNCC. Proceeds from the sale go to the "March" organizations.

400 MARCH IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - More than 400 Atlanta University Center Students staged a protest march and picket line around an Atlanta hotel where Alabama Governor George C. Wallace appeared October 7.

The students, members of SNCC and the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, protested Alabama's refusal to permit Negroes to register to vote.

2,880 Register In Gadsen

GADSDEN, ALABAMA - More than 2,880 Negroes have been added to registration lists since a vote drive began here in June, 1963.

SNCC worker Eric Rainey said that three Negroes had been given higher paying jobs in a white-owned grocery store following a selective buying campaign.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA is the subject of a SNCC booklet. Copies are available from the Atlanta SNCC office. The booklet gives a history of police brutality aimed at halting the movement there and is illustrated with photographs.

SCEF Raid Protested

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee protested the October 4 raid by county and state police on the New Orleans offices of the Southern Conference Educational Fund as "despotic." The SNCC telegram to the Justice Department condemned the raid as "a demonstration of lawlessness and defiance of authority."

Selma Drive

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ed the church. Police harassment - even beatings from law officers - have continued and intensified since then.

The recent drive began in September, when 68 youngsters were jailed during sit-ins and a protest march. Among those jailed was Worth Long, SNCC worker, who was beaten by a policeman in jail that night. A student organized boycott of classes at the city's all-Negro high school and daily mass meeting with John Lewis and James Forman as speakers further aroused the community. SNCC Chairman Lewis was arrested on September 25, when he carried a sign urging Selma Negroes to register.

During part of October and November, Selma's registration books are open daily, instead of the usual two days a month. It was during this period that large numbers of Negroes began gathering at the courthouse, some arriving as early as 6:30 A.M. County police retaliated by giving out numbers to the first sixty people in line, and the registrar cooperated in the slow-down by processing no more than 25 people a day.

Requests to the Federal Government for aid have met with little success. The Justice Department has two suits on voting in the county, but has made no moves to halt prosecution of voter workers arrested for "unlawful assembly" or to speed up registration procedures.

Nor has the Federal Government responed to pleas from SNCC workers and Selma citizens to place Selma off limits to Craig Air Force Base personnel. The base, located just outside the city, could exert considerable influence on Selma's racial policies.

SNCC head Lewis and SNCC workers Worth Long, Wilson Brown and Benny Tucker were sentenced two weeks ago to 100 days in jail. They are appealing their conviction.

SELMA, ALABAMA policemen arrest two voter registration workers on the steps of the Federal Building there. Several movement workers have been jailed by policemen here while encouraging Negroes to register to vote. (SNCC Photo.)

Now SNCC workers and others who have been active in the drive here have been summoned to appear before a November 13 Grand Jury. The Jury meets one day before other SNCC workers face trial here.

But Selma Negroes, and the SNCC workers there, are determined to continue their fight to realize one vote for every man.

Dr. Aaron Henry, during a stop on his statewide tour, shakes hands with voters in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. His companion is SNCC Field Secretary Gerald Bray. (SNCC Photo)

Charges Dropped Against Worker

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA - Charges against a SNCC worker for "tresspassing at the University of South Carolina" were dropped.

Sam Shirah, 20 was arrested October 2 going into a movie theatre with four Negroes. Charges were dropped Oct. 4 when the City Recorder's Court ruled the prosecution had no case.

Fair Boycotted, Policeman Hired

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA - Danville Negroes were urged to boycott the annual Danville Fair to protest the city's rigid segregation policies.

Avon Rollins, SNCC worker here, said the city has hired its first Negro policeman.

Mississippi Election

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ed, they indicate that Negroes here had no choice between Demoncratic and Republican candidates, and if permitted, Negroes here would register to vote in large numbers."

In 1890, Mississippi had 190,000 Negro registered voters. Two years later, it had 8,600, In 1954, there were 22,000 voters - less than 5% of the registered electorate.

Only 6.1 % of the state population, In 6 counties here, no Negroes are registered, the Civil Rights Commission reported in 1963.

ARRESTS PROTESTED

ALBANY, GEORGIA - The jailing of three SNCC voter registration workers here October 7 was protested to President Kennedy. The three-Willie Ricks, Shirley Gaines and Lavetta Christian - were charged with "disorderly conduct" after they accompained Negroes to the Dougherty County Courthouse.

SNCC Asks For Pressure On Northern Concerns

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee sent out a special mailing, listing names and addresses of directors of ten corporations, all major Birmingham employers. The mailing called for protests of the September 15 bombing which killed four girls and demonstrations urging apprehension of those responsible.

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NOV 21 1963

John Lewis

Bayard Rustin

James Baldwin

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30314 - Tel: 688-0331

Not for release until:
November 22, 1963

BALDWIN AND RUSTIN TO ADDRESS SNCC CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20---A three day leadership training conference on Food and Jobs called by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will open here November 29 at the Andrew Rankin Chapel of Howard University.

Noted Negro author, JAMES BALDWIN, and BAYARD RUSTIN, Deputy Director of the August 28th March on Washington, are among the speakers and panelists slated to appear.

"The Conference," geared to SNCC staff members and workers from local protest centers in the South, "will give the conferees a working knowledge of the forces and techniques which they must apply to bring equal opportunity to America," according to Miss Bobbi Yancy, SNCC Southern Campus Coordinator.

SNCC Chairman, JOHN LEWIS, will open the conference Friday, Nov. 29. Comprehensive discussions of the economic and political power structure of Mississippi, scene of a concentrated SNCC vote drive for the past three years, are scheduled for the same day.

Representatives of the following agencies will be speaking: the Manpower Development and Training Agency; National Sharecroppers Fund; Migrant Health Section of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO; and the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

On hand as resource personnel will be JAMES FORMAN, SNCC Executive Secretary; ROBERT MOSES, head of SNCC's Mississippi vote drive; and directors of six other SNCC projects.

"This conference deals directly with the problems we face daily," SNCC Chairman JOHN LEWIS stated. "Our workers, located mainly in the resistant rural areas of the South, must assess ways to improve the economic and political power of the disenfranchised Negroes with whom they live and work."

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NOTE TO EDITORS: A Press Conference will be held Friday, NOV. 29, at 11 A. M. at the First Congregational Church, 10th and G Streets, N. W., Room 206 (NA. 8-4317). A Press Room will be open throughout the conference in the basement of the Andrew Rankin Chapel, 6th and College Streets, N. W.

"ONE MAN - ONE VOTE!"

THE STUDENT VOICE

Vol. 4, No. 7 | The Student Voice, Inc. 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga. | December 9, 1963

IN 'TERRIBLE' TERRELL

NIGHT RIDERS SHOOT WORKER

DAWSON, GEORGIA - A 33-year-old woman barely missed death here early Sunday morning December 8, when night riders bombed her house.

Mrs. Carolyn Daniels, a Dawson beautician, received a bullet wound in her left foot when shots were fired at her home late Saturday night.

While she was at a hospital - waiting for treatment for her injuries - a bomb exploded in her home, making it "a total wreck."

As late as Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Daniels still carried the bullet in her left foot and shotgun pellets in her right leg.

She said a doctor called by hospital authorities to treat her never arrived.

Mrs. Daniels was one of the first Dawson citizens to open her home to SNCC voter registration workers. With their aid - and often by herself - she has managed to keep interest in voting high in "terrible" Terrell County.

In two weeks in November, Mrs. Daniels and two SNCC workers - Robert Cover and Wendy Mann- were able to get 45 Negroes to apply for the registration test.

On November 22, 33 Negroes applied. Thirty passed the test.

Mrs. Daniels has set up citizenship schools in Dawson to give potential voters instruction in Georgia's voting test.

Terrell County received national attention on July 25, 1962, when county sheriff Z.T. Matthews and 12 armed, cigar smoking white men broke into a voting meeting in a Sasser church. Matthews told newsmen at that meeting "We are a little fed up with this voter registration business. We want our colored people to go on living like they have for the past 100 years."

Mrs. Daniels' home has been fired on once before. On September 6, 1962, night riders shot into her home, wounding SNCC workers Jack Chatfield, Prathia Hall and Chris Allen.

On September 9, two churches - both used for voter registration meetings - were burned to the ground.

On September 17, another church was burned.

On September 3, 1962, Sasser

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

BOMBED OUT--

Mrs. Carolyn Daniels, Dawson, Ga., vote worker, points to damage done to her home by a night rider's bomb. Rider's bullets wounded Mrs. Daniels in the left foot. (Photo by Cochran Studios; Albany, Ga.)

Jury Frees Officers

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI - Five Mississippi law officers, charged by the U.S. Department of Justice with seven counts of conspiracy to deprive five Negroes of their civil rights, were set free here by a Federal jury.

The five were accused of beating five civil rights workers arrested in Winona, Mississippi after they entered a white rest room at a bus station there.

State highway patrolman John L. Basinger, Montgomery County Sheriff Earle Wayne Patridge and Winona Police Chief Thomas J. Herod, Jr., all claimed they were innocent of the seven charges brought against them by the Justice Department.

Former state highway patrolman Charles Perkins and Winona policeman William Surrell were also charged with beating the Negroes.

The Justice Department called six witnesses, including four of the Negro complainants, and two FBI agents.

June Johnson, Euvester Simpson, Rosemary Freeman, and Lawrence Guyot, all testified that they had been beaten in the Winona jail.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer told

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Worker Gets Two Years

Three Others Indicted

AMERICUS, GEORGIA - An all white male jury deliberated four hours before returning a "guilty" verdict against white SNCC field secretary, Ralph Allen.

Allen was charged with "assault with intent to murder" Patrolman John W. Alford of Americus during an anti-segregation demonstration here last summer. Judge T. L. Marshall immediately sentenced Allen to two years in jail in compliance with the jury's findings. Allen's attorney, C.B. King, of Albany, indicated that he would appeal.

Allen, SNCC field workers Donald Harris and John Perdew, and Thomas McDaniel an Americus citizen, were indicted here last week by a Sumter County Grand Jury. They were all charged with "assault with intent to murder" and "resisting arrest."

All four were released from jail after 68 days behind bars in early November when a three-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Agencies - Against SNCC

Over 300 Attend SNCC Conference

NEGRO LEADERS DISCUSS DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. --- increased civil rights organization despite President Kennedy's assassination, redoubled demands of the federal government, and the role of white students in the civil rights movement, were among the topics given wide discussion at the Thanksgiving weekend conference of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

James Forman, Executive Secretary of SNCC, told members of the press at a November 29 press conference that, "SNCC will not halt its activities because of the President's death."

No Moratorium Called

"We would be derelict in our duty to our people and to President Johnson if we had a moratorium," Forman said, referring to suggestions that civil rights groups call a halt to demonstrations to give President Johnson a chance to prove himself.

"Where Mr. Kennedy, because of his record and past actions in the civil rights field, might have slipped by with words and promises, Mr. Johnson, being a Texan, will have to prove himself to Negroes and liberals by his actions," Forman said.

"The government did not call moratorium on government activities, and we will not either," he continued.

Baldwin Agrees

James Baldwin, delivering the opening keynote speech, agreed stating that "the events of the last ten days have done nothing to alter our determination."

Commenting on the assassination, Baldwin said, "Kennedy was killed because he broke the long-standing agreement between the North and South - - - that you do with your Negroes what you want to do, and we'll do with ours what we want to do. Kennedy broke that bargain - - - he had to."

Baldwin also pointed to the disparity between the strong reaction to Kennedy's death, and the response to the deaths of such persons as William Moore, the six children killed in Birmingham, and Medgar Evers.

James Baldwin

Bayard Rustin

Federal Intervention Must Be Forced

The role of the federal government in advancing the civil rights movement received attention from Bob Moses, Director of SNCC'S Mississippi Vote Drive for the past three years. Moses asserted that the experience of SNCC workers in the hard core areas of the South showed that the only hope for Negroes lay in creating a situation which would force a confrontation of federal and state authorities.

Moses said that there was little possibility that the white population would make any real changes in the status of the Negro voluntarily, and that it would not accept any substantial changes in the "power structure" without federal intervention. SNCC'S job is to "bring about just such a confrontation . . . to change the power structure," Moses stated.

D. C. GATHERING DEALS WITH 'FOOD AND JOBS'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Over 300 workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee assembled here November 29 through Dec. 1, for a leadership conference on "Food and Jobs."

Noted author James Baldwin and Bayard Rustin, Deputy Director of the August 28 March on Washington, delivered the opening and closing keynote speeches.

The conference addressed itself to questions of "the economic deprivation of the disenfranchised Negroes of the South," according to SNCC Chairman John Lewis. "It was an opportunity to examine in depth some of the programs available to bring about basic changes in the economic and political system which holds Negroes enslaved."

Representatives of the following agencies spoke: the Manpower Development and Training Agency; National Sharecroppers Fund; Migrant Health Section of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Industrial Union Department of the AFL- CIO: U.S. Rural Areas Development Agency; U.S. Congress House Education and Labor Committee; Jewish Labor Committee; U.S. Civil Rights Commission; and Workers Defense League.

Conference delegates and agency officials joined in workshops following speeches to consider technical questions of improving the economic condition of the Negro. They discussed the utilization of federal programs, many of which are segregated and discriminatory at the local level.

Conference delegates included SNCC field secretaries and workers, adults and high school students from local SNCC projects, southern students from white and Negro colleges, and representatives of northern college groups. Approximately 500 participants attended the conference, the largest in SNCC's history.

Whites Stay North

Bayard Rustin, speaking on "New Perspectives in Civil Rights," suggested that President Johnson may become "an-

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BRUTALITY TRIAL

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the court that she was kicked by Sheriff Partridge after he yanked her off a bus in front of the bus station in Winona. She testified that she had remained on the bus while her four companions entered a segregated lunch room.

All five were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

Annell Ponder, a field secretary for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, testified that three of the defendants beat her in the Winona city jail on June 9. She said, "And I'm not completely over it yet."

James Harold West, a SNCC worker, told the court he was beaten by policemen and two Negro prisoners who were ordered to beat and kick him. He said he was later forced by a policeman to sign a statement saying that no beating took place.

Two Negroes who were in the jail testified that they had been "paid" a pint and a half of corn whiskey for beating West.

Guyot, a SNCC field secretary told the all-white jury he was "kicked, punched, and beaten with a slapjack" when he went to Winona to post bond for West and the women. Guyot said Sheriff Earle Partridge ordered him to "get out of Winona and stay gone" but he was stopped by highway patrolman Basinger and knocked down because he refused to say "sir" to the officer.

Then, said Guyot, he was forced to disrobe and was beaten in the sheriff's office before he was jailed for disturbing the peace.

FBI agents took the stand to introduce photographs showing injuries to the five. One agent testified he had examined a blood-stained shirt won by Miss Johnson while she was under arrest.

If convicted, the defendants might have received seven years sentences and $7,000 fines.

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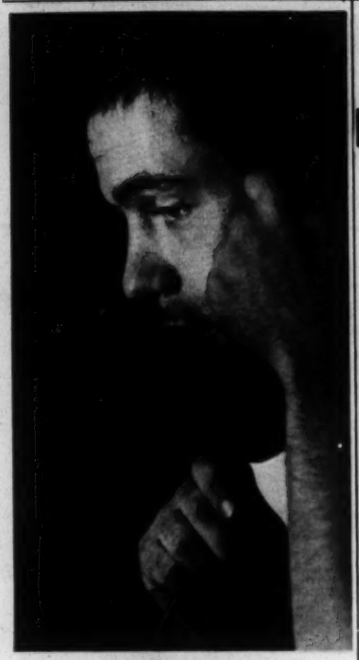

Ralph Allen

Americus Indictments

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judge federal panel declared Georgia's insurrection and unlawful assembly laws unconstitutional.

The four were held on various counts following an anti-segregation demonstration on August 8. Had they been convicted on the insurrection count, they might have received the death penalty.

Another youth, Zev Aleony of CORE, also charged earlier with insurrection, was not named in last week's indictments. Instead, John L. Barnum, treasurer of the Sumter County Movement, the group that coordinated last summer's protest, was indicted for "perjuring" himself before a justice of the peace.

Allen was released on $5,000 appeal bond, when defense attorney King filed for a new trial. A hearing was set for February 14.

During his trial the state contended that Mr. Allen had thrown a bottle at Americus police officer, John W. Alford, during a protest demonstration on August 8. Allen denied this, and charged that Americus officers beat him before they arrested him.

JOBS SECURED; BOYCOTT HALTED

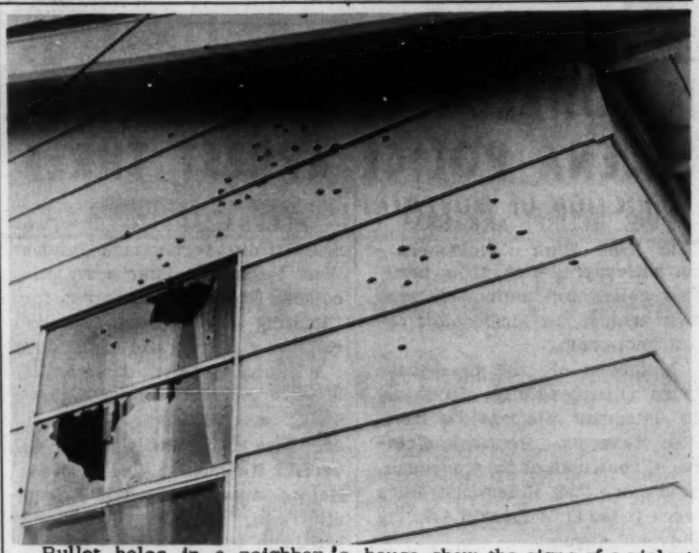
ATLANTA, GEORGIA - After securing some jobs for Negroes in Atlanta's downtown section, two civil rights groups have temporarily halted planned boycotts and demonstrations here.

Operation Breadbasket, a group of 400 Negro ministers, and the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR), the Atlanta University Center student protest group, called the halt after revealing that " a real breakthrough" had been made.

Reverend Ralph Abernathy, chairman of Operation Breadbasket, said 253 of 1, 816 Negroes working in 16 downtown stores had won employment in "nontraditional" jobs as clerks and salesmen.

COAHR and Operation Breadbasket sponsored a march and picket line around Rich's, the South's largest department store, on November 21 and 22.

Student leaders indicated that the suspension of boycotts and demonstrations was temporary and that action might be resumed.



Bullet holes in a neighbor's house show the signs of a violent night. (Photo by Cochran Studios; Albany, Ga.)

TERRELL TERROR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

deputy sheriff D.E. Short ran three SNCC workers - Ralph Allen, Prathia Hall and Willie Paul Berrien - out of town at gunpoint. Short was later sued by the United States Department of Justice, but was acquitted.

On October 29, 1962, three SNCC workers were jailed in Bronwood, near Dawson, on "trespass" charges after they entered a white-owned grocery store to canvass for voter registration.

Forty percent of the Negro families in Terrell County earn less than $1,000 a year, 73% of the Negroes over 25 years old have not finished the seventh grade.

As of 1960, only 51 Negroes were registered voters in Terrell County. Out of 4,533 whites, 2,894 were registered.

The first suit filed by the Justice Department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act was filed here. Terrell County officials were charged with systematic discrimination, and were enjoined from further acts of discrimination.

The injunction has proved ineffective, according to SNCC workers here.

SNCC workers have been active in the county and in Dawson since November, 1961. Working with local people, like Mrs. Daniels, they have been able to raise the number of Negroes registered to vote from 51 to 1960 to approximately 140 as of August, 1963.

In Atlanta,, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee asked President Lyndon B. Johnson to "act immediately to halt bombings and shootings aimed at intimidating voter registration workers in Southwest Georgia."

The SNCC protest from Chairman John Lewis quoted President John F. Kennedy's remarks after Mrs. Daniels' home was fired upon a year ago, and tow girls were shot in Mississippi.

President Kennedy said then: "To shoot . . . two young people who were involved in an effort to register people, to burn churches as a reprisal, . . . I consider both cowardly as well as outrageous." In Albany, Slater King, president of the Albany Movement, also protested the bombing and shooting to President Johnson.

King said, "The shooting and bombing will be repeated unless strong presidential action is taken."

According to a SNCC survey of Terrell County, there are 8, 209 Negroes living there, 3,047 of whom live in Dawson. Seven and one half percent of the Negro work force was unemployed in 1960. Twenty-six percent of the county's work force is employed in agriculture.

"We Shall Overcome" the official recording of the March On Washington may be purchased by using the coupon on this page. Money collected from the sale of this record will be used to further civil rights activities.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON ★ ★ AUGUST 28TH-1963

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COUNCIL FOR UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERSHIP
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IN ARKANSAS

McDONALD'S BOYCOTT CALLED; HELENA POLICE ARREST THREE

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS - The Pine Bluff Movement - an anti-segregation group here- has called for nationwide protest against the McDonald's restaurant chain.

Members of the group have tried unsuccessfully since July to integrate McDonald's here. The Reverend Benjamin Grinnage, chairman of the movement, said more than 45 demonstrators were jailed at McDonald's during July and August.

Members of the movement and two field secretaries from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee went to court November 29 to testify on whether a temporary injunction obtained by McDonald's against them should be made permanent.

The injunction, obtained the restaurant's manager, Robert Knight, on August 13, enjoins the two SNCC workers, William Hansen and James Jones, The Pine Bluff Movement, the Arkansas NAACP, and the Black Muslims from "engaging in, sponsoring, inciting and encouraging stand-ins, sit-ins, or from picketing," the segregated diner.

The order also asked that they be prohibited from "interfering with the business of McDonald's."

Most lunch counters are integrated here. Sit-in demonstrations began in Pine Bluff on February 1.

The Pine Bluff Movement, composed of local citizens, has moved against segregation here in public and private facilities, employment and schools.

HELENA, ARKANSAS - Two SNCC field secretaries and a West Helena minister were jailed here Friday, December 6, for "inciting to riot" as they walked down a Helena sidewalk.

William Hansen, director of SNCC's Arkansas project, said SNCC workers John Bradford and Bruce Jordan, and the Reverend Raymond Lyles of West Helena, were arrested on Friday afternoon. Jordan and Bradford had been in Helena for about six hours, Hansen said.

Bradford, 22, is from Mound Bayou, Mississippi. Jordan, 19 is from Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Reverend Lyles is pastor of Pettis Memorial C.M.E. Church in West Helena.

Thirty-three people, including Hansen and Bradford, were arrested in Helena on November 16 during the first sit - in demonstrations held here.

Hansen said the three were held on $1500 bail each.

Helena is on the Mississippi River in Arkansas.

Bradford and Jordan were working on a voter registration project in Phillips County.

Negroes are 53.9% of the county's population, according to the 1960 Civil Rights Commission Report on Voting. Only 28% of the eligible Negroes are registered voters, however.

James Forman addresses SNCC Conference. (SNCC Photo by Clifford Vaughs.)

D. C. CONFERENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

other Hugo Black." He recalled Negro opposition to the appointment of the liberal Supreme Court Justice from Alabama.

"Mr. Johnson may be able to control the South better than Mr. Kennedy did," Rustin said, "Because he represents things they want."

"SNCC must help Mr. Johnson - - - but to help Mr. Johnson means to create an atmosphere in which he is pushed even further."

Rustin warned that SNCC's emphasis on jobs and job relocation not lose sight of the fact that "There is nothing for which to be trained."

"Until there is a planned economy and automation is controlled by the government, there is no point in training anybody, because there are no jobs. To train without having a new definition of work is useless," Rustin stated.

Noting the number of white students in the audience, Rustin said that the answer for northern white students was not to come South and put on blue overalls.

He said it was essential for white civil rights workers to work with unemployed whites in depressed areas of Kentucky, West Virginia and the North.

"When the day comes that the white unemployed adopt the spirit and tactics of the civil rights movement, we are on our way to a revolution in this country," Rustin said.

Ghettoes In The North

John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC closed the conference by calling for a nationwide movement.

"We as students, we who represent, as we like to say — the masses — we must not sell out. We must stand up and stand up for what is right . . . We must speak to the whole nation. Negro and white students from the North must go into the black areas of the North, go into the ghettoes of Harlem, into the ghettoes of Chicago and Detroit, and organize a mass movement similar to what we have in the South."

"For so long there have been planned movements, planned revolutions, but we must all recognize the fact that if any basic changes are to take place now, we, the people, the masses, must rise up and bring these changes about. We cannot depend on or expect President Johnson or Congress to do it, but we must help them do it," according to Lewis.

"For the day will come when freedom and equality will exist, not just for some of the people, but for all of the people," Lewis said.

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SNCC

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 4, NO 8. The Student Voice, Inc. 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga. DECEMBER 16, 1963

Negro Testifies Later Arrested

WINONA, MISSISSIPPI -- A young Negro who told a federal jury last week that policemen "paid" him a pint and a half of corn whiskey to beat two civil rights workers was arrested in nearby Kilmachael for an offense supposedly committed while he was behind bars.

23-year-old Roosevelt Knox was one of two Negroes who were prisoners in the Winona jail when five Negro civil rights workers were beaten by police. Knox and another prisoner testified they had been ordered to assist in two beatings.

Knox's parents told SNCC workers in Greenwood the youth was charged with passing a bad check during the period he was held in the Winona jail.

His trial on the bad check charge, scheduled for December 10, was not held when charges against him were dropped.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

3000 MARCH IN ATLANTA

Marchers Brave Cold In Atlanta Demonstration

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 15 -- More than 3,000 Atlantans, Negro and white, braved below freezing weather today to hear speakers from a variety of groups declare that some action must be taken soon to implement an integration plan presented by this city's Summit Leadership Conference.

Each speaker echoed the same theme: Atlanta, once a showcase city for the South and a model of "smooth" race relations, is lagging behind other Southern cities and even other Georgia cities.

While some encouraged a continuation of negotiations carried on by the Summit group, others called for direct action if Negro demands are not met soon.

James Forman, Executive Secretary of SNCC, told the crowd that overflowed Atlanta's Hurt Park here: "No one leader, no group of leaders can get your rights. You have to get them for yourselves."

Forman said, "We have two powerful weapons, the dollar and the vote."

The SNCC leader reminded the crowd of the up-coming presidential race in 1964. He called for consideration of an Easter Boycott here, and for a possible school boycott aimed at eliminating segregation and triple sessions in Negro schools. He called for a program to ease slum conditions in Negro neighborhoods, telling Atlanta Vice-Mayor Sam Massell, representing the city on the speakers' platform, "people are swimming in Buttermilk Bottom" (a slum section of the city.)

Martin Luther King, Jr., featured speaker at the junior March on Washington demonstration, told the audience "time is run-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

DEMONSTRATIONS BEGIN

FIVE ARRESTED IN DANVILLE

Danville Demonstration-Summer, 1963

DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 15 -- Anti-segregation protests resumed in this Southside Virginia city as five students were arrested at a Howard Johnson's restaurant December 10.

Sit-ins at Howard Johnson's, other restaurants and movie theaters are being conducted by students, most of them from Danville, as part of a drive to open the public facilities of this city.

A 22-year-old white SNCC worker from Chapel Hill, N.C., J.V. Henry, reported that hot ammonia had been thrown on the floor of one restaurant where a sit-in took place -- Staley's Restaurant -- "to get rid of us."

Henry stated that Danville students and SNCC workers were

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

MISS. RIGHTS GROUPS MEET

JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 15 — Close to 300 representatives of civil rights groups and civic organizations met here today at a state-wide meeting of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO.)

The meeting was called to discuss the organizational structure of COFO, and to plan the direction of civil rights activities in Mississippi for the coming year.

COFO is a federation of representatives from voting leagues and NAACP chapters, and staff members from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Congress of Racial Equality, who are working in Mississippi.

One item of business was the adoption of by-laws, in which the purpose of COFO is outlined as working for "total democracy, racial equality and economic justice" in Mississippi.

"The program of COFO consists of voter registration and citizenship education projects, political action -- both mock and official, the implementation of government programs and general civil rights work," according to the newly amended by-laws.

"Mock" political action refers to the recent Freedom Ballot Campaign in which Aaron Henry, President of COFO, ran for governor and polled 85,000 Freedom Ballots from officially disenfranchised Negroes.

Robert Moses, Director of SNCC's Mississippi vote drive since July 1961, was re-elected Project Director for COFO. CORE staff member Dave Dennis was elected Assistant Project Director.

"SNCC's wholehearted participation in COFO is part of our South-wide ONE MAN -- ONE VOTE campaign aimed at breaking down all barriers to Negro voter registration except residence and age," stated John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC.

THE STUDENT VOICE

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Atlanta, Georgia 30314

ATLANTA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ning out for Atlanta."

The SCLC head said, "If our words fail to move them (the power structure) then our actions must show them."

Other speakers were Larry Fox, Chairman of the Committee on Appeal For Human Rights; Dr. C.M. Smith, for the Atlanta NAACP; Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, for Operation Breadbasket; and the Rev. William Holmes Borders.

Two members of the National States Rights party, attired in Nazi storm trooper uniforms, picketed the gathering with signs reading: "Negro, your future is not here but in Africa."

The theme of the meeting was that Atlanta, despite its image as a city "too busy to hate," is still as segregated as many deep South towns.

Public schools are integrated tokenly; only lunch counters and a few restaurants downtown admit all comers. All movie theatres are integrated, as are the colleges in the area. But Atlanta Negroes are still shunted into slums and ghettoes in the city.

Today's "Pilgrimage for Democracy" was the first demonstration held here since President Kennedy's assassination.

The day before the large march, 275 Atlanta area clergymen -- Protestant and Jewish, Negro and white -- signed a petition supporting the aims of the Pilgrimage.

Leaders of the Summit Conference reported to the crowd on the progress of negotiations to implement their plan for total integration of Atlanta.

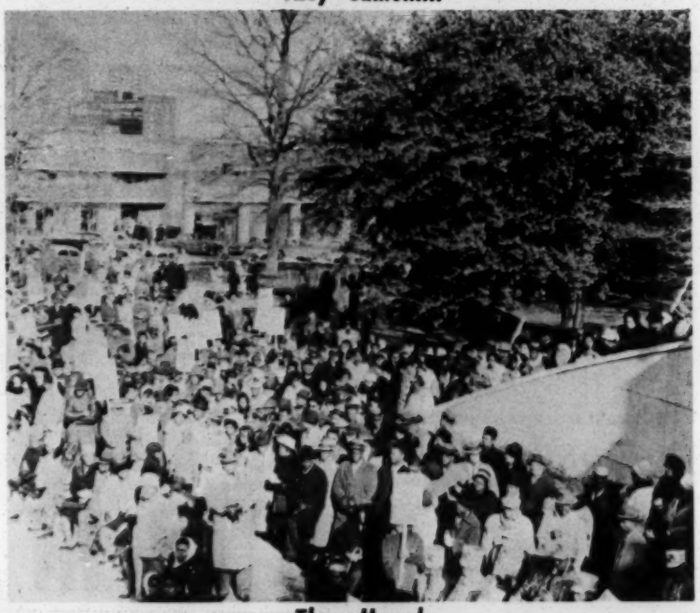
The Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference is composed of representatives from 10 civil rights organizations and representatives from "at least 75" other community groups, according to Summit Co-chairman Attorney A.T. Walden.

The group called a city-wide conference on October 19, 1963, where over 300 people, from a cross-section of Atlanta life, discussed and recommended action in the following areas: public accomodations, employment, education, registration and voting, health and social services, housing, political issues and law enforcement.

Since then, members of the group's steering committee have

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

They Came.....



They Heard.....

James Forman Say "You Must Get Your Rights Yourself"

Henry Suit Appealed

Dr. Aaron Henry

CLARKSDALE, MISS., - Dec. 3, A libel suit filed against Aaron Henry, recent gubernatorial candidate on the Mississippi Freedom Ballot, was appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The defamation suit, filed by the Chief of Police and the District Attorney, resulted from a press conference following Henry's conviction on a morals charge in 1962.

Henry, state president of the NAACP, was convicted in Justice of Peace Court, in Shelby, Miss. on March 15, 1962 on charges of making perverse advances on a white teen-ager hitchhiker. Henry stated that the charges were a complete fabrication, and presented an alibi supported by sworn witnesses.

When Henry later stated in a press conference that the prosecutor and the police chief, who figured in the trial, had conspired to frame him, Henry was sued by them for defamation.

The Mississippi State Supreme Court upheld the libel suit in a December 2 ruling, and awarded $15,000 to the police thereby reversing an earlier decision.

Has No Authority Says Justice Dept.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - A spokesman for the Department of Justice has told a California senator the government "has no authority" to intercede in the case of a 67-year-old white minister held in jail here since August 28.

The senator, Thomas Kuchel (R-Cal.), forwarded the letter to the SNCC office here.

The letter was written by Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General.

The elderly minister, the Reverend Ashton Bryant Jones, a native Georgian now residing in San Gabriel, California, is being held under $20,000 bail on charges growing out of a protest demonstration at an all-white church here this summer.

Since Jones' conviction is being appealed, his time behind bars is "dead time" and does not count against his sentence.

Protest March

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

met with city, county, state and private groups in an attempt to negotiate increased integration here.

Cooperating groups include SCLC, NAACP, SNCC, Operation Breadbasket, the Committee on Appeal For Human Rights, the Gandhi Youth Society, the All Citizens Registration Committee and the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

Songs of the Southern Freedom Movement

WE SHALL OVERCOME!

Compiled by Guy and Candie Carawan for The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

OAK PUBLICATIONS

WE SHALL OVERCOME is a new book of "songs of the Southern Freedom Movement." It is available from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, for $1.95.

BLIND CASHIER NIXES BIAS

TALLAHASSEE, FLA. -- The cafeteria of the Florida State Capitol Building was desegregated recently because its cashier is blind.

Several Florida A&M University students, along with SNCC field secretary Sam Shirah, went to the end of the line to pay, the cashier could not see to refuse their money.

This is the first time that a SNCC staff member has worked in Florida. A militant student action group here, which Shirah helped organize, has requested affiliation with SNCC.

"Most people don't realize that northern Florida is as rigidly segregated as Alabama in many places," Shirah stated. The 20 year old SNCC worker, from Atlanta, is a white native of Alabama.

SCEF Case In Federal Court

NEW ORLEANS, LA. -- A case challenging the constitutionality of Louisiana's communist control laws was taken under advisement by a three-judge federal court on December 9.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund and its executive director, James A. Dombrowski, original plaintiffs in the case, were joined by attorneys Benjamin E. Smith and Bruce C. Waltzer whose request for intervention was granted by the court.

Smith, who is the Fund's treasurer, and his law partner, Waltzer, were arrested along with Dombrowski on October 4th for allegedly violating the state anti-communist statutes -- as managers of a "subversive" organization and for distributing "communist" literature, -- and all SCEF records were seized. Conspiracy charges against the three men were dismissed by a Criminal District Court, but the records were not returned to SCEF.

The plaintiffs are now asking for a temporary injunction against state and city officials preventing them from enforcing the statutes, and prohibiting the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities (LUAC) from turning over the seized SCEF records to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

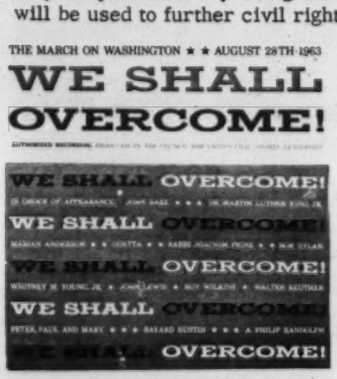
CORE Worker Stricken

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- CORE field secretary Zev Aleony was hospitalized here last weekend with a heart attack.

Aleony was one of the Americus Five held in that Southwest Georgia city for two months on charges of attempting to incite insurrection.

Aleony is 25 years old, and a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"We Shall Overcome," the official recording of the August 28, 1963 March On Washington may be purchased by using the coupon on this page. Money collected from the sale of this record will be used to further civil rights acitvities.



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KENYA CONGRATULATED

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee extended "heartiest congratulations" to Kenya Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta on the evening that country achieved independence, December 12.

The SNCC cablegram from Chairman John Lewis and Executive Secretary James Forman called Kenya's struggle for independence "an inspiration for all freedom struggles."

Raleigh Vote Drive Begins

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: A new SNCC voter registration project operating out of Raleigh, N.C., was announced here by John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

SNCC was invited into Raleigh by the Raleigh Citizens Association (RCA), a coordinating body of Negro organization s in that city.

SNCC field secretary Reginald Robinson, last based in Cambridge, Md., during this past summer's racial unrest there, will direct the project.

Officials of Shaw University and St. Augustine's College in Raleigh have offered their support.

Only 32% of the eligible Negroes in Raleigh and Wake County are registered, according to the 1961 Civil Rights Commission Report.

SNCC now has major field projects located in Alabama Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and Virginia, in addition to North Carolina.

MRS. CAROLYN DANIELS, whose Dawson, Georgia home was bombed last week after shots were fired at her house, has indicated she will continue trying to register voters in Southwest Georgia.

Mississippi

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

SNCC worker Dick Frey in Greenwood said the office there had lodged protests with the FBI about Knox's arrest.

Knox had testified at the trial of five Mississippi law officers who were accused of beating five Negroes in the Winona jail.

The five officers were acquitted by an all-white all-male jury.

Danville

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

now beginning to organize in Pittslyvania County and the outlying districts of Danville.

"SNCC was asked into Danville in early June 1963. Over 20 SNCC workers have since worked in this mill and tobacco town -- which has seen some of the worst police brutality in the South," according to John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC.

"Danville is an example of an upper South city, assumed by most of the nation to be more liberal than the deep South. And yet we have encountered some of the greatest resistance of the demands of the twentieth century in this city," Lewis said.

"IF YOU KNOW WHAT'S GOOD FOR YOU ....."

Stay Out Of Helena!

HELENA, ARKANSAS -- The Chief of Police of this Arkansas Delta town has threatened to arrest SNCC workers whenever they cross the county line.

Chief Roy Ross told SNCC worker James Jones, "whenever you cross that Phillips County line we've got you."

Ross told Jones to, "take that station wagon, that literature and all that 'snick' stuff and get out of here if you know what's good for you."

Jones was warned to, "tell your buddy (SNCC worker William) Hansen that everything I've told you goes for him."

Hansen and two other SNCC workers were jailed in Helena following the first sit-ins held here in early November. Two workers, John Bradford and Bruce Jordan, were jailed last week with an East Helena minister on land adjoining a Catholic church.

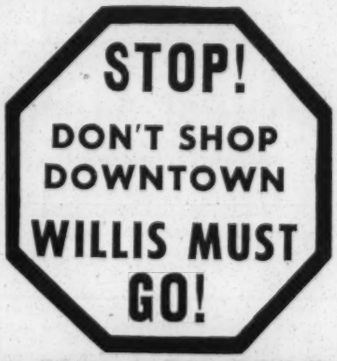
On December 13, SNCC workers Bradford and Jordan were sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined $500 each for "threatening to make a disturbance." They were held under $1500 bail each.

Hansen, who direct's SNCC's Arkansas project, said the two youths had been in Helena for only 6 hours when they were jailed.

Bradford and Jordan were working on a voter registration project in Phillips County.

Negroes are 53.9% of the county's population, according to the 1961 Civil Rights Commission Report on Voting. Only 28% of the eligible Negroes are registered voters, however.

Friends Ask Help For Chicago Boycott



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS -- Chicago Area Friends of SNCC (CAF-SNCC) has initiated a "STOP! Don't Shop Downtown" Campaign calling for the ouster of School Superintendent Ben Willis and for the adoption of a positive policy for integration by the Chicago School Board.

This action, supported by a growing number of community organizations, is the follow up to an Oct. 22nd FREEDOM DAY School Boycott, in which over 200,000 students and parents participated in the largest civil rights action in the country's history.

The purpose of the downtown boycott is to pressure business leaders, who have openly supported Willis.

CAF-SNCC has issued a call for volunteer help to make the boycott a success. It has asked college students to spend their Christmas vacation in Chicago working on the "STOP! Don't Shop Campaign." Chicago Friends of SNCC cannot provide subsistence wages but will find living accomodations for those who come. Those interested may contact CAF-SNCC, 765 E. Oakwood Blvd., suite 212-3, Chicago, Ill. 60653, phone 268-5077.

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SURVEY: CURRENT FIELD WORK

SPRING, 1963

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
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1-ogletrees-Snec

SNCC FIELD WORK IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA

This project--now operating in Terrell, Lee, Sumter, and Dougherty Counties--began in October, 1961, after Charles Sherrod and Charles Jones went to Albany to set up a voter registration program. Albany is the only significant urban area in a predominantly agricultural section of Georgia which traditionally was the slave trading center for the state; it is in the Georgia Black Belt, a traditionally violence ridden area. Albany was seen as the center for operation in the rural areas around it and early activity there led to the events of violence and protest of last year.

Now the project involves twelve full-time field secretaries who rotate from the central office in Albany to each county. The Albany office at 504 S. Madison, houses four of the field secretaries, functions as the main communication and coordination center, and acts as a secretariat for production of field reports, financial reports and recordings, and other secretarial work. The house has four very small rooms, no hot water, and a kerosene stove. The other field secretaries, with the exception of the two who live at the interracial Koinonia Farm in Americus, live with local people in the counties.

Sherrod supervises the entire project from Albany, conducts voter registration work in Dougherty County, and maintains communication between the counties. In addition to Sherrod, the other field workers in this area are:

Prathia Hall, 22, Negro, from Philadelphia, divinity student at Temple U.
Jack Chatfield, 20, white, from Bradford, Vt., student at Trinity College
Carver Neblett, 19, Negro, student at Southern Illinois University
John Churchville, 21, Negro, from New York City, student at Temple U.
Joyce Barrett, 24, white, from Philadelphia, graduate of Temple U.
Don Harris, 21, Negro, from New York City, graduate of Rutgers University
Ralph Allen, 22, white, from Melrose, Mass., a student at Trinity College
Eddie Brown, 20, Negro, from Albany, Ga., student at Monroe High School
Faith Holseart, 20, white, from Brooklyn, N.Y., a student at Barnard College
Alphonzo Hubbard, 17, Negro, from Albany Ga., a student at Monroe High School
Joni Rabinowitz, 20, white, from New Rochelle, N.Y., a student at Antioch

The techniques of operating in each county are much the same. All workers hold mass meetings at least once a week in local churches (and in tents, too, where the churches were burned last summer) for several reasons: to initiate people in voter registration work, to bring speakers, to sing, to share fellowship, and often to mitigate fear. They hold voter registration classes at least once a week to teach people to answer the various questions which will confront them on the registration form and to fill out forms. They canvass from door to door, a time consuming process of encouraging people to register--- often spending afternoons with one or two individuals getting to know them and creating the feelings of trust and confidence which are the necessary first steps for registrants. And then going back again and again until the person will finally come to a meeting or a citizenship class or go to the registrar. As in nearly all SNCC projects, efforts are made to meet and organize young people, a particularly important job in Georgia where the voting age is 18. They are then recruited to help canvass and help with other aspects of the project. Special efforts are being made to reach the teachers, a group with a tradition of hesitancy because their jobs are directly dependent on the state and local officials (white) but a group which could register and could assume leadership if they could be reached. And, of course, the local ministers and other leaders are involved as much as possible in the day to day work of the project. All of these mean time and effort and more hope than the situation often seems to warrant.

Canvassing in rural areas was being done on foot; now cars are available in the counties. Workers often travel 200 miles a day, mostly on rural roads.

A great deal of time is spent just getting people out of jail, documenting stories of threats and losses of jobs on the part of applicants, and dealing with the other problems of working in this part of the South on this kind of project. The staff hopes that harrassment will stay slow enough to allow expanding the staff and moving into Baker County in the summer.

Statistical Outline of Counties (1960)

	Dougherty	Sumter	Terrell	Lee
Population total	75,680	24,652	12,742	6,204
% Nonwhite	36%	52.8%	64.4%	62.7%
Eligible Negroes who are registered	2,858	501	51	29
Median family income				
All	$4401	2950	2057	2434
Nonwhite	2430	1598	1313	1648
Median school years completed				
All	10.5	8.4	7.6	6.9
Nonwhite	5.9	5.0	4.5	4.0
% Nonwhite families earning under $1000	20%	28%	40%	20%
2000	40%	64%	70%	50%
3000	60%	84%	87%	78%
% Farmed land owned by				
Whites	74%	72%	52%	48%
Nonwhites	26%	28%	48%	52%
% of farmers who are tenants--White	8.7%	13.5%	17.4%	15.4%
Nonwhite	44.5%	62.5%	77.7%	63.5%

Sources for Further Information

Albany, Georgia, by Howard Zinn. An account of activities in Albany up to the middle of last spring. Available from the Southern Regional Council 5 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Georgia.

Albany, GeorgiaII by Howard Zinn. An updating of events there through last summer and an analysis of the role of the federal government in Albany. Same source.

U.S. Civil Rights Commission Reports, especially, the volume on Voting. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. ($1.00)

SNCC FIELD WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

In December, 1962, Reginald Robinson, a Baltimore, Maryland, native who has been working with SNCC for two years in Mississippi, Maryland, and Georgia, went to Orangeburg, S.C., to help with voter registration in that city and to make contacts for SNCC in the state.

Orangeburg was a center for the sit-in movement in 1960 and 1961. The two colleges in that city, Claflin College and South Carolina State College, produced many young leaders, including SNCC Chairman Charles McDew. However, the state soon began to crack down on S.C. State, even building a fence between it and the more liberal and privately owned Claflin. Students did remain somewhat active in voter registration, however. This year a statewide program has been developed by various civic groups and clubs as part of the emancipation centennial program of Negro groups in the state. Reggie went to work with this united effort at registering voters in Orangeburg.

Besides doing basic ward work and organization, Reggie has acted as cam pus contact in the state. Hopefully the students he has reached can come together later for a statewode SNCC conference. The hope is that they will return to campuses which will then provide leadership for voter registration work in the areas where they are located and perhaps develop direct action campaigns.

Negroes register with little difficulty in Orangeburg, but the county has received little attention as yet. Funds are needed for an additional worker for the county.

Statistical Survey of Orangeburg County

Population total	68,559
% Negro	60.1%
Negroes registered	2,220)1958 figures
% of Negroes registered	11.6%)
Median family income	$2,603
% of population with income under $3,000	56.0%
Urban	20.2%
Rural farm	30.5%

Two additional facts of interest: The county is one of the traditionally Republican counties in the state.

no!

The only union we have been able to discover is at Hygrade Food Products, a United Packinghouse Workers local. It is an integrated local.

SNCC WORK IN CENTRAL ALABAMA

In early fall of 1962, Bernard Lafayette went to Selma, Alabama, to investigate the possibility of a voter registration workshop in Selma, a center of an agricultural district in central Alabama, a black belt area much like Southwest Georgia. The local community proved receptive and in February, 1963, three field secretaries began work: Bernard Lafayette (an ordained minister, student at Fisk University, former Freedom Rider and leader of the Nashville Movement), his new wife, Colia Liddell Lafayette (former voter registration worker in Mississippi and student at Tougaloo College, a native Mississippian), and Frank Holloway (a former leader of the Atlanta University students).

They set up shop and living arrangements in a small apartment and began bi-weekley voter registration classes. Thus far, about 150 local residents have attempted to register.

As with many SNCC projects, one of the most successful aspects of the project has been work with young people. Building on an alre .y existing gang structure, the staff has developed a democratically controlled group of high school age students who have aided with registration and held their own weekly citizenship training meetings. With the help of these students and a group of interested adults, the entire town of Selma has almost been canvassed for the first time. Several of the students came to the SNCC conference for their first interracial group experience, an experience whihh in itself developed new leadership and new expectations.

Until recently, police harrassment was minimal. In fact, meetings were being held in a house directly opposite the police station. However, while the staff was at the SNCC conference, one local resident's house received a shotgun blast. A taxi driver was recently arrested for possessing a voter registration manual, and rumors of intimidation against Negroes interested in the drive have begun. It is likely that open violence will begin soon in this Negro majority area.

The project was envisioned as serving the town of Selma and, later, Dallas and Wilcox counties, rural areas of high Negro concentration. Word of the arrival and work of the three SNCC staff members spread rapidly and Negro farmers in Wilcox County have asked for help. Bernard and Frank took six applicants to the county courthouse in Camden in late March; this was the first time Negroes had tried to register in this county in fifty years. Work will begin in the rural areas on a regular basis when canvassing in Selma has been completed. Visits to Wilcox County have already introduced the staff to many small communities, including some which have remained so isolated that living conditions and technical knowledge remain approximately the same as before slavery was abolished. Rural area work has been hampered by the lack of a car, even though supporters in Selma have been generous in loaning theirs.

Selma houses several Negro schools (junior colleges and nursing schools) which will probably provide valuable leadership for the community when the heads of the schools can be convinced to risk some of their security for the benefit of the less fortunate Negroes in the area.

Statistical Survey of Counties

	Dallas	Wilcox
Population total	56,667	18,739
% Nonwhite	57.7%	77.9%
Eligible Negroes)	.9%	0%
who are registered)	130	0
Median family income		
All	$2846	$1550
Nonwhite	1393	1081
Median school years completed		
All	8.7	6.7
Nonwhite	5.8	5.5
% Nonwhite families		
earning under $1000	37%	45%
$2000	69%	76%
$3000	83%	87%
% Farmed land owned by		
White	78%	86%
Nonwhite	22%	14%
% Farmers who are tenants		
White	15%	11.3%
Nonwhite	72.7%	61.5%

Sources for

Sources for Further Information

U. S. Civil Rights Commission Reports, expecially Volume I, Voting.

Since 1958 the NAACP has been under injunction in Alabama, so there has been little ongoing action or information gathering. Other groups, also, have maintained little program there. We hope to make more information available as the project progregses.

SNCC FIELD WORK IN ARKANSAS

In October, 1962, the Arkansas Council on Human Relations requested that SNCC send a field secretary to Little Rock. They felt there was a need for someone to organize the students there who had done nothing since their unsuccessful sit-ins in 1960. Bill Hansen, a student at Xavier and a veteran of the direct action campaigns in Albany and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was sent.

In November students from Philander Smith College and Shorter Junior College formed the Student Freedom Movement with Bill's help. They began sit-ins at Woolworth's, Walgreen's, and McClellen's lunch counters. The racial crisis surrounding the integration of Central High School in 1957 had led to a marked decline in the economic development of Little Rock. An active White Citizens Council was threatening violence. These factors led to the city being willing to talk with the students. However, the city was not willing to yield, and sit-ins began again in December. Worth Long (SNCC executive committee member and chairman of the Student Freedom Movement) and Hansen were arrested. They chose to stay in jail and the white powers finally agreed to work out a plan for the opening of lunch counters and other facilities and the increased employment of Negroes if the two would leave jail. On January 2, 1963, three lunch counters, one restaurant, a bowling alley, and several hotels desegregated. The Student Freedom Movement is continuing negotiations.

With Little Rock reactivated, Hansen moved to Pine Bluff, where he met with students at Arkansas A.M.&N University, a Negro state school. Sit-ins began in Pine Bluff on February 1 at the local Woolworth's. Eight days later 15 students were expelled from AM&N.

Eight of these 15, with Hansen and Ben Grinnage (a SNCC staff member and former student at Philander Smith College), formed the Pine Bluff Student Movement. As adult and community support increased, the Pine Bluff Movement was formed. This community wide organization developed an all out attack on segregation. Their projects have included private restaurants as well as lunch counters, two movie theatres, and hotels. Over 50 people have been arrested during demonstrations there since February 1, 1963.

Hansen, Grinnage, and the eight expelled students live cooperatively in two houses in Pine Bluff. They hope funds will be available this summer to continue the direct action program and begin a voter registration drive in Pine Bluff. Poll taxes can be paid through August for the November elections. If the staff can be maintained, including the students who were expelled and would like to continue with the movement, and if a car can be found, work can begin in surrounding counties which will lay the groundwork for the development of Voters Leagues and voter registration programs in the winter. The abolition of the poll tax will pave the way for a strong program in registration in Arkansas.

Jefferson County (Pine Bluff)

Population: 81, 373
% Negro: 43.6%
Distribution: 57.4% urban, 10.8% rural farm
Eligible Negroes registered: 6,589 (37.6%)

SNCC FIELD WORK IN MISSISSIPPI

Approximately twenty Negro students are working now as full-time field secretaries for SNCC in Mississippi. They are distributed unevenly in six counties: Holmes (Lexington), Leflore (Greenwood), Bolivar (Shaw), Marshall (H olly Springs), Sunflower (Ruleville), and Washington (Greenville). Unevenly because since the shooting of James Travis most of the workers have come to Greenwood to maintain a concentrated program in the city.

The program started in the summer of 1960 when Robert Moses, a Harvard educated teacher, left his work in New York and went to Mississippi. Moses was instrumental in initiating voter registration programs in Amite and Liberty counties. In June, 1961, under Moses' directorship, several organizations coalesced to form the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). Moses is director, and most of COFO's staff are SNCC field secretaries.

The SNCC workers in Mississippi are:

Robert P. Moses; 27, graduate of Hamilton College, MA from Harvard
Samuel Block, 25, Cleveland, Miss., student at Miss. Vocational College
Willie Peacock, 25, Charleston, Miss., graduate of Rust College
Cleveland Banks, Greenwood, Miss.
Lawrence Guyot, Jackson, Miss.
Jesse Harris, 20, Jackson, Miss.
Curtis Hayes, 21, McComb, Miss., student at Tougaloo College
James Jones, 22, Jackson, Miss.
Curtis Hayes, 21, McComb, Miss., student at Tougaloo College
Landy McNair, Jackson, Miss.
Lafayette Surney, 19, Ruleville, Miss.
James Travis, 20, Jackson, Miss., student at Tougaloo College
David Vasser, Greenwood, Miss.
Hollis Watkins, 21, McComb, Miss., student at Tougaloo College
Diane Nash Bevel, 24, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Smith, 20, Atlanta, Ga., student at Rust College
Charles McLaurin, 22, Jackson, Miss.
Charles Cobb, 20, Springfield, Mass., student at Howard University
Emma Bell, 19, McComb, Miss., student at Campbell Jr. College
John Ball, Greenwood, Miss.

The number of native Mississippians on this list is one of the most encouraging aspects of our work thus far in the state, for it shows that indigenous leadership can be developed in even the most difficult areas.

Many of the registration work activities in Mississippi are the same as those in Southwest Georgia; especially similar is the need for tedious canvassing--a job which is not just leafletting, but spending hours with potential registrants convincing them that being a citizen is worth risking one's life for. Similar, too, is the need to deal with harassment calmly and patiently as part of the day's work. Certain differences, of course, pertain: At this point it is too dangerous for whites to participate in the project in Mississippi---too dangerous for them and too dangerous for the Negroes who would be working with them. Also, the terror here is at a much higher pitch. This means not only more outright violence, but more difficulty in obtaining a place to meet and more difficulty in convincing local leaders (ministers, teachers, doctors, and other professionals) to take an active stand.

SNCC's Greenwood headquarters are located at 708 Ave. N, Greenwood. Individual staff members who are working in several smaller communities live in Greenwood and travel by car to adjoining counties. Other staff members live in the communities where they work, but are often forced to move from home to home. The Greenville workers have secured a small house where they hope to house summer workers.

hope to house summer workers. Each town where SNCC is working has some kind of office, often just part of the staff member's room. Each of these is currently in need of office equipment.

Statistical Outline of Counties (1960)

	Leflore	Washington	Marshall	Holmes	Sunflower
Population total	51, 813	70,504	25,106	33,301	56,031
% Nonwhite	64.6	55.2	70.4	72.0	67.8
% Eligible Negroes who are registered)	1.2%	12.4%	.2%	.5%	1.2%
	163	2,563	607	61	161
Median family income					
All(Ave. W&NW)	$2285	3112	1784	1453	1790
Nonwhite	1400	1597	1183	1095	1126
Median School years completed					
All	7.7	8.4	7.7	7.5	6.9
Nonwhite	5.1	5.2	6.3	5.8	4.7
% Nonwhite families earning under $1000	36%	31%	45%	55%	44%
2000	71%	60%	70%	84%	80%
3000	89%	80%	84%	90%	91%
% of the farmed land owned by					
Whites	90%	92%	70%	88%	88%
Nonwhites	10%	8%	30%	12%	12%
% of farmers who are tenants					
White	30%	19%	29%	17%	19%
Nonwhite	92%	72%	76%	54%	80%

Sources for Further Information

Revolution in Mississippi by Tom Hayden, available from Students for a Democratic Society, 112 E. 19 St., New York, New York. An account of SNCC work in South Mississippi. (25¢)

Report on Leflore County by Constancia Romilly, available from the Northern Student Movement, Box 404A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. An outline of the status of the Negro in Leflore prepared for distribution in support of food and clothes drives for that area.

Mississippi Violence and Human Rights, a reprint of a Southern Regional Council release documenting 64 acts of violence in Mississippi over the course of the last year. Available from Committee for the distribution of the Mississippi Story, Box 564, Atlanta, Ga. (7¢ per copy)

Reports of the United States Civil Rights Commission, 1961, especially Voting, Volume 1. Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25,D.C. ($1.00)

SNCC FIELD WORK AT LARGE: THE FREEDOM SINGERS

Besides periodic mail appeals, SNCC has two main sources of support for its direct attacks against segregation. These are the "Friends of SNCC" groups in several Northern cities and on college campuses, and the Freedom Singers. The Freedom Singers are four young people who sing the Freedom songs that typify the Southern anti-segregation struggle. Because their work is as important and as difficult in many ways as that of the students working in the South and because we consider their work of educating the North so important too the movement, we consider them part of the field staff.

Each of the Freedom Singers played a vital role in the movement even before they began to sing together for SNCC.

Cordell Reagon, 195, of Nashville, Tennessee, was one of a group of Nashville students who took up the Freedom Rides after other groups had abandoned the trip in Montgomery as "too dangerous." He was one of the first two SNCC workers--with Charles Sherrod--to go to Albany in 1961, and he worked in Albany throughout the crises there.

Rutha Harris was jailed during the Albany Movement's demonstrations, as was Bernice Johnson. Both are natives of Albany.

Chuck Neblitt, a former leader of student protests in Carbondale, Illinois, worked in SNCC's Mississippi project before joining the group.

The Freedom Singer's fund raising efforts are indeed necessary. But just as important are the personal contacts they make during their tours of Northern college campuses. They communicate, through their songs, the urgency, immediacy, and sincerity of the student movement in the South.

They debuted February 1, 1963, at Carnegie Hall, and since then have appeared on television, radio, and in scores of concerts. They have recorded an album of their songs which will be ready for release in the fall.

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 NO. 1 | The Student Voice, Inc. 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga. | January 14, 1964

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ANTI - SEGREGATION DEMONSTRATOR QUINTON BAKER, vice-chairman of the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee, is comforted by a white youth after the owner of a segregated eating place forced him to swallow ammonia.

OVER 200 JAILED IN CHAPEL HILL

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA - More than 200 anti-segregation demonstrators have been arrested since protest demonstrations began December 3.

Members of the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee - a coalition of civil rights groups here are pressing for a public accommodations law and equal employment for Negroes.

Three of the demonstrators spent Christmas in jail, after they were sentenced to 30-day terms.

While police treatment of demonstrators has generally been orderly, several demonstrators have been subjected to rough treatment by restaurant operators here. Quinton Baker, state NAACP youth chapter president,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Violence in McComb

BOY SHOT

McCOMB, MISSISSIPPI - Armed night riders shot into six Negro businesses, fired on two Negro homes, and wounded a young Negro boy January 9.

Two civil rights groups asked the Federal Government to send troops and marshals to Mississippi "to protect Negroes who want to exercise their constitutional rights."

In Atlanta, John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to "take all steps possible to insure that future acts of violence aimed at intimidating Mississippi Negroes are halted before they begin. If this means Federal marshals and Federal troops in Mississippi, then you must be prepared to send them there before others are shot."

In Jackson, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) asked President Lyndon B. Johnson to immediately "dispatch Federal troops to the McComb area to protect Negro constitutional rights." In a telegram to Johnson, Robert Moses, head of SNCC's Mississippi vote drive and program director for COFO said "white violence has again erupted in McComb, in a renewed attempt to stifle Negroes in their drive to register to vote."

McArthur Cotton, SNCC worker who directs voting activity in McComb, said four young white men in a white car fired shots into a Negro cafe, two grocery stores, a shoe repair shop, and two Negro homes. Cotton said a young Negro boy in Summit, a suburb of McComb, was wounded by gunfire in his leg. One of the same homes had been fired into the previous night.

Cotton said voter registration workshops had begun here in early January. The vote worker said more than 50 Negroes had tried to register since early November 1963.

McComb police chief George Guy - who arrested SNCC workers here in the past - said four young white men, students at South West Junior College in Summit, were arrested in connection with the shooting.

Guy said the shots did not seriously hurt the Negro youth and only "blistered his tail a little bit."

Guy said the shootings Wednesday and Thursday nights had no connection with the SNCC-sponsored vote drive.

McComb was the site of the first SNCC vote project in Mississippi in August 1961. SNCC worker Moses and four other workers set up workshops here and encouraged local Negroes to register to vote.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

13 ARRESTED IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - Thirteen people - including SNCC Chairman John Lewis, a top official in the Georgia NAACP, and Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, administrative assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., were arrested in Atlanta Saturday night (January 11) during a sit - in at a segregated hotel.

The night before, eight girls were arrested at a Krystal's restaurant here.

Those jailed Saturday night were demonstrating at the Heart of Atlanta Motel. The sit-in there was followed by a sit-in attempt at a Holiday Inn nearby.

One demonstrator at the Heart of Atlanta was hospitalized briefly when hotel employees dragged her for 50 feet over concrete.

The demonstrators had come from a meeting of the Atlanta

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Enroll Negro Applicants

Court Tells Miss. Registrar

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The United States Supreme Court refused this week to review lower court orders compelling a Mississippi registrar to enroll 43 Negroes as voters and to cease discrimination against prospective Negro applicants.

The court let stand a Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decision against Forrest County registrar Theron Lynd, charged with civil and criminal contempt.

The United States Department of Justice contends Lynd defied court orders prohibiting racial discrimination against Negro voters. The registrar's attorneys have asked a three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals to hold off judgment in the case until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on whether a defendant in such cases is entitled to jury trial. The test case is that of Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett, charged with criminal contempt for his part in trying to block admission of James Meredith to the University of Mississippi.

If the appellate panel decides to go ahead without waiting for the higher court's decision and if they sustain the charges, Lynd's attorneys have asked for at least 91 days in jail and a fine of $301, an appealable sentence.

Lynd's case goes back to 1961, when the Justice Department sued him in Jackson. The Department later won an order from the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals after Federal Judge William Cox failed to issue one. The Supreme Court denied Lynd's appeal on November 5, 1962.

On April 30, 1963, the Department instituted contempt proceedings on the ground that he did not obey the Court of Appeal's order. He was found in civil contempt, ordered to register 43 specific Negroes and to stop requiring Negroes to interpet sections of the state constitution more difficult than those assigned to whites, and rejecting Negroes for errors of their vote applications if they had met certain other requirements. Lynd's appeal of this latest order was denied January 6, 1964.

A Justice Department spokesman said further action against Lynd will be taken when the higher court decides whether he will have a jury trial or not. If he goes to jail on the contempt charges, it will mark the first time a registrar has gone to prison in a civil rights case.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has been conducting a voter registration drive in Forrest County. Only .2% of the voting age Negroes are registered voters there, according to the United States Civil Rights Commission.

"Take the case of (SNCC field secretary) John Hardy, a Nashville Negro, who bounced into (Walthall County registrar) Wood's office in bermuda shorts with two other Negroes who wanted to vote.

"Perhaps Wood was quick when he hit Hardy on the head with a pistol, but he may have found Hardy offensive in his demands."

. . . . Mississippi Assistant Attorney General William Wells, before United States District Judge Harold Cox.

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McComb Terror

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Their early efforts were met with violence and intimidation. Moses was arrested on August 15, 1961 in nearby Liberty in Amite County, while taking three Negroes to register. On August 29, 1961, the son of a local law enforcement officer beat him on a McComb street while he tried to take two more Negroes to the registrar's office. One vote worker was pistol-whipped by a registrar in Walthall County and then arrested for "inciting to riot." Attempts by local Negro students to integrate facilities in McComb resulted in the arrests of 109 - including five SNCC workers. One girl, 14 -year-old Brenda Travis, spent four months in a reform school because of her integration efforts.

There are 15,408 Negroes in Pike County, where McComb is the county seat. Only 3% of the voting age Negroes are registered voters, according to the 1961 Civil Rights Commission Report on Voting. Negroes are 43% of the county's population.

Negroes attempting to register in Mississippi. Note police taking picture of them going into the courthouse.

SHERIFF WON'T HALT NEGRO VOTE TRIES

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - Deputy Sheriff Andrew P. Smith of Holmes County told a Federal judge January 4, he would put up no "stumbling blocks" to Negro voting.

Smith said he had refused to let Negroes pay their poll taxes in his county since 1956 because of a "misunderstanding." He said he understood that no Negroes were registered voters in the county and therefore none should pay poll tax.

A white Mississippi newspaper editor testified Smith had told the Holmes County Board of Supervisors in 1956 Negroes would not be allowed to register as long as he was sheriff. A Negro vocational teacher testified Smith told him to "get the hell out of here" when the teacher tried to pay his poll tax.

The testimony came at a hearing on a Justice Department request for an injunction against intimidation of potential Negro voters in Holmes County. The suit was filed last summer after Smith arrested four field secretaries from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and a Negro farmer on charges they fire-bombed the farmer's home to stir up sympathy for a voter registration drive. The charges were later dropped when a justice of the peace ruled there was not enough evidence to charge the five with arson.

When a SNCC field secretary took 17 Negroes to the Holmes County Courthouse to register to vote on April 10, 1963, they were met by six armed white men who kept all but two from entering the building.

Nine Attempt To Integrate Library

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI - An attempt to integrate Greenville's "white" public library here has failed.

SNCC worker Hunter Morey and eight local Negroes tried to get cards at the all-white Alexander Percy Library.

They were refused.

One member of the group, Carol Bolton, was told Negroes must get their library cards at the all-Negro Miller Memorial Library.

Songs of the Southern Freedom Movemen

WE SHALL OVERCOME

Compiled by Guy and Candie Carawan for
The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committ
OAK PUBLICATIONS

WE SHALL OVERCOME is a new book of "songs of the Southern Freedom Movement." It is available from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, for $1.95.

ATLANTA ROUNDUP

'Open City' Drive Begins

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - High school and college students here are beginning an all-out drive to make Atlanta an "open city."

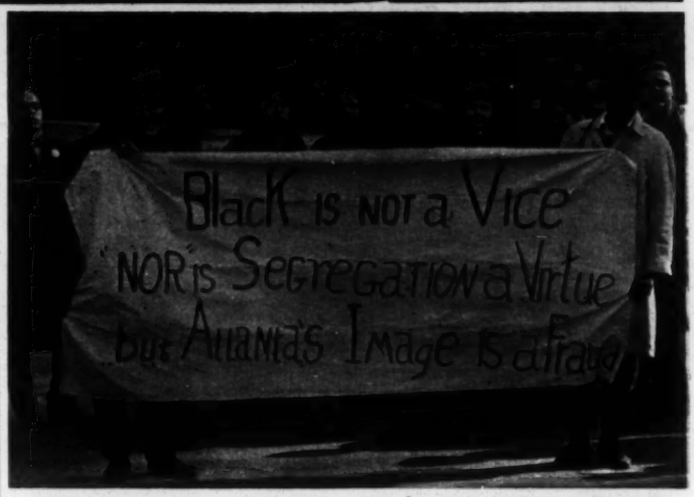
The drive began here two days after the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) announced an end to demonstrations at the Dobbs House outlets in Atlanta. SNCC workers and members of the Committee On Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR) with the help of comedian Dick Gregory successfully integrated more than 15 Dobbs and Toddle Houses locally.

The new demonstrations - some led by John Lewis, SNCC Chairman, and Gloria Richardson, Chairman of the Cambridge (Maryland) Nonviolent Action Committee - are aimed at integrating public and private eating places and hotels and securing more jobs for Negroes.

Several local civil rights groups met last Monday night, January 6, to adopt a battle plan for integration of Atlanta. A coalition of Negro groups - the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference, has attempted to negotiate some integration but several members of the Negro community are dissatisfied with the slow pace.

Schools and busses integrated after Negroes filed suits. Lunch counters opened only after prolonged demonstrations and a boycott of downtown stores. Negroes have picketed some stores to win jobs for Negroes.

Mayor Allen told the city's Board of Aldermen this week he will seek a public accommodations ordinance if "voluntary desegregation" does not occur soon.



SNCC WORKERS PROTEST Atlanta's false image before the home of Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. SNCC protest here against Dobbs House sparked a new drive to make Atlanta an "open city."

DICK GREGORY sits-in at a Toddle House restaurant. Gregory and SNCC workers ended protest here after management agreed to integrate Dobbs House outlets in Atlanta and other Southern cities.

Agreement Reached With Dobbs Houses

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - "A satisfactory agreement" has been reached between the management of Dobbs House, Inc. and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), suspending demonstrations that had closed 12 restaurants in the chain.

Richard Yates, Dobbs House vice president, confirmed that an agreement had been reached.

"We've reached a satisfactory agreement," John Lewis, SNCC Chairman said. Lewis was arrested at a Toddle House restaurant here Sunday, December 22, and spent Christmas in jail with 23 others.

Mrs. Lillian Gregory, 26, wife of comedian Dick Gregory, and two other demonstrators held in jail since Christmas Eve were also released on Thursday, January 2.

Gregory had come to Atlanta

Lewis, Walker II More Jailed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Summit Leadership Conference - a coalition of national and local civil rights groups here. They had met to consider direct action attempts to integrate public places in Atlanta, but the four hour summit meeting was nearly split on tactics to be followed.

Those arrested Saturday night were: SNCC workers Joyce Barrett and Prathia Hall, SNCC Chairman John Lewis, Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Rev. John Morris, state NAACP field secretary Leon Cox, Mrs. Eunice Cooper, Rev. Joseph Boone Dr. Clinton Warner, Harry Boyle, John Gibson and Albert Dunn of SCLC, and Gary Robinson.

All the demonstrators were released on $1000 bail late Saturday night. The girls arrested at the Krystal's sit-in were released also.

Police refused to arrest the Heart of Atlanta demonstrators until a county judge signed warrants for them.

Leaders of the more active groups here planned a Sunday meeting to plot continued protests.

The Holiday Inn sit-in was led by James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary, who, with his wife, tried to get a room at the segregated hotel. They were refused and with a group of 15 other protestors, remained inside the hotel for several hours.

SNCC worker Judy Richardson, a participant in the Heart of Atlanta sit-in, had to get emergency treatment at a white hospital after being dragged for 50 feet by a hotel employee. The hospital at first refused to treat her, Forman said, but finally gave her emergency treatment. Another SNCC worker was beaten by three hotel employees, and another had a tear gas pistol fired point blank at his face.

The tear gas missed.

Several Krystals here - including the one where the eight girls were arrested - are now closed. One has a sign reading "Closed because of Niggers" on its front door.

On Sunday afternoon, student demonstrators integrated the cafeteria at the Georgia Baptist Hospital.

Others tried unsuccessfully to get into the Heart of Atlanta Motel again. The group finally settled in the segregated Holiday Inn, where they closed down a restaurant.

STUDENTS SUSPENDED FOR DEMONSTRATING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - At least 79 Negro students have been suspended from high school here after they had participated in two days of anti-segregation protests.

The day of the suspensions, an official at Washington High School told a delegation from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Committee On Appeal For Human Rights (COAHR), and the Southern

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

GREGORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

to participate in sit-in demonstrations aimed at the restaurant chain, and had succeeded in closing 12 of them. After the original 24 arrests, Dobbs House workers refused to press charges against the protestors. Gregory, his wife, and several other demonstrators had purchased stock in Dobbs House, which also owns the Toddle House chain.

SNCC Chairman Lewis refused to give details on the terms of the settlement. Before protests ended, SNCC workers said they would settle for nothing less than complete integration of Dobbs House outlets here.

The protests against the segregated eating place began after SNCC workers visited the Honorable Oginga Odinga, Minister of Home Affairs of Kenya. Two members of the group were refused service at a Toddle House and sit- in demonstrations began.

Dobbs House and Toddle House restaurants closed for three days after Negroes tried to eat there.

Since the agreement was reached, Dobbs House outlets in Florida, Texas and Tennessee cities have integrated.

Church To Accept All; Rev. Jones Still In Jail

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - Although the once all-white First Baptist Church has voted to open its doors to any worshipers, a 67-year-old minister who tried to integrate it last summer is still in jail.

The Reverend Bryant Ashton Jones, 67, of San Gabriel, California, has been in an Atlanta jail since August 28.

He was arrested this summer when he tried to take two Negroes into the church.

His bail has been set at $20,000.

SINGING high school students demand change in the Atlanta public school system from the steps of City Hall. The students asked for an end to segregation and overcrowding in the school system.

BUTTERMILK BOTTOM, ATLANTA - SNCC workers hold a street rally with students and adults from Buttermilk Bottom in Northeast Atlanta.

Students Suspended

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) that no students would be "suspended or expelled" because of participation in demonstrations during school time.

"It's not technically a suspension," asserted Dr. R.W. Stephens, deputy superintendent of schools. But "practically speaking," he added, "it's the same thing."

Most of the students received notices from Washington High School principal J. Y. Moreland informing them they would not be readmitted to school immediately. Dr. Stephens said the decision to suspend the students was entirely Principal Moreland's.

One hundred fifty demonstrators went to Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen Jr.'s office on Tuesday, January 7, demanding an end to overcrowding at Negro schools. They had also demones on Tuesday and Wednesday with members of SNCC and COAHR.

The suspended students received a notice saying they must bring one or both parents to school for a "consultation" with the principal before they will be readmitted.

In May, 1963, the Birmingham school system suspended large numbers of students who had participated in protests. A Federal judge ordered them readmitted.

Chapel Hill

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

was forced to swallow ammonia by the owner of one eating place. Baker, SNCC worker David Davis, and three other demonstrators, were treated at a local hospital.

One store owner swore out "breaking and entering" warrants against 13 demonstrators jailed December 31, and on January 2, six more protestors were jailed.

Other demonstrators at the Rock Pile January 1, were "mopped" with ammonia, according to Henry.

SNCC field secretary J.V. Henry said Carlton Mize, owner of the Rock Pile, a grocery and general store, poured ammonia and clorox on sit-in demonstrators on December 31. Henry said a waitress at another eating place spat on a University of North Carolina faculty member who was photographing a demonstration.

One jailed demonstrator, Patrick Cusick of Rome, Georgia, has been placed in the county prison infirmary after eight days of fasting.

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You Can Help Too

Photo by Danny Lyon

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in teaching adults
wanting to learn to read and write
so they may register to vote'
in the State of Alabama.

yourself:

as a human being willing to risk safety and security to help adults to literacy and thus gain a central tool for an independent and dignified life.

as a democrat willing to act on the belief that all men must be able to vote to determine the important decisions in their lives.

"IF BASIC RIGHTS ARE UNSECURED IN ANY PART OF THIS COUNTRY, THEY ARE INSECURE IN THE REST OF THE COUNTRY."

--- John Lewis, Chairman,
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

PLEASE PRINT

Name _____ Age _____ Place of Birth _____

Race _____ College _____ Year in School _____
(Necessary to determine makeup of team)

Home Address _____ Phone _____

Name of persons _____ Address _____
to be notified in emergency

Relationship to you _____ Phone Numbers _____
Home Other

School Address _____ Number where _____
you can be reached

Field of Study _____

List any Education courses _____

List any teaching experience	Age level	Subject	Length of time taught	Location

Application Form for SELMA LITERACY PROJECT

(Sponsored by the U. S. National Student Association, Northern Student Movement, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.)

DEADLINE FOR RETURN: January 25th, 1964

SELECTION: Applicants will be selected on the basis of the experience and commitment they will bring to the project. Any applicant must be willing to subject himself to the discipline of the training and conduct himself under this discipline on the project site.

Is there anything in your background, education, or any other activities which you feel would help you in teaching adult literacy in a deep South Black Belt Community ?

What do you feel are the implications in the struggle for human rights in an adult literacy project within a deep South, Black Belt Community?

Why do you personally want to join this project? (limit answer between 150-200 words)

Mail by January 5th to-

U. S. National Student Association
3457, Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19104

the

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

NORTHERN STUDENT MOVEMENT

and

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

announce sponsorship of an

ADULT LITERACY PROJECT FOR SELMA, ALABAMA

> "...the urgency of such a program in the black belt area lies in both the real and potential changes in the Southern Negro electorate's influence in local, state and national government. The electorate must be prepared for these changes."

The American student movement is following an international precedent by sponsoring such a program. The National Unions of Students of Brazil, Ghana and Chile are just a few of the student movements which have taken on the responsibility of bringing literacy to their under-educated populations.

> "...in the entire United States, one out of four in the Negro population are functionally illiterate.... voting and literacy are bound together in a significant way in the South. In many southern states, functionally illiterate people are barred from voting by state legislation to preserve a political system limited in its representation to the white community only."

In Dallas County (where Selma is located) which is 57.7 percent Negro in population, out of 13,681 illiterates, 10,735 are Negroes Out of 9,195 total registered voters in this Alabama county (1962), 242 or 1.7 percent are Negroes.

(Quotes taken from the U. S. NSA prospectus on the Selma Literacy Project

Snccc-(Selma Project)

SELMA, ALABAMA has been selected as the site for this pilot project no only because it lies in the heart of the black belt where the illiteracy prob lem is most acute, but also because of the motivation to learn to read and write among adults which has been stimulated by the voter registration campaign of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

PROJECT TIMETABLE

January	Final interview and selection of project staff.
February	Weekend Teaching Methods Seminar for staff.
	Members of staff are placed in a Northern Student Movement tutorial project for three months during their second semester of school. The NSM is assisting in the training of project staff and the gathering of teaching methods and materials. During the second semester project staff will be expected to complete a reading list pertinent to the project.
June	Project staff will participate in a seminar on the South, to be held on a southern campus, to orient them to their role in the community of Selma.
	Staff will begin teaching.
August	Staff finish teaching. Two day evaluation session of the program.

WHO MAY APPLY:

Applicants will be selected on the basis of the experience and commitment that they will bring to the project. Any applicant must be willing to subjec himself to the discipline of training and conduct himself under this discipline on the project site.

Send request for application to: United States National Student Associatio
3457 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Phillips, Lincoln Actions Hit

LITTLE ROCK — When civil rights workers who have been arrested in Helena told their story to the Arkansas Advisory Committee of the federal Civil Rights Commission yesterday, they indicated they had no plans to resume their efforts in Phillips County.

They testified that they were afraid to go back to Phillips County because they had been threatened with arrest by Police Chief Roy Ross.

Among those who spoke were four field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, William W. Hansen, Bruce Jordan and James Jones, all of Pine Bluff, and John Bradford of Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

Reverend Ben Grinage, chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement, told the advisory committee of what he called rights violations in both Phillips and Lincoln Counties.

Hansen said that after a series of arrests in November and December "I was afraid to go up there. So was everybody else. We flipped coins to see who would be the sucker who'd go up there to get them out of jail."

He said, "We're trying to [illegible] someone to protect our [illegible] to go there on organize voters."

Hansen explained the reasons for the November 16 sit-in in Helena: "You have to give them (the Negro people) something to vote for ... one of the ways of rallying people is by a demonstration; it creates tension and excitement."

"We would all care less about sit-ins . . . The Woolworth lunch counter (in Pine Bluff) was a symbol . . . a symbol around which we can rally people. We try to get people interested. We go to them and say 'Your kids are in jail, if you vote, maybe things like that won't happen.' "

He testified, as did the others, that after the sit-in arrests, Jordan and Bradford returned to Helena to conduct voter registration drives. Hansen said some exploratory efforts had been made in assessing the voting situation in October.

Bradford, 22, told Committee Chairman James Youngdahl in response to a question that he did not know of anyone trying to stop Negroes from registering.

Hansen said that more than 50 per cent of the population of Phillips County was non-white, but that "only about 25 to 30 per cent of the eligible non-white voters above 21 are registered." He said an atmosphere of fear and the years of oppression combined to limit Negro voting.

In Lincoln County

Grinage told the committee he had been requested by the government to investigate the effectiveness of the area redevelopment program in Lincoln County. He said he and Jones were arrested after they left the courthouse at Star City two weeks ago.

"We met the state policeman, he was coming in (the courthouse) as we were going out," Grinage said. As they drove out of the city, the patrolman followed, Grinage said, "and finally the red light came on and he asked me what we were doing in Star City. I told him.

"He asked me who we'd seen. I told him ... He began to examine the car. Fifteen minutes he spent trying to find something wrong. He asked if I owned the car and I told him no." Grinage said the glove compartment, where the registration papers were kept was stuck and he was unable to open it.

Grinage said he was kept in jail five or six hours. When he went before the judge, the judge dismissed the registration charge "it upset the state policeman ... he wanted to let the judge know who he was letting off."

Grinage said he pleaded guilty to the charge of having no light over his license tag. He used the happening as an example of the harrassment the rights workers had to endure.

When questioned later, Grinage said he had learned that Negroes did get some benefits from the redevelopment program but, "it just trickles down to the Negro community." He said the program had accomplished nothing in the way of broadening job opportunities for Negroes.

AM&N Suspension

Dr. H. Solomon Hill, a Negro member of the committee, questioned Jones about his suspension from Arkansas AM&N College for participating in sitin demonstrations at Pine Bluff: "How Communist-inspired is the school?" Hill asked.

Jones: "I don't know much about Communists myself. If you call anything other than a right wing or radical Communists, then I guess it must be Communist."

Hill: "How close have you been to Moscow?"

Jones: "Well, I've been to Washington, D. C. I don't know how close that is."

Jones told the group that he was offered reinstatement in the school if he would sign a pledge not to participate in any more sitins.

Youngdahl: "Did they want you to sign something in disagreement with the First Amendment?"

Jones: "Yes."

1/26/64

Pine Bluff Commercial

SNCC

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 NO. 2 | The Student Voice, Inc. 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga. | January 20, 1964

JAN 28 1964

Freedom Day In Hattiesburg, Miss.

150 TRY TO REGISTER

HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI- More than 150 Negroes stood in a futile attempt to register to vote.

The Negroes braved rain and lines of policemen. Three voter registration workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) were jailed.

On Tuesday night, SNCC worker George Greene was jailed on a traffic charge. SNCC worker Robert Moses, head of SNCC's Mississippi vote drive and program director for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) was jailed and is being held on $600 bail. SNCC worker Oscar Chase, jailed last week when he entered the Negro side of the Hattiesburg bus station, was arrested again on Wednesday as he was picketing the court house.

From the jail, Moses dictated a telegram to Justice Department official Burke Marshall, asking Marshall to file a civil suit against the arresting officer and to file for an injunction against Hattiesburg officials, prohibiting them from interfering with voter registration activity.

More than 50 ministers and rabbis were in Hattiesburg for Freedom Day, representing the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity and the Commission on Religion and Race of the United Presbyterian Church.

Police officers cordoned off sections of the street and allowed no traffic to pass.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis and Executive Secretary James Forman, in Hattiesburg for Freedom Day, protested the arrests to local FBI agents.

The Hattiesburg - Forrest County Registrar, Theron Lynd, has been involved in litigation with the Justice Department since 1960, because of his refusal to register qualified Negroes.

"We are trying to get people registered to vote," said Lawrence Guyot, head of voter registration here for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO).

"The only way this can be done is with Federal intervention."

The case against Registrar Lynd dates back to 1960, when Justice Department officials first tried to gain access to his records. He refused, and since then has been found guilty of contempt. The United States Supreme Court refused to review his conviction on January 6, 1964.

SNCC worker Guyot said if Negroes making the vote attempt are arrested, they will remain in jail. "We feel the Federal Government will support the guaranteed rights of the United States Constitution," he said, and "therefore, have no plans to post bond."

Negroes here decided on the Freedom Day, Guyot said, "because of the inactivity of both the Justice Department and Theron Lynd. We can't ask people to go down and take a test given by a man who has no regard for Federal court orders." "The only recourse," Guyot said, "is Federal intervention or community action."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

SNCC Backs Boycott

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) announced its support of a planned multi-city boycott of schools in February.

John Lewis, SNCC Chairman, said the anti-segregation group would "support and aid" efforts to call attention to "a serious crisis in the nation's schools."

As many as 11 cities may join in the boycott, called to protest overcrowding and segregation in Negro schools.

Representatives from Atlanta, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, and Philadelphia met in New York last weekend to plan for the boycott. A similar boycott in Chicago last year involved 250,000 students who left their classrooms for a day and attended "Freedom Schools."

Chester, Pennsylvania; Cambridge, Maryland; Cleveland, Ohio; Gary, Indiana; Indianapolis, Indiana and Wilmington, Delaware have also considered school boycotts.

Lewis' statement read:

"The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) announces its support of a planned multi-city boycott of schools. This boycott, like the Freedom Day Boycott in Chicago last year, should serve to remind the nation as well as local school boards across the country that conditions in Negro schools, North and South, are still separate and unequal, as they have been since and before the Supreme Court's 1954 decision, long years ago.

"Decent education is basic to our struggle. We are jimcrowed first in the classroom, in the first and second grades where overcrowding and poor facilities conspire to rob us of jobs and other opportunities in later life.

"Whether racial imbalance - the polite term for segregation- or simply the reluctance of school officials to admit and correct the deplorable conditions that exist in the nation's schools is at fault, this situation must be remedied.

"We call upon all Americans and all groups working to improve America to join with us and other sponsoring organizations to make the multi-city boycott a successful demonstration of Negro discontent."

DEMONSTRATORS FACE KLAN at Krystal's restaurant in Atlanta.

SNCC vs. KKK

See Page 3

RESTAURANT CHAIN INTEGRATES

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE - Dobbs House and Toddle House snack bars and restaurants, a target of demonstrations in Atlanta led by SNCC, have integrated here and in other Southern towns, the company president announced this week.

But J. K. Dobbs, Jr., president of Dobbs House, the firm which also operates Toddle Houses, said there were no plans to lower racial bars in all Dobbs House operations.

"We have integrated in Atlanta and in some towns in Tennessee and Texas," Dobbs said.

The decision to integrate came after a series of sit-in demonstrations led by SNCC and comedian Dick Gregory in Atlanta. Gregory's wife was one of several demonstrators who spent Christmas in jail after being arrested at an Atlanta Dobbs House.

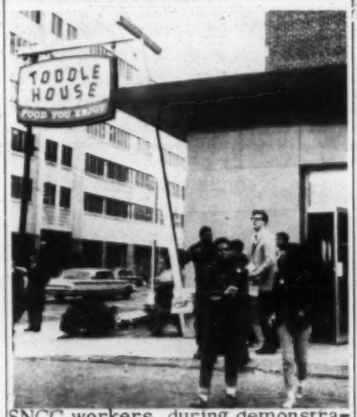
The SNCC workers added a new twist to sit-ins in Atlanta. Several of them purchased stock in Dobbs House and were arrested in what was in fact their own restaurant.

SNCC Chairman, John Lewis, one of the arrested stockholders, helped to negotiate the settlement.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan 18 - Three students arrested at a Toddle House here today were returned to their seats after charges against them were dropped.

The demonstration took place in the wake of a recent announcement by Dobbs House, the parent chain of Toddle House, that their restaurants had been desegregated in Atlanta, Texas and Tennessee.

Three students at Philander Smith College here were the only persons in a group of 15 arrested. Members of the Pine Bluff Movement, an affiliate of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee also participated.



SNCC workers during demonstration in front of Toddle House prior to integration of the restaurant.

Demonstrators sit down in front of town hall in Chapel Hill shortly before arrest.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST ANTI-BIAS LAW VETO

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. Twelve arrests here January 18, and a march of 100 persons the next day climaxed a week of demonstrations over the defeat of a city public accommodations law on January 13.

Members of the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee and faculty members from the University of North Carolina have conducted a vigil in the town hall since January 13. One student has been there for five days on a hunger fast.

J.V. Henry, a 20-year-old white field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was among the 12 arrested.

He was charged with disorderly conduct according to a spokesman for the Freedom Committee. Bond was set at $200. On January 19, 100 persons marched to the town hall to continue the vigil.

PROTESTS CALLED

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The Washington SNCC office has called for nationwide demonstrations on January 31, the eve of the fourth anniversary of the sit-in movement.

The January 31 demonstrations - called for local court houses, employment offices, agriculture offices and other governmental offices - will demand food and jobs.

Six per cent of the nation's white workers are unemployed, the SNCC office said. More than 12% of the nation's Negroes are without work.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has called for nationwide action on February 1.

SNCC head John Lewis has asked protest groups, civil rights organizations and interested people to demonstrate on Freedom Day.

Lewis said the February 1 action in the South would be directed at city halls and Federal buildings in the South, demanding a strong civil rights bill, an end to police brutality and an "open community."

Northern demonstrations would seek passage of the civil rights bill and an end to police brutality, Lewis said.

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In 1961 only 5% of the voting age Negroes in 100 key Southern couties were registered to vote. Two years later Negro registration in those counties had risen to only 8.3% of the potential, according to the U.S. Civil Rights Commision 1963 Report.

'Show Force' Says Alabama Sheriff Clark

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA - An Alabama sheriff who raided a Selma, Ala. voter registration office told a conference of state lawmen that force "is the only way to contain demonstrations."

Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark told the fourth annual conference of Alabama Circuit Solicitors "you don't have to use force but you have to show it."

Clark, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod, and five other lawmen raided the Selma SNCC office on December 16, 1963. The officers also roughed up a SNCC worker, confiscated records of the organization, and broke into a "Freedom House" used to house voter registration workers.

A Federal court had denied him permission to seize the records legally.

Although Negroes are 50% of the population of Dallas County, only .9% of the voting age Negroes are registered.

LUDICROUS' PARADE LAW OVERTURNED

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA -- A Danville, Virginia law regulating parades was attacked as "ludicrous" and unconstitutional before the Fourth United States Court of Appeals.

Among those jailed during anti-segregation demonstrations in Danville last summer were workers from SNCC.

Three attorneys representing Danville Negroes arrested under the law told the court the ordinance was "constructed to prevent the movement toward racial equality." The Negroes' lawyers said the ordinance breaches the 14th Amendment by curbing free speech and free assembly.

SNCC workers have been in Danville since spring 1963 at the invitation of local leaders.

HATTIESBURG

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Council of Federated Organizations have been conducting a voter registration drive in Forrest County.

Only .20% of the voting age Negroes are registered voters here, according to the United States Civil Rights Commission.

A white New York man jailed here has asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to come to Hattiesburg to defend him.

Oscar Chase, 23, of Queens, New York, asked Kennedy in a telegram from the jail to come to Hattiesburg to defend him.

Chase, a SNCC worker, was arrested when he entered the Negro waiting room in a Hattiesburg bus station. He was charged with "breach of the peace" and "vagrancy."

A 1963 graduate of Yale Law School, Chase has been doing legal research for SNCC. He was in Hattiesburg to gather information on the case of Theron Lynd, Forrest County registrar. Lynd has been convicted of failing to obey a Federal court order compelling him to cease discriminating against prospective Negro voters.

In Atlanta, John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, asked Attorney General Kennedy to act to free the young rights worker. Other telegrams were sent to Senators Jacob Javits and Kenneth Keating of New York, and to Congressman Edward Rosenthal of Queens.

Another rights worker jailed in Hattiesburg for "possession of narcotics" and two traffic violations, has indicated he will stay behind bars also. SNCC worker Peter Stoner, 25, of Berlin, Pennsylvania, fined $4.50 on each of the traffic cases Tuesday, January 14, after the "narcotics" charge was dropped, said he will stay in jail because "I am tired of Hattiesburg police harassing vote workers."

Stoner was arrested a second time on January 11 with 17-year-old Robert Plump of Hattiesburg. Stoner was charged with interfering with an officer and Plump with littering and failing to carry a Selective Service card, although he is too young to register for the draft. Another SNCC worker, Lafayette Surney, was jailed also.

During a "Freedom Vote" drive in Mississippi last fall, Hattiesburg arrested several SNCC workers on traffic charges.

FOR MORE SEE PAGE 4

SNCC Meets Klan

SEVENTY-THREE ARRESTED

Brutality Protested

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -Seventy-three demonstrators were arrested here Saturday night in two demonstrations.

Police pushed, shoved and threw some demonstrators who tried to stop a paddy wagon from pulling away by lying down before the wheels.

Others went limp when police arrested them and had to be carried into the paddy wagon.

The protest began when students tried to enter a segregated Krystal's restaurant. Members of the Ku Klux Klan, robed and hooded, sat inside the locked eating place and refused to leave as a large crowd of Negroes gathered outside.

More demonstrators arrived. Singing freedom songs, they waited for the Klansmen to leave.

Finally, police jailed one demonstrator, who went limp and was carried to the paddy wagon. The other demonstrators lay down before the wheels of the wagon, and police arrested 25 more. Among those jailed in front of the Krystal's were SNCC Chairman John Lewis and Executive Secretary James Forman.

Later that same evening, college students staged a protest march across downtown Atlanta to the jail. They began singing freedom songs to the first group of demonstrators inside the jail and were invited to step closer by a policeman. Once inside a police station parking lot, they were arrested also.

Most of the demonstrators refused to cooperate with policemen, and gave names like "Super Snick", "Abe Lincoln" and "Freedom Now."

All were charged with "disorderly conduct" and "disturbing the peace."

Protesters were especially critical of police treatment here. SNCC sent telegrams to Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. and to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, protesting police brutality used against the demonstrators.

The demonstrations here are directed by SNCC and the Committee On Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR).

Twenty - one demonstrators were arrested at three different locations on January 11, and 16 more were jailed here Monday evening, January 13.

Among the 21 arrested Saturday night, January 11, at the Heart of Atlanta Motel were John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Reverend Wyatt Tee Walker, administrative assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Lewis' arrest was his 29th.

"We want to make Atlanta an "Open City," COAHR Chairman Larry Fox, said. "We want jobs, decent and integrated schools, and the right to eat or rent a room wherever we choose."

Seventy-nine high school students have been temporarily suspended from classes since demonstrations began, and several college students who have participated in demonstrations report their school's administration has threatened to expel active students.

ATLANTA POLICE drag SNCC worker Debbie Amis to jail.

Other protesters were arrested at two Krystal's restaurants after the managers took out warrants charging them with violation of the state anti-tresspass law.

The demonstrators have succeeded in integrating 20 eating places in the Dobbs House chain and several smaller eateries since the campaign began here just before Christmas. The protest drive has also resulted in the admission of the first Negro to all-white Georgia Baptist Hospital, when a Negro SNCC worker, injured during a racial demonstration, was given treatment there.

The Holiday Inns - one the scene of SNCC - led demonstrations - have also announced they will integrate.

HATTIESBURG FACT SHEET

HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI- the county seat of Forrest County, lies halfway between Jackson and the gulf cities of southeastern Mississippi, in the Fifth Congressional District. Forrest County has a population of 52, 722 (34,989 in Hattiesburg).

Eighty-five per cent of the farm owners in Forrest County are white. The Board of Health lists malnutrition as a major health problem.

Of Mississippi as a whole, the Civil Rights Commission, in its report entitled, VOTING, 1961, says:

"In Mississippi, whites comprise 63.9% of the population 21 years old or over; non-whites 36.1% . . . In 13 Mississippi counties no Negroes are registered . . . In 42 Mississippi counties no Negroes are registered. . . In 1954 according to a survey made by then Attorney General J. P. Coleman, there were 500,000 voting-age Negroes, but only 22,000 (or 4.48%) were registered . . ."

Out of 7,406 Negroes of voting age in Forrest County, only 12 are registered voters according to the Commission report. Seventy-seven per cent of the manufacturing laboring force in Hattiesburg is employed by three firms: the Hercules Powder Company, employing 1,000 people; the Reliance Manufacturing Company, employing 1,100; and its wholly owned subsidiary, Stadium Manufacturing Company, employing 325.

The city has a history of trade unions, and until 1948 -- when voter rolls were purged -- some Negro political activity.

Efforts by the Federal Government to force Forrest County Registrar Theron Lynd to register qualified Negroes as voters began in August 1960, when Federal officials tried to obtain access to Forrest County voting records. They were unsuccessful, and turned to the courts. Failing to get an order from District Judge William Cox, they appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

In July 1961, the Government sued to enjoin Lynd from discriminating against Negro applicants. The suit met with delay in the courts, and a hearing was not held until March 1962, eight months later. The Government showed that:

(1) Lynd had never registered a Negro;

(2) Prior to January 1961, no Negro was permitted to apply; and

(3) after July 1961, obviously qualified Negroes were rejected.

The Government then asked for a temporary injunction against such discrimination. The court refused to act and an appeal was made to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Fifth Circuit ruled the Government had made a clear showing and granted the injunction, barring Lynd from failing to register Negroes on the same basis as whites. This order was to become effective on April 1, 1962.

On July 15, 1963, the Court affirmed the temporary injunction. Registrar Lynd was convicted of contempt and given two weeks to purge himself. That same month the Fifth Circuit found Lynd guilty of civil contempt and gave him 10 days to purge himself by:

(1) Registering 43 named Negroes:

(2) Ceasing to require Negroes to interpret sections of the Mississippi Constitution more difficult than those assigned to white applicants;

(3) Halting the rejection of Negro applicants for errors or omissions on their applications if they had met certain other specified qualifications; and

(4) allowing Federal agents to inspect his records.

Lynd appealed this latest order, and the United States Supreme Court refused to review his conviction on January 6, 1964.

LAWRENCE GUYOT, (lower center) peers from under bunk bed in Greenwood, Miss. jail, March 1963. SNCC worker Guyot heads COFO registration drive in Mississippi's Fifth Congressional District. Guyot says Hattiesburg Negroes have decided to call January 22 Freedom Day because of the "inactivity" of the Justice Department and voting registrar Theron Lynd.

Theron Lynd has to this date (January 18, 1964) not complied with the injunction or purged himself of contempt. In August, 1963, 10 of the named 43 qualified Negro applicants submitted affidavits to the Court that they were, despite the Court order, denied the right to vote and that their names had not been placed on the voting rolls.

It has been as difficult for voter registration workers to operate in Hattiesburg as it has been for Negroes to register there.

Police harassment of legitimate voter registration activity was especially evident during the "Freedom Vote" campaign for Governor, sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in November, 1963. Police made arrests for "distributing leaflets without a permit," "parking too far from the sidewalk," and a variety of other charges. Five white students from Yale University were held without being charged for five hours. The Freedom Vote candidate for Governor, Dr. Aaron Henry, was followed by policemen as he walked through the streets. Police pressure caused two churches to cancel planned mass meetings; at one church, three fire engines and a police car -- with their sirens on -- remained outside during the course of a mass meeting.

The harassment did not prevent 3,560 Negroes from demonstrating their desire to vote by casting their "Freedom Ballots" in churches and poolrooms in Hattiesburg.

???
See Page 3

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THE STUDENT VOICE

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WBr
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CANTON CRACKS DOWN ON RIGHTS ACTIVITY

CANTON, MISS . --- Sixteen civil rights workers have been arrested here in a three day period in what appears to be the first sign of a forthcoming crackdown on integration activity in this central Mississippi city.

Between January 22 and 24, 16 workers for the Council of Federated Organizations - a coalition of civil rights organizations in this state - were arrested while either inside or in the vicinity of the community center-voter registration office of COFO.

Among the arrested was Carole Merritt, a 23-year-old worker for SNCC from Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Merritt was arrested January 24 on a charge of "contributing to the delinquency of a minor" and allegedly causing a juvenile to distribute "leaflets of a libelous nature." Bond was set at $500.

Eight persons were arrested January 23 under a newly-passed

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

12 Convicted In Greenwood

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI - Forty-five Negroes arrested and convicted here last June after they were smoke bombed from a voter registration meeting face sentencing Monday, January 27.

Twelve were found "guilty as charged" by a jury last week. Attorney Carsie Hall, acting for the group, said the remaining 33 will plead not guilty and will waive their right to a jury trial, since evidence in all cases is the same.

The case has been complicated with Federal litigation.

On December 26, the United States Department of Justice asked a Federal judge to dismiss its appeal of a suit against Leflore County officials.

The Department had been appealing Federal Judge Claude Clayton's denial of a temporary

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

In Atlanta

JAILS FILL AS PROTESTS RISE

GETTING CARRIED AWAY is SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman, jailed during a Sunday night demonstration at a segregated eating place. Seventy-nine demonstrators arrested Sunday night were released later on their own recognizance.

Eighty-Six Arrested

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - Eighty-six anti-segregation demonstrators were arrested, held on two sets of different charges and under two bonds, and finally released here under their own recognizance on Sunday night.

The 86 were arrested during full day demonstrations at segregated restaurants here.

Among those jailed were comedian Dick Gregory and SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman.

All were originally charged with "disorderly conduct" and "inciting to riot," and bond was set at $1000 each.

Later, the charge was changed to "disorderly conduct" and bail reduced to $15 cash and $50 property.

Still later, all were released on their own recognizance and allowed to sign their own bonds.

SNCC's James Forman, Attorney Donald L. Hollowell and Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins signed a statement saying all would be released and that SNCC would make "every effort" to comply with Atlanta picketing regulations.

Demonstrators were critical of police handling of the protests. Four girls were hospitalized - two knocked unconscious - after the protests.

Negro demonstrators and robed and hooded (but not masked) members of the Ku Klux Klan met for the second time in downtown Atlanta Saturday night, January 25.

The demonstrators, numbering as many as 500 at some points, had met on the Atlanta University Center campus and marched into the downtown area.

On Friday night, SNCC workers and members of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Freedom Day In Hattiesburg

A NEGRO TRIES TO REGISTER during Hattiesburg's Freedom Day. More than 150 Negroes tried to register, saying they were tired of the "inactivity of the Federal Government and of Forrest County registrar Theron Lynd." (at right).

OUTSIDE THE FORREST COUNTY COURTHOUSE Negroes wait for a chance to register. Only 2% of the voting age Negroes are registered in Forrest County.

SNCC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JAMES FORMAN talks to Negroes standing in line outside the Forrest County Courthouse on Freedom Day. Many stood all day in a pouring rain to try to register to vote.

FREEDOM WALKERS CASE APPEALED

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA - An appeal by 10 white and Negro Freedom Walkers - members of SNCC and CORE - who were arrested May 3, 1963 as they attempted to walk into Alabama from Georgia has been taken under advisement by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Attorneys for the Walkers appealed the dismissal of an injunction brought against Colonel Al Lingo, head of the Alabama State Police, prohibiting him from interfering with the Freedom Walkers' right to travel.

The Walkers were enroute to Jackson, Mississippi from Chattanooga, Tennessee, as a memorial to William Moore, a Maryland postman murdered near Gadsden, Alabama while carrying signs urging an end to segregation.

Lingo announced that the integrated Walkers would be arrested if they entered Alabama, and arrests were made on breach of the peace charges after the group was 50 feet inside the Alabama state line.

Later a state attorney obtained an injunction against them. Jack Greenberg, head of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, argued in court here that the Walkers had experienced no trouble in Tennessee and Georgia.

"We are not going to have a Federal union if citizens cannot go from one state to another without being arrested," Greenberg said.

After being jailed, the Walkers spent 31 days in jail.

CANTON ,MISS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

city ordinance for "distributing leaflets without a permit." The law had been passed by the city council two days prior to the arrests. Bond was set at $800 each - an unusually high bond for that offense.

Other charges included "intimidating an officer," "breach of the peace" and "burning trash without a permit."

Two rights workers, Clarence Chinn and James Collier, were charged with "violation of the building code," and were arrested while making repairs on the COFO office. Their bond was set at $350 each.

SNCC workers in Jackson report that simultaneous to the passage of the new city law, two constables and another police cruiser were added to law enforcement agencies in Canton. A bill recently passed by the state legislature will aid cities in making exchange of jail space.

The leaflets, which pressed for continuation of an effective boycott already underway here, asked Negroes to withhold patronage from merchants who address Negro customers as "boy" or "nigger."

SNCC spokesmen have labeled the anti-circular law as "a clear violation of First Amendment rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

songs of the Southern Freedom Movemen
WE SHALL OVERCOME!
Compiled by Guy and Candie Carawan for
The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committe
OAK PUBLICATIONS

WE SHALL OVERCOME is a new book of "songs of the Southern Freedom Movement." It is available from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, for $1.95.

YOUNG FREEDOM FIGHTERS march away from the White House after picketing there. The group had tried to see President Johnson, and when they failed, sent him a letter saying they want "equal rights today, not tomorrow, not next year, but today!"

NEGRO CHILDREN PICKET WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - A group of Negro fifth grade students picketed the White House here January 18 with signs demanding an end to "Rats, Roaches and Rent-robbers."

The group told newsmen they had consulted the Washington SNCC office and asked the SNCC workers to get them an appointment with President Johnson.

The group's leader, 10-year-old Lawrence Dunbar Twyman III, admitted the notice was short, but said, "It seemed to me that although the President is busy with a lot of things, he has a lot of assistants."

Ten-year-old Jackie Scott said, "I'll bet the President is not too busy to see white folks."

Before leaving the White House the fifth graders sang "We Shall Overcome" and "Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Round."

RENT STRIKE ORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Tenants at a Girard Street tenement, assisted by SNCC workers, have organized a rent strike against property realtor David E. Barry because of poor conditions in their building.

All seven household heads in the building signed an agreement saying living conditions in the house are "unhealthy and not safe."

"When we paid our rent," the tenants said, "we expected services which the landlord has chosen to deny us. Before we resume payment of rent to the landlord at the present level, this apartment must be made sanitary and safe," the tenants said.

SNCC worker Bill Mahoney said "This is the first in the strides toward freedom of Washington Negroes. As long as slumlords don't supply services and repairs, and as long as they overcharge tenants, the tenants should assert their right not to pay rent."

The rent strike began when the landlord tried to evict a family of six. Fifteen members of the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), the local SNCC affiliate, entered the apartment and prevented the eviction.

Mahoney said the landlord denied he was delinquent in making repairs, but was struck by water dripping from a ceiling when he left the building.

He collects $600 a month rent from the building.

DEMONSTRATOR FACES KLANSMAN in downtown Atlanta. Over 500 protesters confronted the Klu Klux Klan during the 11 hour demonstration Saturday.

Atlanta

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

(COAHR) had demonstrated before the Riviera Motel where members of the United Nations Subcommission of the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities were meeting. The group carried signs reading "Welcome To Atlanta, a Segregated City." Other protesters Friday night staged a four hour sit-in at the Segregated Travel Lodge Motel. There were no arrests.

During Saturday's demonstration, which ended after midnight, the Klan and protesters often picketed a few inches apart.

Two fist fights occurred, one involving Klansmen and police.

The protesters were joined by comedian Dick Gregory who flew into Atlanta from Chicago to join the demonstrations.

A special target of the sit-ins is Leb's Restaurant, where several demonstrators were jailed during last summer's demonstrations.

While marching, the demonstrators chanted "The old KK. she ain't what she used to be" while Klansmen yelled "We want a white Mayor."

THE STUDENT VOICE

Published Once A Week
On Mondays at Atlanta,
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BY STUDENT VOICE, INC.
8 1/2 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta , Georgia 30314

A LONG LINE OF demonstrators in Chapel Hill, North Carolina protest the city's failure to pass a public accommodations law. Major demonstrations are expected here on February 1, anniversary of the birth of the sit-in drive.

Protests Continue In Chapel Hill

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA - Anti - segregation protests are continuing here with daily marches protesting the failure of the city's board of aldermen to pass a public accommodations ordinance.

Demonstrations were begun here before Christmas by the Congress of Racial Equality. Other groups joined the movement to form the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee, and local leaders are planning massive demonstrations on February 1, the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the student anti-segregation movement.

A civil rights leader from Danville, Virginia, the Rev. A. I. Dunlap, told a mass meeting crowd that Negroes elected North Carolina Governor Terry Sanford and "they ought to put him out."

Dunlap, head of the Danville Christian Progressive Association (DCPA) "served notice" on Governor Sanford that "he can send out all troops, call out the National Guard, but nobody is going to stop the movement in Chapel Hill."

Sanford promised last week to use his full resources to support the aldermen's refusal to yield to "pressures" from the Freedom Committee.

Demonstrators have been staging a sit-in in the aldermen's office since January 13, saying they are waiting for them to return to "take up unfinished business."

SNCC worker Avon Rollins announced from Danville that he and Mrs. Gloria Richardson, head of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee and a member of the SNCC Executive Committee, were ready to assist protesters here.

CORE executive director James Farmer also indicated his group's support of integration efforts in Chapel Hill.

Over 250 people have been arrested since the current drive began.

STUDENTS PICKET GREENVILLE LIBRARY

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI - Seventeen Negro students picketed the all-white public library here Saturday, January 26. They were led by Carol Bolton, SNCC worker.

After picketing the library, the group entered Greenville's white park and was asked to leave by a policeman.

During a trial of anti-segregation demonstrators here this summer, Greenville police chief Burnley said the park was integrated.

SNCC Asks Cancellation

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - SNCC has wired protests of the planned appearance of two government officials at a segregated meeting to be held here January 28.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis telegrammed James E. Webb, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA), and Congressman George P. Miller, (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee that their presence would be an "embarrassment to the United States Government" and an "endorsement of the systematic segregation found throughout the state."

Lewis urged Webb and Miller to cancel their appearance at the Jackson Chamber of Commerce "rather than force open protests in that city" upon their arrival.

The Chamber of Commerce meeting is closed to all except members of the state legislature, local officials and Chamber members, according to Mendel Davis, vice-president of the Chamber, Lewis reported.

"There are no Negroes in those positions," Lewis said, "because the state does not permit Negroes to vote in sufficient numbers to elect public officials. The Mississippi state legislature publicly supports a policy of segregation which includes inequality of employment."

The telegram continued "It is therefore inappropriate and inexcusable for officials of your stature to participate thereby indicating government approval, in the program of a body which openly opposes President Johnson's position on equality of employment."

Greenwood

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

injunction against prosecution of the 45.

They were accused of throwing rocks and "causing disturbances" when a smoke bomb was thrown into a church where a vote meeting was in progress.

The Justice Department maintained the group was walking toward the sheriff's house to seek protection when they were set upon a group of Negroes hired for that purpose.

Mr. Wiley Branton, V.E.P.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

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2 SNCC Backers Here Once Identified as Reds

SNCC Agencies

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor

The tax-exempt Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee counts among its active supporters at least two faculty members of Atlanta Negro colleges who have been identified by an FBI undercover agent in public hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as Communist party members.

Several other SNCC workers have been involved in Communist party-related activities.

Thirty-five-year-old James Forman of Chicago, executive secretary of SNCC, refused to discuss any possible relationship between SNCC and subversive activities.

SNCC, a national antisegregation organization with headquarters here, has spearheaded recent "direct action" demonstrations in Atlanta which resulted in violence, mass arrests and a resurgence of Ku Klux Klan activity.

AMONG THOSE arrested in the demonstrations was Mrs. Isobel Cerney, a teacher of public speaking and English at Morris Brown College.

Mrs. Anita Bell Schneider, an undercover agent for the FBI, identified Mrs. Isobel Cerney as a Communist party member in July, 1955, at hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Diego, committee records show.

Committee files contain substantial information concerning Mrs. Isobel Cerney's activities in civil rights drives and in pro-Communist programs.

Committee records show that on Oct. 10, 1952, The Washington Star reported in a Tokyo-datelined story headlined "Two Americans Blast U.S. at Peiping 'Peace Parley:"

"The Chinese Communist radio said yesterday two Americans joined the anti-American campaign in speeches at the Communist-called Asian and Pacific 'peace' conference in Peiping. The two were identified as Mrs. Isobel Cerney, San Francisco writer and former labor schoolteacher. . . ."

THE SHANGHAI NEWS of Oct. 12, 1952, published excerpts from the "Supplementary Report on Korean Question by Mrs. Isobel Cerney," datelined Peking. She was quoted:

"Unable to defeat the people of Korea and the volunteers of China on the field of battle, our generals have resorted to underhanded, mean and dirty misuse of modern science. Launching of bacteriological warfare of which we, who have seen the Exhibition here in Peking have not the slightest doubt, is a preview of what another war would mean."

Mrs. Isobel Cerney in the report termed the Korean War a "barbarism being committed in the name of our people . . . we have been active in trying to halt this war which is without meaning, without justice, without reason."

names when booked.

The day following Mrs. Cerney's arrest a Soviet Union Peace Committee came to Atlanta at the invitation of the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA).

(Eighteen members of CNVA are in jail in Albany on several charges after they attempted to march through the city "on the way to Cuba." According to Bradford Lyttle, coordinator for the march, three marchers are "former" members of SNCC and several others are "inactive members" of Fair Play for Cuba.)

Lyttle left the march to return to Atlanta to greet the Soviet Peace Committee at Atlanta University. Their host was Dr. Harry C. Steinmetz, professor of psychology.

DURING THEIR visit to Atlanta, according to Lyttle, the Soviet Peace Committee was taken "by Leb's" and to City Hall "in hopes of viewing a demonstration." They also visited The Atlanta Constitution.

(Lyttle said the U.S. State Department at first had denied the Soviet Peace group's application for a visa, but he said pressure was brought to bear by "important people," whom he declined to name, and the visas were approved.)

Dr. Harry C. Steinmetz, host to the Russians, was identified as a Communist party member in a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities by Anne Kinney on Dec. 22, 1952.

He was identified as a party member at a hearing again on Dec. 6, 1956, by Anita Schneider, the FBI undercover agent. Steinmetz testified before the House committee on April 7, 1953, and refused to affirm or deny party membership. He testified again on July 6, 1955, and took First and Fifth Amendments in refusing to answer questions concerning party membership prior to 1940. He denied that he was a party member at the time of his appearance.

The People's World, a Communist party newspaper, announced a lecture by Dr. Steinmetz in 1959 at the American Russian Institute of San Francisco. This institute was cited as subversive by the U.S. attorney general in 1948, records show.

NEITHER Mrs. Cerney nor Dr. Steinmetz are recognized leaders of SNCC, but both are considered to be ardent supporters of SNCC activities.

In October, 1962, Dr. Steinmetz, other Atlanta University faculty members and SNCC members established a picket line in Hurt Park to protest President John F. Kennedy's blockade of Cuba and his demand that Soviet missiles be withdrawn from the island.

Besides Forman, the recognized leaders of SNCC and its Atlanta campaign include Chairman John Lewis of Troy, Ala., one of the "original freedom riders" and organizer of demonstrations in Nashville in 1962-63; Atlanta Coordinator Prathia Hall of Philadelphia, who has been active in SNCC activities in Albany and Terrell County; Field Secretary Debbie Amis, also of Philadelphia.

According to Forman, SNCC was formed Feb. 1, 1960, when four students carried out a sit-in demonstration in Greensboro, N.C. Forman established national headquarters—or "The Central Office" as SNCC members refer to it—in Atlanta in September, 1961.

BEFORE BEGINNING large-scale demonstrations here, Forman participated in desegregation drives in nine other cities including Birmingham, Cambridge, Md.; Albany, Ga., and Cairo, Ill.

Forman says SNCC has about 145 paid employes scattered over the Southeast.

According to Forman, money for SNCC's campaigns come from 18 "Friends of SNCC" organizations established throughout the nation.

The Atlanta-based Southern Regional Council, a research organization, also has contributed funds to SNCC, according to Forman.

The Southern Regional Council reported this week that since April 1, 1962, it had contributed $23,884 to SNCC through its Voter Education Project.

Wiley A. Branton, director of VEP, said it is required that his organization's funds be restricted "solely to voter registration activity. . . . There have been instances where SNCC wanted to engage in other activities and has withdrawn from voter registration activity. This has been the case in southwest

Georgia during the past several months.

"SNCC is not currently doing any voter registration work under VEP auspices in the State of Georgia, and has not received any funds for voter registration in Georgia in the past several months," Branton added.

SNCC also has realized an unspecified amount of money from a recording of "Freedom Songs," and "Freedom Songbook" compiled by Guy and Candie Carawan, and by concerts given by folk-singer Pete Seeger.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities lists "no evidence" of Communist party membership for Seeger, but, according to committee records, he has been associated with nine Communist-front organizations.

Guy Carawan was listed by The Worker, a Communist newspaper, on Sept. 15, 1957, as one of the winners of first prize in the International Talent Competition at the festival in Moscow, according to the House committee records. The article in The Worker also reported at the time that Carawan was "now traveling in China as part of the group of 41 Americans who defied the threats of the State Department and decided to see the world for themselves.

House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Diego, committee records show.

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Mrs. Isobel Cerney in the report termed the Korean War a "barbarism being committed in the name of our people . . . we have been active in trying to halt this war which is without meaning, without justice, without reason."

MRS. CERNEY said in Atlanta Friday night the statements attributed to her were accurate. She said she visited Red China as a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a group founded by Jane Addams. Mrs. Cerney said she still is convinced that the United States carried out bacterialogical warfare against the Red Chinese.

Mrs. Cerney, who said she ran for the U.S. Senate on the Progressive party ticket in California in 1954, said "Atlanta doesn't need to get itself off on how controversial Isobel Cerney is or isn't. Atlanta must think about its children . . . and why there is violence."

She said she went to China for the same reason that many Northern white students are in Atlanta to help destroy discrimination — "for peace and friendship."

ASKED IF she were a Communist, Mrs. Cerney replied, "I have been asked that question many times through the years. And this is my answer: 'I believe sincerely in freedom of conscience.' "

House committee reports cover Mrs. Cerney's activities through 1961.

Mrs. Cerney participated in SNCC-led desegregation demonstrations at Leb's restaurant Jan. 25 and Jan. 27.

She was arrested Jan. 27 at Leb's on a charge of disorderly conduct, Atlanta police records show.

Police Supt. Jimmy Brown said Mrs. Cerney refused to identify herself when she was booked.

ARRESTED the same day with Mrs. Cerney were James T. Bishop, 27, professor of chemistry, and his wife, Gloria, 21; Morris Eisenstein, professor of social work in the Atlanta University complex; his wife, Fannie, and their two children, ages 8 and 12, police records show.

All refused to give their

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WBW
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WITNESS MURDERED

LIBERTY, MISSISSIPPI - A Negro who saw a state representative kill another Negro active in voter registration here almost three years ago was shotgunned to death Friday night, January 31.

Louis Allen of Route 2, Liberty was found dead in his front yard. He had been shot with a shotgun three times.

In Atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee asked the Justice Department for "a complete investigation of Allen's murder."

A week ago, Allen's son's car and a Liberty grocery that employed Negroes had been fired on.

Allen had witnessed the slaying of Herbert Lee, an Amite County farmer, at a Liberty cotton gin on September 26, 1961. Lee, who worked with SNCC vote workers in Amite County, was shot by E. H. Hurst, then a member of the state legislature. Hurst was acquitted by a coroner's jury before Lee's lifeless body was removed from the street outside the gin.

Allen, a witness to the killing, testified at the coroner's jury that freed Hurst, but later said he lied because he feared for his own safety. SNCC workers told officials of the United States Department of Justice he would change his testimony and tell the truth if protection was offered, but he was refused.

In February, 1963, Allen told a worker from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee he saw Hurst shoot Lee without provocation. Allen said a Liberty law officer picked him up minutes after the shooting, drove him to the coroner's jury, and told him what so say on the stand. Allen was told to say Lee had threatened Hurst with a metal tire iron and that Hurst had killed him in self defense.

Allen had been warned that local whites were out to "get him."

In August, 1962 he was arrested and beaten by a Liberty

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 No. 4 The Student Voice, Inc. 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga. FEBRUARY 3, 1964

IN MISSISSIPPI —

SIX HELD INCOMMUNICADO; HATTIESBURG WORKER TRIED

JACKSON, MISS., January 31 -- Six persons have been moved from a jail in Canton, Mississippi to the Jackson city jail and are being held "incommunicado," according to workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The six were arrested in Canton over a three-day period from January 22 to 24 for "violation of the building code," "intimidating an officer," "disturbing the peace" and "contributing to the deliquency of a minor." Ten others arrested during that time are still held in the Madison County jail.

All of the arrested were engaged in anti-segregation activities under the auspices of the Council of Federated Organizations - a coordinating body of civil rights groups working in Mississippi.

On January 20 police halted operation of all Negro taxicabs

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

HATTIESBURG, MISS. -- A Voter registration worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was convicted here January 31 of "contributing to the delinquency of a minor."

Lawrence Guyot, 24, refused bond when he was arrested here January 27. Bond had been set at $1,000.

Guyot was sentenced to six months in jail, $500 fine with five months suspended and 30 days to be served. At state insistence a $500 peace bond was also lodged.

Presiding Judge William Haraldson told the court that Guyot "has willfully . . . taken advantage of children of his own race." This referred to his alleged action of urging children to stay out of school to picket.

Guyot stated in court that he had "never directly tried to influence anyone to stay out of school" and that his primary interest was voter registration.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

FLASH! FLASH!

MORE VIOLENCE IN MISSISSIPPI !

See Page 2

One of many Klansmen that demonstrators must face

Demonstrations Gain Additional Support

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Summit Leadership Conference has voted here to continue protests against segregated eating places and hotels if the city of Atlanta refuses to meet their requests.

The Leadership group, a coalition of rights groups in Atlanta,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Injunction Bans Vote Discrimination

AMERICUS, GEORGIA - Fifteen local white men - including seven public officials - have been permanently enjoined by a Federal court from interfering with voting and voter registration in Terrell County.

The Department of Justice sought the injunction in 1962 after more than a dozen armed white men broke into a voter registration meeting sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at the Mount Olive Baptist Church in Sasser.

The leader of the group, Terrell County Sheriff Z.T. Matthews, told reporters at the church meeting "We want our colored people to go on living like they have for the past 100 years. We're a little tired of this voting business."

The injunction was handed down by Federal Judge J. Robert Elliot on January 24.

The court order permanently enjoins the 15 "from interfering in any act or acts from the purpose of interfering with the right of any person to register or to vote for candidates to public office" and punishing any person for exercising the right to register and vote."

Matthews, deputies Matthews and R.M. Dunaway and Dawson Police Chief Waymon Cherry were enjoined from failing to furnish reasonable police protection for persons registering to vote and from "threatening" or "prosecuting" anyone who votes or tries to register to vote.

All defendants were enjoined from committing any act of violence against persons voting or registering to vote and from encouraging others to intimidate prospective voters.

Terrell County vote registrars, including Deputy Matthews were enjoined in 1960 from denying qualified voters the right to register.

Terrell County has a white population of 4,600 and a Negro population of 8,300. There are 2,935 registered white voters in the county in 1963, but only 100 Negro voters.

Night riders fired into the home of a Terrell County woman who had conducted vote classes and who had housed SNCC workers last year. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has maintained a voter registration drive in Terrell County and Southwest Georgia since 1961.

WASHINGTON D.C. -- Five year-old Ricky Schuler stands in the hallway of the $90.00 per month apartment from which his mother Mrs. Catherine Schuler was threatened with eviction when she complained about the condition of the apartment. Mrs. Schuler, mother of five, and members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, refused to allow the eviction. The other tenants in the three-story building, supported her action and are now participating in a SNCC organized rent strike against realtor David E. Berry. The premises are at 1414 Girard Street, N.W.

U.S. Official Cancels Meeting

JACKSON, MISS --- The chief administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency refused to speak before a segregated meeting here January 28 in response to protests from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

James Webb, head of NASA, and Congressman George P. Miller (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, were scheduled to appear before a special welcome dinner for the Mississippi State Legislature sponsored by the Jackson Chamber of Commerce.

John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC wired Webb and Miller that it was "inappropriate and inexcusable" for government officials to honor a segregated meeting "thereby indicating government approval."

Lewis urged the space chiefs to cancel rather than to "cause open protest" in Jackson.

Negroes would not be permitted to attend the meeting Lewis said, because a meeting closed to all except members of the legislature, local officials and Chamber members necessarily excluded Negroes. "The state does not permit Negroes to vote in sufficient numbers to elect public officials," he stated.

Spokesmen for NASA confirmed Webb's decision with SNCC officials in Atlanta. "Mr. Webb does not intend to speak at a segregated meeting," stated Oakley B. Lloyd, Director of Public Information for NASA.

Several cancellations of scheduled appearances in Jackson have occurred in recent weeks because of this city's widespread segregation policies. Entertainers from "Hootenanny USA," a TV program, refused to appear at the segregated City Auditorium. Instead they appeared at a substitute concert at nearby Tougaloo College, and turned over $70, that was collected for use in bonding vote workers out of jail.

The Cartwright Family of the "Bonanza" TV series cancelled a similar appearance for the same reason.

POLICE SHOOT FOUR STUDENTS

JACKSON, MISS. -- Two SNCC workers and at least two other youths were hit by gunfire when police shot into a demonstration here February 3.

The shootings occurred when about 1,000 Negro students gathered at 10:00 P.M. to protest the earlier release of a white man whose automobile hit a student on an unlit section of Lynch Street. They were also protesting the police beating of three youths which took place shortly after the accident.

About 500 students from Jackson State College surrounded the scene of the late afternoon accident and observed police release the driver after short questioning. The student, a girl, was taken to Baptist Hospital and treated for a broken hip.

Students watched as police beat three youths while dispersing the crowd. Gil Moses, former student at Oberlin College and a reporter for the Mississippi Free Press, was hit by the butt end of a police rifle. Richard Murphy, a white youth who is also with the Free Press, was hit over the eye by police with a rifle and knocked to the ground. A third youth, James Jones, was roughed up by police. He is a student at Utica College in Mississippi.

Later in the evening SNCC workers passed out leaflets at a college basketball game calling for a protest demonstration.

About 1,000 students gathered after the game and began walking back and forth across the street, singing freedom songs and asking for installation of a traffic light. SNCC workers here report that a light has been requested from city authorities on several occasions.

Police tried to disperse the crowd by firing shots over the heads of the students. When a brick was thrown by someone on the sidelines toward police,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

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MINISTERS ARRESTED, DEMONSTRATIONS BANNED

HATTIESBURG, MISS. --- A state circuit judge issued a temporary injunction here January 29 to halt picketing, demonstrations and "acts calculated to cause a breach of the peace."

The injunction, asked by the City of Hattiesburg, was signed into effect by Judge Stanton A. Hall shortly after the arrest of nine ministers. The ministers are working with a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee voter registration project here.

City officials claim that orderly demonstrations will be allowed as long as "restricted areas" are not involved. The ministers were arrested when they walked with picket signs encouraging voter registration directly in front of the courthouse - one of the restricted areas. The injunction had not yet been handed down.

These ministers replaced an earlier group of 50 who came in to support the January 22 Freedom Day here. They were charged with breach of the peace. Bond was set at $500 each. Another minister arrested the day before was charged with assault and battery and interfering with a police officer.

Four religious groups which are sponsoring the presence of clergymen here were named in the injunction. They are: The United Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race; Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity; Rabbinical Association of America; and Presbyterian Interracial Council.

The jailed ministers are from Colorado, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey and New York. They were invited to work on voter registration by SNCC and the Council of Federated Organizations. SNCC initiated vote projects in Mississippi in August 1961.

Pickets in front of courthouse in Hattiesburg, Miss.

Hattiesburg

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Two witnesses for the state, including the mother of the minor in question, testified that Guyot had never directly encouraged children to skip school.

Negroes were forcibly kept out of the courtroom here and made to sit in a balcony during the trial.

Canton

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

in Canton, claiming that their permits were faulty.

A Negro leader and gas station owner, who was earlier arrested for "burning trash without a permit," reported that his gas supply was cut off by the Amoco representative. The move was interpreted by rights workers here as "further reprisal against integration efforts."

Among the arrested in the recent crackdown on integration workers in Canton were Carole Merritt, 23-year-old SNCC worker from Cincinnati, Ohio, and Richard Jewitt, 30, a worker for the Congress of Racial Equality from New York City.

SNCC workers believe that Canton officials had the six persons moved to Jackson in connection with a bill recently passed by the state legislature which facilitates exchange on jail space and police numbers. They reported that two constables and another police cruiser were added to Canton law enforcement agencies at the time of the arrests.

Canton rights workers had been distributing leaflets which pressed for continuation of an effective boycott already underway. The circulars asked Negroes to withhold patronage from merchants who address Negro customers as "boy" or "nigger."

SNCC spokesmen have labeled the anti-circular law as "a clear violation of First Amendment rights guaranteed by he U.S. Constitution."

Songs of the Southern Freedom Movement

WE SHALL OVERCOME!

Compiled by Guy and Candie Carawan for The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

OAK PUBLICATIONS

WE SHALL OVERCOME is a new book of "songs of the Southern Freedom Movement." It is available from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, for $1.95.

Open Records Says U.S. Court

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI - United States District Judge Claude F. Clayton has ordered Sunflower County Circuit Clerk Cecil Campbell to open voter registration records for inspection within 20 days.

Field workers from SNCC have been active in registration efforts in Sunflower County.

The United States Department of Justice, in asking for the inspection said the registration records were necessary for a suit seeking injunction against the state of Mississippi charging interference with Negro registration attempts.

There are 31,020 Negroes in the county, home of Senator James O. Eastland (D.Miss.), but only 1.6% of the voting age Negroes are registered voters.

SNCC Needs Your Help

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - "The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee must have emergency funds to continue operating in hard core rural areas of the South" SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman said.

Forman said the SNCC was in dire need of money and other materials.

The student anti-segregation group has workers in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Virginia and North Carolina.

Staff members in the field receive subsistence wages "when we have it" SNCC Chairman John Lewis said.

Contributors to SNCC receive subscriptions to the Student Voice.

SNCC 6 Raymond St. N.W. Atlanta, Ga. 30314

I am contributing $..... to the direct action and voter registration programs of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... CITY ..... STATE .....

I want to receive more information about SNCC and what I can do to continue SNCC's work.

Sit-in Movement Marks Fourth Year

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - Demonstrations commemorating the fourth anniversary of the student sit-in movement were held in several cities across the nation.

In Atlanta, students-members of SNCC and the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR) - continued demonstrations at segregated restaurants. The protesters said they were continuing demonstrations to show "there are people here who are not satisfied with segregation."

SNCC Chairman John Lewis and Executive Secretary James Forman joined the protest.

Other demonstrations were held in Chapel Hill, Boston, New-York, Tuskegee, Detroit, and Fort Valley, Georgia.

Atlanta policemen arrest students in demonstration.

ATLANTA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

has asked the SNCC and the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights to work on restaurant segregation.

Demonstrations here in recent weeks - marked by police mistreatment and Ku Klux Klan counter - picketing - have been sharply criticized by the two white daily papers here.

The Atlanta Constitution, however, has reversed an earlier stand and now favors a Federal public accommodations law.

Protests were halted for two days when over 150 demonstrators faced all day trials. Many were forced to remain in court until as late as midnight.

Attorney Howard Moore, lawyer for the jailed demonstrators, says he will summon Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins to court when trials are continued on February 4.

Allen had asked for a 30-day "cooling off" period during hich demonstrations would halt. The Summit leadership refused to halt the protests and instead, asked Allen to set the demonstrators in jail free. He refused to do so.

The Mayor called a meeting of some 200 community leaders last week to read them a statement deploring continued demonstrations and stressing that voluntary integration was possible here.

SCLC aide Wyatt Tee Walker responded "if we waited for voluntary action, most of us would still be picking cotton."

SHOOTING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

they began to shoot directly into the crowd. SNCC worker Jess Morris, 25, from Compton, California, was hit in the left arm and taken to University Hospital here.

A shot was lodged in the jacket of a 20-year-old SNCC worker from Greenwood, Mississippi. George Greene reported that his eyeglass case stopped the shot from penetrating his chest.

At least two others are known to have been injured by the gunfire. One of them, Hernan Frazile, an 18-year-old Jackson State College student, was also taken to University Hospital.

Workers in the Jackson SNCC office, two blocks from the scene of the demonstration, reported that the shooting lasted almost 30 minutes. By the end of that time all establishments on Lynch Street had been closed by police and police were patrolling the front of the SNCC office.

MURDER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

deputy sheriff who hit him with a flashlight, breaking his jaw.

Morris Allen of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the dead man's brother, said Louis Allen had planned to leave Mississippi for good less than 24 hours after he was murdered. Morris Allen said their mother had died a week before, and that Louis Allen was to leave Liberty Saturday morning to come to Milwaukee to seek work.

The dead man told a reporter on February 12, 1963 that he'd been forced to testify falsely that Herbert Lee had threatened E. H. Hurst with a "tire iron."

"The morning when it (Lee's death) happened," Allen said then, "I came to the gin. I came on the highway where Hurst and this colored fellow (Lee) were arguing. Hurst looked at me and quieted down, but I could still hear him. I walked up the highway past the truck, behind, where I could see and hear. Lee hopped out on the passenger side. Hurst ran around the front. Hurst lowered the gun at him . . ."

"At the coroner's jury, they asked me about the piece of iron. I said I hadn't seen no iron. 'Is this the piece of iron?' I said 'yes'," Allen said. He said he had been forced to lie at a grand jury investigation also.

"If you'll give me protection, I'll let the hide go with the hair," Allen said. No protection came.

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THE STUDENT VOICE

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FEB 19 1964

SNCC WORKER FOUND GUILTY

HATTIESBURG, MISS. - A white SNCC worker was sentenced to 120 days in jail and fined $380 and another vote worker has been sent to the county farm.

SNCC worker Peter Stoner, 26, was sentenced Friday, Feb. 6. He was charged with profanity, disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

He was arrested Feb. 5 in front of the Forrest County jail by a jailer who said Stoner "raised a ruckus" when he was not allowed to visit SNCC worker Lawrence Guyot in the jail.

Guyot was convicted of "contributing to the delinquency of a minor" and is appealing his conviction.

Moncure Fortnot, 20, of Hat-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

NO CLUES UNCOVERED IN ALLEN MURDER CASE

LIBERTY, MISS. - Sheriff Daniel Jones said this week he has failed to find "a single clue" in last weekend's shotgun slaying of a Negro who had seen another white man kill a Negro active in a vote drive.

"I've interviewed a lot of people but haven't come up with a thing yet" the sheriff said.

The body of Louis Allen, 44 was found early Saturday morning, Feb. 1 by his teenage son. He was dead from three shotgun blasts, two in his head.

The sheriff said several neighbors heard the blasts but "thought nothing of it."

He said Allen was killed as he stepped from his log truck to open a gate 150 yards from his house. The sheriff estimated the shots were fired from 30 feet away.

"I've known Allen for years" the sheriff said. "He was not involved in any civil rights activities."

Allen was a witness in the fatal shooting of Herbert Lee, a 52-year-old farmer gunned down outside a Liberty cotton gin in 1961.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

400 PROTEST IN CHAPEL HILL

INTEGRATOR EJECTED - Proprietor John Cromwell and son remove an anti-segregation demonstrator from his store in Chapel Hill on Jan. 29. Demonstrations here under the guidance of the Chapel Hill Freedom Committee - a coalition of local and national rights groups - have resulted in over 350 arrests.

120 Stage Sit-down

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. - Over 400 anti-segregation demonstrators marched through this small university town Feb. 8 and 120 staged a mid-street "sit-down."

Police ordered the street "sit-downers" to move on.

They did, but separated into five groups which staged further protests at four segregated eating places and the town hall. Five other groups of protesters blocked the three highways leading into Chapel Hill, and two other groups blocked cars at the University of North Carolina gymnasium where a basketball game was breaking up.

Another group later blocked traffic at the main intersection in Chapel Hill.

SNCC worker J.V. Henry said 98 arrests were made during the afternoon's demonstrations. Among those arrested was Avon Rollins, director of SNCC's Virginia project.

Demonstrations on Jan. 31 led to 75 arrests here, when 350 persons marched through the downtown area. More than 20 young people sat down at an intersection and unfolded signs protesting "candycoated racism."

A B-B gun was fired at the demonstrators but no serious injury resulted. A photographer had his camera forcibly taken away by two spectators. A large cherry bomb hurled at the marchers exploded, burning a spectator's leg.

A white professor from the University of North Carolina was struck by an onlooker at Carlton's Rockpile - a restaurant - the scene of ammonia-drenching earlier this month.

Two Rights Workers Arrested As Canton Continues Crackdown

Carole Merritt

CANTON, MISS. - Two more rights workers were arrested here Feb. 7 as Canton officials continue what Atlanta SNCC spokesmen have termed a "purge."

SNCC worker Claude Weaver, 20, and CORE worker Ed Hollander, 23, were arrested for "conspiracy to initmidate a family." Eleven others sentenced here Feb. 3 are still in jail due to high appeal bonds.

About 20 workers associated with the Council of Federated Organizations - an alliance of all civil rights groups working in this state - have been arrested since Jan. 22.

Nine of those tried Feb. 3 were convicted of two charges with $500 fine and six months for each charge. Appeal bond was set at $1,000.

Twenty-three year old SNCC worker Carole Merritt of Cincinnati, Ohio was found guilty of contributing to the delinquency of a minor and publishing libel. The charges referred to her encouragement of a 16-year-old girl to hand out leaflets pressing for an economic boycott and voter registration.

The others were convicted of publishing libel and disturbing the peace, or other charges arising from their participation in the voter registration and anti-segregation project here. One worker was convicted of three charges and is held under $1,500 appeal bond.

Earlier charges of distributing leaflets without a permit were changed at the trial - at which Negroes were allowed to sit only on the "colored" side of the courtroom.

SNCC workers report several incidents of police "intimidation" of persons working with the civil rights drive here, and the "blacklisting" of a Negro prominent in the local integration effort. George Washington reported that the gas pumps of the filling station he owns were removed by the Amoco representative.

On Jan. 30 police halted all Negro taxicabs claiming their permits were faulty.

RALEIGH VOTE DRIVE CONTINUES as SNCC worker John Love and Sarah Sanders help a Raleigh citizen (left) learn vote registration procedures.

Local ministers have held several "Ministers' Marches" through the park where this picture was taken to urge Raleigh Negroes to register to vote.

Three SNCC workers are helping the Raleigh Citizens Association (RCA) which invited SNCC participation in the drive. SNCC worker Reginald Robinson is director of the campaign. (Photo by Lloyd Jeffries)

MURDER CASE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Allen later admitted to SNCC workers he had lied at a coroner's jury investigating the slaying, which set free E. H. Hurst, a white man, then a member of the Mississippi State Legislature.

Allen's brother, Morris Allen of Milwaukee, Wis., said his brother had been harassed by local policement since he witnessed the Lee killing. He had been arrested twice, and once a deputy sheriff broke his jaw with a flashlight.

Morris Allen said his brother had decided to leave Mississippi to seek work in Milwaukee.

The SNCC conducted a vote drive in Southwest Mississippi in 1961.

Herbert Lee, the man whose killing Allen witnessed, was one of several local Negroes active in the drive.

SNCC has asked the United States Department of Justice to investigate the Allen murder.

Friends Send Food, Clothes

BOSTON, MASS. - Over 20,000 pounds of food and clothing have been sent to Ruleville, Miss. by Friends of SNCC here.

Dorothy Zellner, SNCC Boston coordinator, said the success of the drive "dramatically shows the sympathy people in the Greater Boston community have for the disenfranchised and dispossessed Negroes of the Mississippi Delta."

The food and clothing shipped to Mississippi was collected in 31 towns in and around Boston.

Mrs. Zellner said another 10,000 pounds would be shipped to the South in a few weeks.

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BY STUDENT VOICE, INC.
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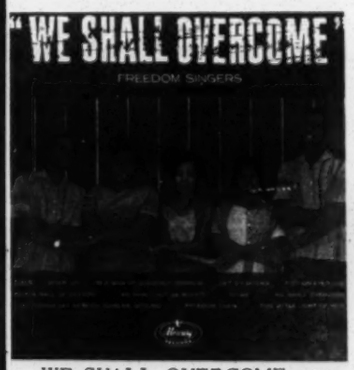
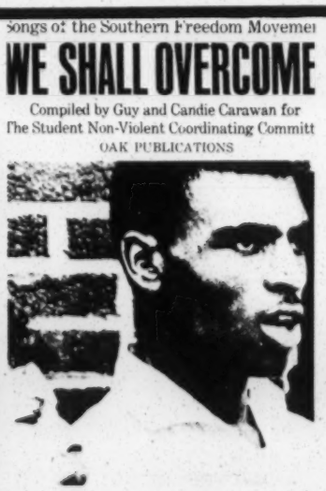


WE SHALL OVERCOME contains songs by SNCC's Freedom Singers. The record, on the Mercury label, is available from SNCC or at most record stores.



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Committee

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Please send me: .... copy(ies) of the FREEDOM SONGBOOK "We Shall Overcome" at $1.95 each.
.... copy(ies) of the FREEDOM SINGERS RECORD "We Shall Overcome" at $4.00 each.

Total amount.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip Code .....

'OPEN' ATLANTA STILL CLOSED

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- Atlanta has long enjoyed a reputation as a liberal center of the South, where peaceful negotiations have solved racial problems.

A glance at actual desegregation here reveals that most integration has come through direct action, boycotts or the courts.

In 1955, a Federal court ordered the city's golf courses to integrate. A suit was filed against the city's segregated school system in 1958.

A Federal court ordered the busses desegregated in 1959, and another court ordered Georgia State College here desegregated that same year.

In 1960, a Federal court ordered an airport restaurant integrated. Sit-in demonstrations began this year also.

In 1961, 177 lunch counters in 77 stores integrated after massive demonstrations, jail-ins and a boycott.

The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled bus terminals must integrate, and one Atlanta terminal eating place integrated a year later after demonstrations.

The city tennis courts closed in 1961 rather than admit Negroes.

In 1962, the city was required to drop all segregation ordinances by a Federal court.

Downtown theaters integrated after students threatened demonstrations.

"Atlanta, despite its national image as a leader in Southern race relations, actually lags behind several other Southern cities in desegregation of hotels, restaurants and schools, and in employment of Negroes in nonmenial positions," the Atlanta Constitution admitted in November, 1963.

ATLANTA ARCH -- SEGREGATIONIST Lester Maddox, (extreme right) watches police arrest demonstrators. On Jan. 26, as students were being placed in police wagons, Maddox, an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant Governor said, "I sure am glad to see this."

RESISTANCE MOUNTS

ATLANTA, GA. - Anti - segregation protesters here are facing increased resistance from restaurant owners in their battle to make Atlanta an "open city."

Protesters at one eating place under attack from SNCC workers have had to face electric cattle prodders, knives and axe handles wielded by restaurant workers.

One demonstrator, SNCC worker Joyce Barrett, 25, was knocked to the ground by a white man on Feb. 8.

At the Georgian Hotel, a manager ordered the protesters away at gun point, and a bellboy chased demonstrators with a plank.

SNCC worker Debbie Amis was burned twice with a cattle prod at Harry's Steak House, Feb. 7.

The Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference, a coalition of groups here, has voted acceptance of an action plan presented to the group last week.

The plan calls for increased adult participation in anti-segregation protests, carried on by high school and college students up until now.

Demonstrations here have been aimed solely at public accommodations, but protest leaders say they will attempt to secure jobs, better schooling and housing conditions for Negroes also.

Twenty-nine protesters, indicted by county grand jury, are facing trial this week.

They will appear before Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye, the same judge who held the Rev. Ashton Jones under $20,000 bail until the Georgia Supreme Court ordered the bail lowered. (see Jones story)

Pye has insisted upon approving all bonds himself, a practice required by law but not normally followed. One demonstrator, Rev. Joseph Boone, was arrested at his home at 5:00 A.M. Feb. 8.

FREEDOM IN THE AIR

a documentary on

ALBANY, GEORGIA

featuring "The Eagle Stretch the Nest" New Ben Gay

FREEDOM IN THE AIR, a documentary record on Albany, Georgia is available from SNCC'S Atlanta Office, 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

SNCC NEEDS FUNDS FOR CARS

John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, issued a call this week for "SNCC supporters and lovers of civil rights everywhere" to donate funds to SNCC to purchase cars.

"Our staff members cannot continue voter registration work in Mississippi and Alabama without good cars," he said.

All contributors to SNCC receive a subscription to the STUDENT VOICE.

SNCC 6 Raymond St. N.W. Atlanta, Ga. 30314

I am contributing $..... to the direct action and voter registration programs of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... CITY ..... STATE .....

I want to receive more information about SNCC and what I can do to continue SNCC's work.

SNCC GETS EQUAL TIME

ATLANTA, GA. -- SNCC has demanded - and received - "equal time" from an Atlanta television station.

The station, WAGA-TV, presented an editorial criticizing protest demonstrations here and saying "it is no longer a matter of right or wrong."

SNCC protested under the Federal Communication Commission's "Fairness Doctrine" and received equal time - three prime time editorial spots - to reply.

REV. JONES SOON TO BE RELEASED

ATLANTA, GA. - Rev. Ashton Jones, held in an Atlanta jail under high bail since August 28, 1963, may be free soon. Jones was held under a $20,000 appeal bond set by Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye, until the Georgia Supreme Court ruled the bail was too high.

Pye set a new bail of $5,000 - the Supreme Court's maximum. The elderly minister, jailed here when he tried to integrate a white-only church, may be released if Pye accepts a bank certificate presented Feb. 7 by Attorney Howard Moore, Jr. Judge Pye refused to accept a $5,000 cash bail for Rev. Jones.

Comedian Dick Gregory, in Atlanta last week to participate in the anti-segregation drive, said Jones' time in jail was "Atlanta's shame."

The 67-year-old clergyman is a native of Georgia.

D.C. SLUM TENANTS PROTEST DECISION

WASHINGTON, D.C. - A rent strike picket at the Bureau of Housing Licenses and Inspection here on Jan. 30 protested a decision against a slum tenant who refused to pay rent.

The pickets demanded the bureau start rent control, statutory tenancies, more low-cost housing, and that the city "do its job" in enforcing building code violations against slum landlords.

The demonstrators, all slum tenants, threaten not to pay their rent and predict "major district-wide rent strike if the city does not take action."

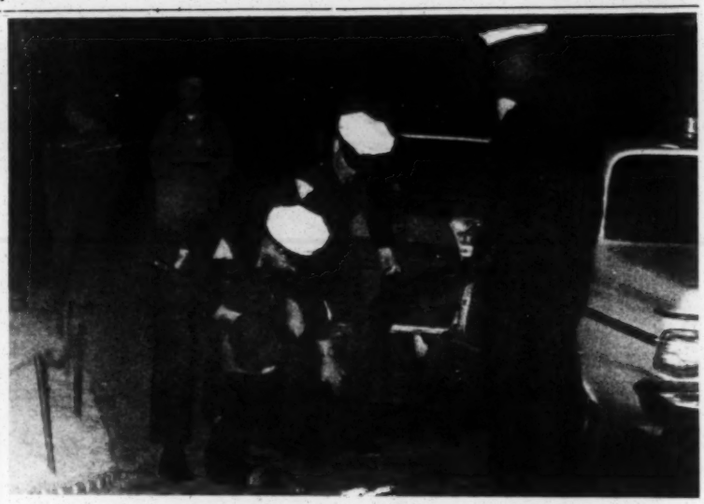
Mrs. Shuler's case will be appealed from the Landlord-Tenant Court of General Sessions.

300 STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE

TUSKEGEE, ALA. - Over 300 Negro students staged a protest march on Tuskegee Institute's campus Feb. 6 and promised further demonstrations.

Student leaders have asked Tuskegee's City Council for improvements in Negro sections of the city, and for compliance with Federal orders integrating the schools here.

Student leaders said their complaints included grievances about street lighting, paving and garbage collecting in Negro neighborhoods.



PROTESTER GOES LIMP in Chapel Hill on Jan. 30. Integration drives here have been met by increased resistance from businessmen. Ammonia and beatings have been used to deter demonstrator who are pressing for an "open city" here.

Richardson Testifies At Federal Hearing

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Gloria Richardson, head of the Cambridge (Md.) Nonviolent Action Committee (CNAC) and a member of the SNCC Executive Committee said the Cambridge Human Relations Committee was "a waste of people's time."

Mrs. Richardson, who presented a three page report on the committee's inactivity, said street demonstrations may be resumed in 10 days time.

Senator Daniel M. Brewster (D-Md.), who convened the two hour hearing that brought state and Federal officials together to discuss Cambridge's racial troubles, said the Human Relations Committee would "step up efforts" to ease racial tensions in Cambridge.

HATTIESBURG

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

tiesburg, was arrested Feb. 7 for "disorderly conduct" as he was standing on the county courthouse steps.

He was jailed shortly before an "edict" was issued by county officials forbidding anyone from standing on the steps.

Ministers from four religious organizations have been in Hattiesburg since a Jan. 22 "Freedom Day," picketing the courthouse and urging Negroes to register to vote.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA is the subject of a SNCC booklet. Copies are available from the Atlanta SNCC office. The booklet gives a history of police brutality aimed at halting the movement there and is illustrated with photographs.

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KLAN BEATS MISS. NEGRO

NATCHEZ, MISS. - A local Negro undertaker was stripped and beaten by hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan late Saturday night, Feb. 15.

The undertaker, Archie Curtis, was lured to a deserted section near the city by an unidentified caller who told him a friend's wife was suffering from a heart attack, SNCC worker Julius Samstein said.

Samstein said Curtis was given directions to a rural road and told that a "man with a lantern" would meet him and take him to the house where the heart attack victim was located.

When Curtis and an unidentified companion arrived at the road they were ordered at pistol point to leave their car.

They were taken, blindfolded to Duck Pond Road near an oil field and asked to show NAACP membership cards. Samstein said the hooded men told Curtis he was "a NAACP nigger." He was also asked to produce NAACP membership lists, Samstein said.

Both Negroes were forced to strip and were beaten with a strap.

They were then returned to their car and released.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

U. S. HARASSES TWO IN ALBANY

Minister to be Removed

ALBANY, GA. - A Southwest Georgia Negro minister, an active participant in the anti-segregation drive here, has been notified he is being removed from his job at the Albany Marine Corps Supply Center.

The minister, the Reverend Samuel B. Wells, a sandblaster at the supply center, received a letter from Supply Center Commanding General Tyler informing him "it is proposed to remove you from your present position with the Federal service." The letter said removal proceedings were begun against Wells because of "conduct unbecoming a Federal employee in that you committed perjury."

In Atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) protested the proposed dismissal and asked Marine Corps Commandant Lieutenant General Wallace M. Green Jr.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Movement Secretary to be Tried

MACON, GA. - Mrs. Eliza Jackson will go to trial here Feb. 24 in United States District Court for perjury.

Mrs. Jackson, recording secretary of the Albany (Ga.) Movement, is one of nine Albany civil rights leaders indicted for perjury and conspiracy by a Federal grand jury.

The indictments grew out of a grand jury investigation of charges by a white Albany grocer that a half-hour picket line before his store was an attempt to intimidate him because he had served on a jury that had failed to convict a Baker County sheriff of shooting a Negro.

Rev. Samuel Wells

Mrs. Eliza Jackson

The grocer, Carl Smith, protested to the United States Department of Justice. A grand jury was convened and nine prominent leaders of the Albany rights drive were indicted. They are:

Mrs. Jackson; Slater King, acting president of the Albany Movement; Dr. W.G. Anderson, former Albany Movement head; the Rev. Samuel Wells, a board member of the Albany Movement; Thomas Chatmon, a local businessman and Movement board member; Robert Colbert and Luther Woodall, two youths active in the Albany demonstrations; Robert Thomas, an active participant in the Albany demonstrations and Joni Rabinowitz, a white field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

King and Wells, both tried in Nov. 1963 were sentenced Dec. 23, 1963 to a year and a day in prison. Chatmon and Thomas were given suspended sentences and placed on five years probation. Colbert also received a suspended sentence. Dr. Anderson's trial ended in a mistrial. The heaviest sentence was levied against Miss Rabinowitz, now a student at Antioch College, who was placed in the jurisdiction of the United States Attorney General. The length of her sentence will be determined by the United States Parole Board; it must be

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

SELMA PROTESTERS CONVICTED

WORKERS ARRESTED ON FREEDOM DAY See Page 3

Food, Clothes Sent To Miss.

RULEVILLE, MISS. - Ten tons of food and clothing were distributed here on Lincoln's Birthday to disposessed families in Leflore and Sunflower Counties.

The shipment, which arrived by truck, was collected by the New England Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 31 towns in and around Boston, Mass.

Food and clothing distribution is part of SNCC's program in Mississippi and "an attempt to deal with reprisals from local officials when voter registration drives are underway" a SNCC worker said.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis said "many Negro Mississippians lose their jobs and homes each year because they try to vote."

TEN TONS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING arrive in Ruleville, Miss., for Negroes facing reprisals because of their activity in the voter registration drive.

The food and clothing, collected by the New England Friends of SNCC, will be distributed to families in Lefore and Sunflower Counties.

Beating

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Robert Moses, head of Mississippi voter registration for SNCC and director of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), protested the beatings in a telegram to Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

"We demand immediate action by the Federal Government to protect Negro citizens," Moses told Kennedy.

In Atlanta, SNCC Chairman John Lewis asked President Johnson to "act immediately to halt intimidation and beatings of Negro Mississippians."

Samstein said Saturday's beating was the fourth in the past week. A Negro was forced to strip and was soaked in motor oil before being beaten in nearby Amite County, scene of the murder of Louis Allen on Feb. 1 Samstein said.

Mrs. Jackson To Be Tried

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

more than three months and could be four years.

All of the sentences are being appealed. Lawyers for the Albany nine have charged that the jury which convicted them was not representative. Although Negroes comprise 34% of the population of the Middle Federal District of Georgia, where the court is located, only 5% of those chosen for jury duty were Negroes.

The white grocer's charges sparked the most active and vigorous investigation by the Federal Government ever witnessed by rights workers in Southwest Georgia. At least 35 FBI agents investigated his claims.

Reverend Wells

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to "do everything in your power to insure that Reverend Wells is not being fired because of his participation in the civil rights movement."

Wells, and eight other members of the Albany Movement have been indicted on perjury and conspiracy charges by the Federal Government. Wells was convicted, and on Dec. 23, 1963, sentenced to a year and a day in prison. His conviction has been appealed.

His indictment, and the charges against the eight others, - resulted from charges by a white Albany grocer, Carl Smith, that members of the Albany Movement conspired to injure him after he served on a Federal jury that refused to convict a Southwest Georgia sheriff accused of shooting a Negro. Wells was accused of perjuring himself before the grand jury that investigated Smith's charges.

Wells has received a hearing before an administrative board but has not learned the hearing's results. If they rule against him, he will lose his job but may appeal to the Secretary of the Navy.

Wells, 49, was born in Lee County, Georgia. He is second vice - president of the Albany Movement, and serves as pastor of Blue Springs Baptist Church in Worth County and William Springs Baptist Church near Albany. He has been arrested at least 10 times because of his participation in the Albany rights drive. He is married and has four children, ages 12 to 15. A veteran, he was discharged from the Army with a good conduct medal in 1947.

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Compiled by Guy and Candie Carawan for The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

OAK PUBLICATIONS

WE SHALL OVERCOME is a new book of "songs of the Southern Freedom Movement." It is available from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, for $1.95.

Student
Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

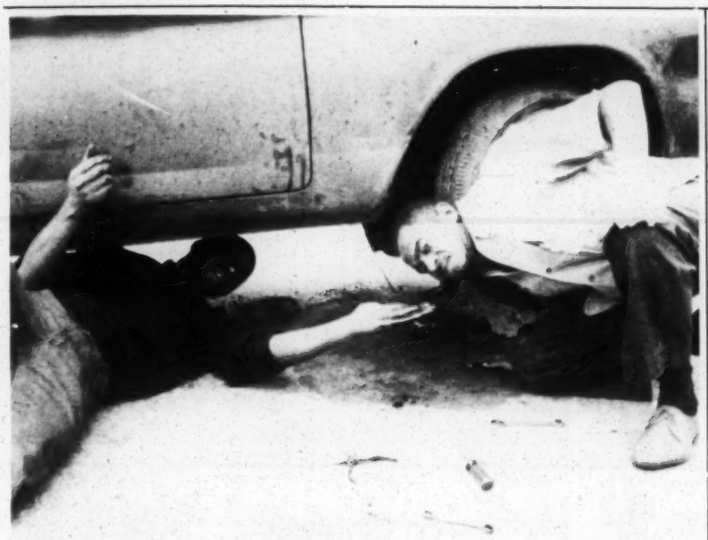
Please send me: .... copy(ies) of the FREEDOM SONGBOOK "We Shall Overcome" at $1.95 each.
.... copy(ies) of the FREEDOM SINGERS RECORD "We Shall Overcome" at $4.00 each.

Total amount.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip Code .....



SNCC WORKERS EXAMINE syrup poured into a vote worker's car while Hattiesburg, Miss. police had possession of it. The United States Department of Justice had been asked to investigate the car's sabotage.

SABOTAGE IN HATTIESBURG

HATTIESBURG, MISS. - Local police have either put syrup in a civil rights worker's gas tank or have let someone else do it, according to SNCC workers here.

Luther Houce, 17, of Hattiesburg was arrested Feb. 11, for speeding. He paid a $9.50 fine and was released. Police impounded his car during the period he was in jail.

IN SELMA

Workers Convicted

SELMA, ALA. - Two young civil rights workers - arrested here on the Dallas County Courthouse steps as they carried signs urging Negroes to register to vote - were convicted Feb. 13 of "unlawful assembly."

The two were part of a group of 24 jailed during an Oct. 7, 1963 "Freedom Day," drive in Selma. The two, David Murray and Fred Moss, were released under $500 appeal bond each. Murray was convicted here two weeks ago on charges on "distributing illegal boycott literature."

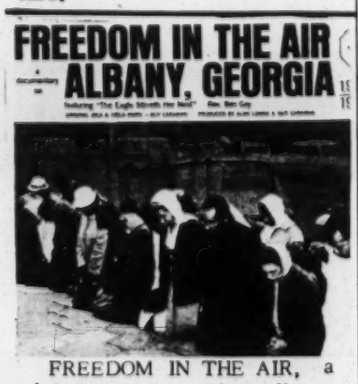
Negroes Enter Primary

SELMA, ALA. - Two leaders of the Selma voter registration drive have qualified to run for city council position in the March 17 Democratic primary.

They are James E. Gildersleeve, a teacher at Lutheran Academy, and the Reverend Frederick D. Reese, pastor of Macedonia Baptist Church.

They are the first Negroes to seek public office in Selma since Reconstruction.

Workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) began a voter registration drive here in 1962. Only .9% of the voting age Negroes in Dallas County are registered voters.



FREEDOM IN THE AIR, a documentary record on Albany, Georgia is available from SNCC'S Atlanta Office, 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

SIXTY-FIVE STAGE SCHOOL WALKOUT

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. - Sixty-five students staged a one-day walkout from a Chapel Hill high school on Feb. 14.

The students, forbidden to pass out leaflets or talk about "Freedom" on school grounds, attended a "Freedom School" during the day.

Musial Asked To Cancel Banquet Appearance

ATLANTA, GA. - The Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has asked baseball star Stan Musial to cancel a Feb. 24 appearance in Jackson, Miss.

Musial was named head of the President's Committee on Physical Fitness on Feb. 14 by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

"Your participation in this gathering which excludes Negro citizens of the state of Mississippi would be an affront to them," SNCC Chairman John Lewis told Musial in a letter.

Lewis said the Feb. [illegible] ment, sponsored by the Touchdown Club, a white group, would [illegible] open to Negroes.

Musial, of St. Louis, Mo. is scheduled to speak at the group's Hall of Fame Banquet at which Mississippi sports stars - all whites - will be honored.

Lewis informed the St. Louis Cardinals vice-president that several public figures - including Al Hirt, the stars of television's 'Bonanza' and 'Beverly Hillbillies', James R. Webb, chief administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and members of the [illegible] show - have [illegible] Jackson appearance [illegible] of the city's segregation [illegible]."

Lewis told Musial, "You have an obligation to refuse to appear at a meeting which does dishonor to the ideals of sportsmanship and fair play."

The SNCC Chairman said he had asked members of St. Louis NAACP and CORE groups to join SNCC in persuading the baseball star not to appear in Jackson.

Asks Musial Cancels Stan Musial

Give Them A Future Help Support SNCC

SNCC 6 Raymond St. N.W. Atlanta, Ga. 30314

I am contributing $. . . . . to the direct action and voter registration programs of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

NAME . . . . . .

ADDRESS . . . . . CITY . . . . . STATE . . . . . .

I want to receive more information about SNCC and what I can do to continue SNCC's work.

Atlanta Group Calls Boycott

ATLANTA, GA. - Two large groups of professional men and women demonstrated Saturday afternoon, Feb. 15, to reinforce a call for a "Sacrificial Easter" issued by the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference.

The day before, a delegation of Negro ministers visited the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to ask members of the city's "power structure" to make Atlanta an open city.

The professional groups, doctors, dentists and teachers in the Atlanta University Center, marched through downtown Atlanta and around Grady Hospital.

Pickets at Grady carried signs reading "Members of Atlanta University's faculty protest segregation."

The Summit group, a coalition of local and national civil rights groups, has urged Negroes to boycott downtown stores.

Cash Bail Rejected For Reverend Jones

ATLANTA, GA. - A Fulton County Superior Court Judge has rejected $5,000 in cash offered as bail to free an elderly white man held behind bars in Atlanta since Aug. 28, 1963.

Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye said state law requires an appeal bond be made with unencumbered real estate.

Pye, who tried and sentenced the minister, the Reverend Ashton Bryant Jones of San Gabriel Cal., had originally set the 67-year-old clergyman's bail at $20,000.

The Georgia Supreme Court ordered it reduced last month. Pye set a new bail at $5,000, the maximum allowed by the court.

Jones was arrested here last summer when he and two Negro teenagers tried to enter all-white First Baptist Church of Atlanta. He was sentenced to 12 months in prison, six months on the public works, and fined $5000.

His time in jail since Aug. 28 - nearly six months - is "dead time" an attorney said, since he is appealing his sentence and it will not be counted in his favor.

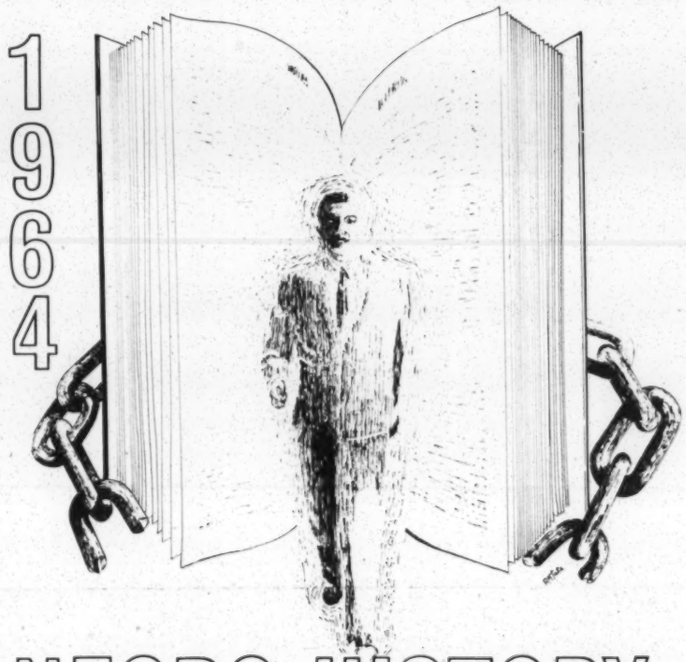
The church where Reverend Jones was arrested has since voted to accept Negroes.

Canton Rights Workers Fined

CANTON, MISS. - Two civil rights workers jailed here last week have been sentenced to six months in jail, fined $500 and are being held under $500 appeal bond.

The two, Claude Weaver of SNCC and Ed Hollander of CORE, were charged with "intimidating a family."

Their arrest brought to 11 the total number of civil rights workers held in Canton's jail. Among them is Carole Merritt, a SNCC worker from Cincinnati.



NEGRO HISTORY: a basis for the new freedom

Negro History Week

Restaurant Integrates, Withdraws Injunction

PINE BLUFF, ARK. - A Pine Bluff branch of the nationwide McDonald's eatery chain has integrated less than a week before a scheduled hearing to determine whether an injunction sought by the owner against racial demonstrations should be made permanent.

William Hansen, head of the Arkansas Project of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), said the injunction was now dismissed.

William Knight, the owner of McDonald's here, had obtained the court order after two weeks of antisegregation protests.

It names SNCC, the NAACP and the Black Muslims and barred them from sponsoring integration drives aimed at the business.

GREENVILLE SCHOOL BOYCOTTERS EXPELLED

GREENVILLE, MISS. - Twenty students at all-Negro Greenville High School who tried to clebrate Lincoln's Birthday have been expelled. After being told they could not reenter Greenville High, five of the students tried to enroll in Greenville's high school.

They were met by the Greenville Superintendent of Schools who told them he would "have to speak with their parents."

Mr. Wiley Branton, V.E.P.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

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Registration Film Depicts Voting Woes

Atl. World 3-1-64

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — A new documentary film on voter registration in the South is being offered by the AFL-CIO to "encourage voter registration where lethargy is the only obstacle."

Filmed in Mississippi, the production "We'll Never Turn Back" presents a series of interviews with Negroes who tell of violence, coercion, and economic reprisals brought down upon them because of their attempts to register to vote.

The film was produced by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and may be obtained from the AFL-CIO's Department of Education.

SNCC

MAR 2 1964

WB
BW
RTB
BWL

Dear Wiley:

I thought yor and your outfit would be interested in this clipping. I suspect you get the Raleigh Paper anyway.....

Vivian W. Henderson

...true two-... the most im-...redient needed for ... of this area."

...said a two-party system

See Goldwater, Page 6

...he had ...mind.

...meeting with party ...in a Greensboro hotel, reporters were summoned to a news conference at which Gavin made his announcement.

"I decided that if my party wants me to be its candidate for governor, I will be available to make the race," he said. "I

Members ... their verdict and chal... judge for his criticism.

"We did what we thought w... right," the jury foreman, W. D. Whitehurst, told the judge. "We don't think the state proved its case."

The judge told the jury—two Negro women, a white woman, and nine white men—that the decision was "putrid and smells

Weather

Sunny and cooler weather is expected today, with conditions becoming fair tonight and Sunday.

Cold weather is predicted again tonight. Sunday will probably be much warmer with increasing cloudiness.

The light snow last night faded away this morning as fairer weather prevailed in the Raleigh area. Sunny and cooler conditions are expected for the afternoon.

TEMPERATURES: 2 a.m.-noon

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28	27	27	26	26	27	32	32	33	34	35

On the Inside . . .

IT WAS A NIGHT of surprise in basketball, particularly in the SC Tourney where Davidson got bounced. This report and the Eastern 4-A wrap-up are in the Sports Section.

LOOKING FOR A BEAU or a husband? Well, women, today's the best day of the year to get the job done. For an account of the origin of the Leap Year man hunt, see today's Woman's Pages.

CHURCH BARBECUES are relatively common but nowadays most of the cooking is done outside and the barbecue is brought in. Ebenezer Methodist is preparing to stage a barbecue and supply their own trimmings. See Page 2.

Sports	11-13	Weather	7
Women's News	8, 9	Want Ads	16-18
Editorials	4	Building	14, 15
Obituaries	7	Church	2

Raleigh Times 2-29-64

Voter Registration Here Approaches All-Time High

By STEVE LEE
Times Staff Writer

Voter registration in Wake County is just 493 voters away from breaking the all time record high set just before the 1960 presidential election.

And new registrations for the first two months of 964 are up roughly 900 per cent over registration during the first two months of the 1960 election year.

Figures from Wake Board of Elections Clerk Martha McLaughlin show 59,709 register voters in Wake County. And Mrs. McLaughlin feels the heaviest registration is still to come.

When books closed for the 1960 presidential election there were 60,201 registered voters in the county — an all time high.

Four pages of the books since then reduced this number to 55,627. But with the May primary still almost three months away Mrs. McLaughlin feels the heavy registration will surge the nunber of voters past the 1960 record.

Already, 1,563 new voters have registered during January and February of 1964 compared to only 189 during the first two months of record year 1960.

Nearly half of those who have registered so far this year have been Negroes — 765 compared to 798 whites. Total Negro registration is 9,128.

Mrs. McLaughlin said the Wake YDC voter registration drive is responsible for much of the increase in registration.

The Wake Board of Elections appointed 10 special registrars from the ranks of the YDC. They are authorized to register new voters at any time and any place.

Party affiliation of the new voters registered this year are: 1,398 Democrats, 135 Republicans, 17 "no party," and 13 Independents.

The total registration shows just as strong a preference for the Democratic party. There are 54,450 Democrats, 4,286 Republicans, 617 Independents, and 355 "no party."

Most of the people who were removed from the books during the four voter purges since 1960 have been voters who failed to cast their ballot for six consecutive years.

Other grounds for purging a name on the registration books are death and moving from the county.

Snce - Raleigh

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1964

SNCC TELLS RFK

Atl. Inq.

KKK On Rise In Miss.

NATCHEX, MISS. - Sheriff James Anders of Natchez said this week his office has "uncovered nothing" in his investigation into the beating of an elderly Negro by five hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan, as other beatings, two shootings and the arrests of two SNCC workers were reported in the area.

Archie Curtis, 60, an undertaker, said he and his attendant, Willie Jackson, were whipped on the night of Feb. 15.

In Atlanta, SNCC asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to investigate "reports of a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan and terror tactics aimed at Negroes in Mississippi."

Clifford Walker, 34, was found shotgunned to death in his car eight miles from Woodville in Wilkerson County March 1.

Walker was employed at the International Paper Comapny. Bob Moses, program director for the Council of Federated Organizations, said two other Negroes, Albert Whitney and James Winston were whipped by whites during early February.

"Negroes with decent jobs are being terrorized," Moses said. "There have been 180 cross burnings, five killings, several shootings and at least three whippings since the Ku Klux Klan reorganized shortly after President Kennedy was killed," Moses said.

Moses said three Negroes with bullet holes in their bodies were "stuffed into a car in Wilkerson County with the motor running." The sheriff of the county attributed their deaths to carbon monoxide poisoning, Moses said.

The two vote workers arrested Feb. 29 were released the next day when they posted $100 property bonds each. George Green was originally charged with auto theft and speeding, but the theft charges were dropped. McArthur Cotton was held on vagrancy charges.

Green said a 14-year-old girl, Leona Stills, was shot at Feb. 28 by three teen-aged whites while she was walking along a Natchez street. She was not injured.

He said Lee Moon, a cab driver, was beaten in Natchez Feb. 18, and a Negro was beaten in Amite County by white men. He said at one spot in nearby Franklin County, whites have drawn a line in the road and forbidden Negroes to cross it.

"Amite, Wilkerson and Adams Counties are involved in a reign of terror," Moses said. A Negro man who had witnessed the 1961 slaying of another Negro was killed in Amite County Feb. 1.

Moses said that over 180 crosses had been burned in southeast Louisiana said cars which set crosses on fire there had Mississippi license plates.

"The civil rights bill doesn't begin to touch the problem of organized racist terror," Moses said.

Moses said the NAACP, SCLC, CORE and SNCC were "issuing a call for 1,000 students, ministers and educators to participate in a "Mississippi Freedom Summer" program.

"Does the country have the courage to confront Mississippi

[redacted]

SNCC

March 16, 1964

Mr. Golden Franks
122 West Peterson Street
Edenton, North Carolina

Dear Golden:

Unforseen circumstances compel me to reschedule my trip to North Carolina. You may expect me sometime during the week of March 22.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

Agenda
SCLC

SNCC Runs Into Trouble On Payroll

Atl. Const. 3/23/64

By The Associated Press

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) action is having trouble meeting its payroll, says James Forman, the integrationist organization's executive secretary.

Forman said the organization's basic operations in the South have not been affected, but that some of its field workers are on a fund-raising campaign.

APPEAL IS PLANNED

He said that most of the SNCC's funds come from voluntary contributions and that a nationwide appeal is planned. Forman also said the organization hopes to raise $100,000 from a proposed Dick Gregory benefit tour.

Forman said the organization could not meet its last $3,000 weekly payroll and was using its limited funds to maintain minimum operating expenses and subsistence for workers in the field in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Contrary to some reports, the organization has not been receiving money from the Taconic Foundation, Forman said, but has benefited from one of its supporting agencies, the Voter Education Project (VEP).

Forman said none of the money received from VEP has been curtailed because of the organization's direct action against segregation.

The biracial civil rights organization was organized March 17, 1960, in Raleigh, N.C., and later established headquarters in Atlanta. Since then it has participated in voter registration drives and various attempts to break racial barriers.

SNCC - Agencies

SEVEN NEGROES BEGIN CAMPAIGNING FOR SOUTHERN CONGRESSIONAL SEATS

SEE PAGE 2

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 NO. 9 STUDENT VOICE, INC. 6 Raymond Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30314 APRIL 28, 1964

SNCC PROTESTS POLICE TERROR, ASKS SENATOR TO SPEAK OUT

ATLANTA, GA., -- The Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has asked Senator Richard Russell (D-Ga.) to speak out against "police terror" in Southwest Georgia rather than calling for investigations of police brutality in other states.

A letter from John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, had reference to a Senate speech by Russell, April 22, where he charged brutal police treatment of New York racial demonstrators.

Lewis cited the police shooting of 15-year-old Bobby Miller in Albany, Ga., April 18.

"He was shot down by police who later claimed he was a burglary suspect. This was the sixth such death in the past two years, according to SNCC workers based in the Albany area," Lewis stated.

"Our position is becoming more and more strained in the community of Southwest Georgia as incidents of law officers shooting - and shooting to kill - at any Negro who appears in 'suspicious' circumstances, continues," Lewis said.

Don Harris, 23, director of SNCC's Southwest Georgia project, said in Albany that affidavits were being gathered from persons at the scene of the killing who "witnessed the fact there was no warning call or warning snot before the slaying."

SNCC WORKER DICK FREY is arrested by a Greenwood police officer after he and 13 others disobeyed police orders to restrict their picketing to one side of the Leflore County Courthouse. The state legislature of Mississippi has since passed a bill outlawing any picketing on state property.

IN ATLANTA

U.S. COURT FORBIDS STATE TO TRY SIT-INS; GA. COURT BACKS JUDGE PYE IN JONES CASE

ATLANTA, GA. - A Federal Judge here has issued a second temporary restraining order against state prosecution of sit-in demonstrators.

In a specifically worded order, U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan commanded that no one in the Fulton County sheriff's office or the county solicitor's office prosecute the cases on the order of Judge Durwood T. Pye.

Attorneys for 42 demonstrators had filed a removal petition to place the cases in Federal court.

Judge Pye, a state judge, ruled he still had jurisdiction and prepared to try the cases. The Superior Court Judge - who specifically asked for the cases (misdemeanor cases are usually tried in criminal court) - has given

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

ATLANTA, GA. - A $1000 fine and 18-month sentence - the maximum under Georgia law - imposed on a 67-year-old minister has been upheld by the Georgia Supreme Court.

The court said the sentence levied on the Reverend Ashton Jones "was within the limits provided by law."

Jones was arrested when he tried - with two Negroes to attend an all-white church here last summer.

He is free now on a $5000 appeal bond, set by the Georgia Supreme Court. He had been unable to make the original $20,000 bond set by Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye.

He has already served 188 days, but since this is "dead time" -- time waiting for his realease on appeal - it does not count against his sentence

CURB ON PICKETS DEFIED, 44 JAILED

LEGALITY CHALLENGED

HATTIESBURG, MISS. -- The constitutionality of one of Mississippi's new anti-civil rights statutes has been challenged by two Negro Congressional candidates.

The Rev. John Cameron and Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray filed petition April 13 a U.S. District court to issue an injunction prohibiting enforcement of an anti-picket bill signed into law

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES SPUR DEEP SOUTH REGISTRATION DRIVES

SIX PUT ON BALLOT, ONE TO BE WRITE-IN

ATLANTA, GA. - Six Negroes in three deep South states have officially qualified to run for Democratic Congressional nominations as outgrowths of voter registration drives conducted by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Three Congressional seats in Mississippi are being sought by Negroes, and a Negro woman has qualified to run against Senator John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) in the Democratic primary. A Negro woman is running for Congress from Alabama, and a Negro lawyer will seek nomination in Georgia. They are the first Negroes to seek Federal office from their states since Reconstruction.

SNCC has conducted voter registration drives in rural areas of the Black Belt South since 1961 and has encouraged Negroes to run for office.

FOUR RUN IN MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Victoria Gray

Mrs. Victoria Gray, 37, of Hattiesburg, will run against Senator Stennis of Dekalb, in the June 2 Mississippi Democratic primary.

Secretary of State Hebert Ladner accepted her qualification papers, saying "Well, things are in order so I guess I'll have to accept."

Mrs. Gray, 37, has instructed voter registration and citizenship classes in the Hattiesburg area for over three years. She has been active in SNCC's 5th Congressional District drive since SNCC workers first entered the area. Her campaign will center on issues of education in Mississippi.

Mrs. Gray is the mother of three children. Her husband, a plumber, has not been licensed by the city, allegedly because of his race.

In opposing Stennis, Mrs. Gray will challenge "the whole seniority system," SNCC workers said.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, 47, of Ruleville, opened her campaign against 2nd District Representative Jamie Whitten the day she qualified, March 20. She will continue to speak througout the Delta - the heart of Mississippi's cotton-growing area.

Mrs. Hamer opened her campaign with a speech at a Ruleville mass meeting. She spoke at a Freedom Day mass meeting in Greenwood on Saturday night, March 22. She has since addressed rallies in Mound Bayou, Shelby, Cleveland, Charleston, Clarksdale and Marks.

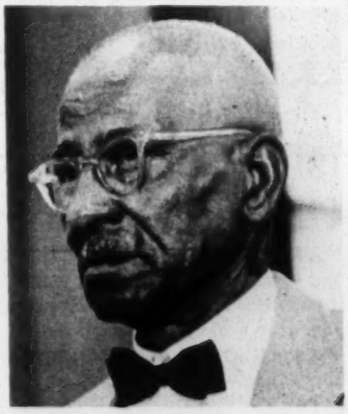
The 2nd District, where Mrs. Hamer is campaigning, includes most of Mississippi's Delta, an area of high Negro population and low Negro voter registration.

Mrs. Hamer has announced she will challenge Representative Whitten's right to a seat in the United States House of Representatives if she is defeated.

Two campaign workers were arrested the day she qualified. A Freedom Vote campaign last November, which included Negro and white candidates for the state's top offices, resulted in over 60 arrests in 25 Mississippi towns. That campaign, like Mrs. Hamer's, was supported by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) a coalition of civil rights groups working in the state. COFO workers expect additional arrests and harassments during Mrs. Hamer's campaign, and have included a $10,000 "harrassment" item in her campaign budget.

Rev. John Erle Cameron

The Reverend John Erle Cameron, 31, also of Hattiesburg-scene of a concerted vote drive - will oppose Representative William Colmer of Pascagoula for the 5th District nomination. Cameron was jailed April 10.



James M. Houston

A 74-year-old retired furniture dealer in Vicksburg, James M. Houston, will run against Representative John Bell Williams in the 3rd District.

All four Mississippi candidates plan to challenge the rights of their opponents to the nomination if they lose. According to Government figures, about 400,000 Negroes are eligible to vote in Mississippi while only approximately 20,000 are registered voters.

ALABAMA WOMAN RUNS

In Alabama, Mrs. Amelia P. Boynton, 52, of Selma, qualified Feb. 29 to run for Congress against incumbent Kenneth Roberts of the 4th District in the Democratic primary May 5.

An insurance agent and employment office operator here, she will oppose Representative Roberts under Alabama's "9-8" plan used to select Democratic nominees. Under the "9-8" system, each of the old nine Congressional districts nominates a candidate. The district winners will face a June 2 run-off to determine the eight party nominees. **The candidate with the fewest votes in the run-off will**

Mrs. Amelia P. Boynton

be eliminated. The other eight will have their names placed on the general election ballot against Republican or other opposition.

Mrs. Boynton is a native of Savannah, Ga. She attended the Georgia State Industrial School, Tuskegee Institute, Tennessee State and Virginia State. She has taught at Americus Institute in Americus, Ga. and at the Camden County Training School. She has been a Selma resident since 1930, and was formerly employed by the United States Department of Agriculture as a Home Demonstration Agent.

She was married in 1936, and has one son, Bruce Boynton, an attorney.

She is chairman of the Civil Liberties Department of the Alabama Temple Division State Elks Association; chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Alabama Association of Women's Clubs, secretary of the Women's

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

SOUTHERN CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Club's 4th Congressional District Committee for Registration and Voting and the Dallas County Voters' League.

Negroes are 30% of Alabama's population. There are 860,073 white voters in Alabama and 66, 009 Negro voters.

ALBANY LEADER ENTERS

Attorney C.B. King of Albany, Georgia qualified April 4, to run for the Democratic Congressional nomination.

He is the first Negro to run for Congress in modern times from Georgia.

Attorney King, who has been active in civil rights cases throughout Southwest Georgia, will run in the Sept. 9 primary from the 2nd District. He will face one of his courtroom opponents, Maston O'Neal, solicitor general of the Albany Judicial Circuit, who has also filed to run for the seat now held by retiring Representative J.L. Pilcher.

King, 40, is a graduate of Fisk University, and was admitted to the Ohio bar after being graduated from Western Reserve University Law School. He returned to his hometown, Albany, and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1953. He has practiced law in Albany for eight and one-half years, and handled most of the cases from the massive demonstrations in that city two summers ago. His brother, Slater King, is president of the Albany Movement, and was a candidate for mayor of Albany last fall.

In July, 1963, Sheriff D.C. "Cull" Campbell of Dougherty County (Albany) broke a walking stick over Attorney King's head. Campbell admitted striking King and said "I'm a white man and he's a nigger. Yes, I knocked hell out of him and I'd do it again."

Georgia's 2nd District includes Baker, Dougherty, Randolph, Terrell and Worth Counties, in which workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) have conducted voter registration campaigns.

King, a veteran, said he believed "affirmative leadership has been conspicuously lacking in Georgia's politics" and that he

C.B. KING

felt he had much to offer "white and Negro residents of the district."

Another Negro, A.C. Cofield, 55, of Halifax County, North Carolina, announced write-in candidacy for Congress in the May 30 primary.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is conducting voter registration drives in each of the areas where a Negro candidate is running.

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ARKANSAS COPS USING COURTS TO HALT VOTE DRIVE WORKERS

STAR CITY, ARK. - Law officers here are using traffic courts to halt SNCC voter registration workers..

One SNCC staffer, Bruce Jordan, was arrested on traffic charges on April 10, 15 and 23. SNCC's William Hansen, director of the Arkansas Project was jailed on April 16. State officials have also seized a SNCC car, charging Hansen failed to follow proper procedures when he got a 1964 license tag.

Jordan was first charged with having no light over his license tag and having an improper parking light. His second arrest came after Star City police charged him with making an improper left turn and having an improper parking brake. **(The parking brake charge was dropped and substituted with a charge of auto theft and failure to exhibit the car's registration).**

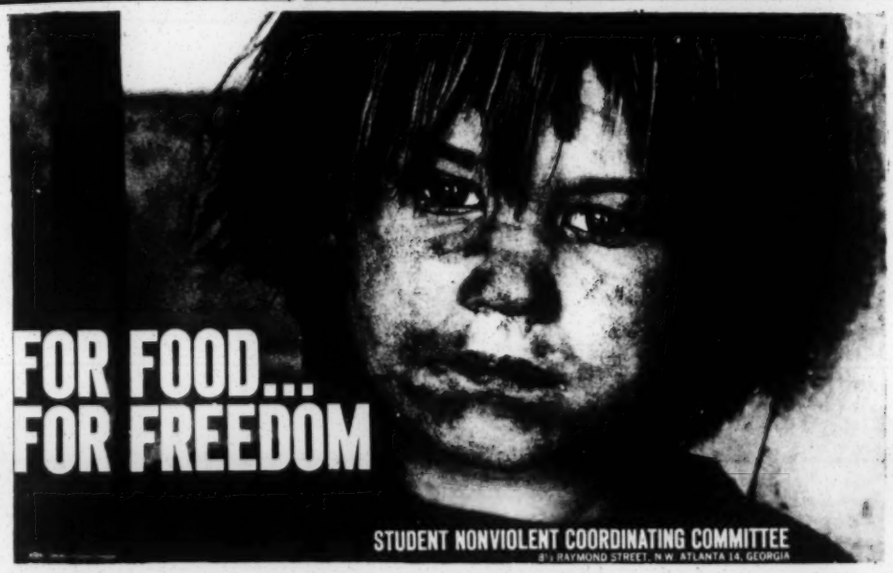
Whe Hansen came to Star City to secure Jordan's release, and to take possession of the impounded car, he was arrested also. He was charged with violation of the state law that forbids lending a car to anyone and also lending the car's registration.

Jordan's last arrest came April 23 when he was arrested and charged with failure to stop speeding. His trial is set for April 30. He is being held under a $200 cash bond.

Hansen charged Star City and Lincoln County officials with "legal car theft." "They have stolen our car and are using these traffic charges to stop our work in the county," Hansen said.

The arrests and continual harassment have been protested to the U.S. Department of Justice.

SNCC was invited into Arkansas **by local community groups in the winter of 1962, and has conducted voter registration and direct action campaigns in Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Helena and Star City since then.**



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___ Come Let Us Build A New World Together
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SOUTHERN NEWS ROUNDUP

IN JACKSON, MISS., SNCC, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and Tougaloo College are sponsoring a Free Southern Theatre. For information, write to the Theatre c/o Tougaloo College; Tougaloo, Miss.

IN HATTIESBURG, MISS., a number of illiterate white persons testified they received assistance in registering to vote from registrar Theron Lynd's office.

IN DANVILLE, VA. - Rev. L.W. Chase, president of the Danville Christian Progressive Association (DCPA), has qualified to run for a seat on the all-white City Commission. Rev. Chase made a try for the same seat in 1960.

IN KNOXVILLE, TENN., members of Students for Equal Treatment (SET) are circulating a petition asking the University of Tennessee's Board of Trustees to adopt a policy of integration in recruiting athletes.

IN JACKSON, MISS., two Negro youths who tried to sit in the "white" section of the Mississippi Coliseum for an April 14 performance of Holiday on Ice were arrested on breach of the peace charges. SNCC had tried to get the group to cancel the segregated appearance.

IN WASHINGTON, D.C., SNCC Chairman Lewis asked President Lyndon B. Johnson to refuse to appoint a segregationist judge to fill the vacant seat of deceased Judge Ben Cameron, 5th Circuit Appellate Court.

IN ALBANY, GA., the SNCC registration drive will spread out to 22 Southwest Georgia counties.

A GREENWOOD, MISS. youth has charged he was fired from his job because he picketed with signs urging Negroes to register to vote. SNCC protested to the U.S. Department of Justice.

IN WASHINGTON, D.C., the United Church of Christ has charged two Jackson, Miss. television stations with discriminating against Negroes.

IN JACKSON, MISS., the State Sovereignty Commission is circulating a list of old and new laws designed to halt racial protests in the state this summer.

IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK., a school boycott called by SNCC and a coalition of local groups was called off when the school board offered several concessions.

IN ATLANTA, GA., SNCC workers missed a fourth payroll, with most of the organization's funds going into operating expenses.

IN BOSTON, MASS., Comedian Dick Gregory and the SNCC Freedom Singers opened a month-long tour of the country to raise funds for SNCC.

IN WASHINGTON, D.C., six families engaged in a rent strike with the help of SNCC workers, foiled Federal marshals and left the apartment voluntarily when faced with eviction.

IN JACKSON, MISS., the cases of 13 persons who tried to worship at Jackson churches in interracial groups, were ordered held over in state courts by U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize.

The same judge issued an order enjoining Jackson police from arresting Negroes who defy laws requiring segregation. The case had been pending since 1961 following the arrests of the first of some 300 Freedom Riders into the state.

IN ATLANTA, GA., SNCC Chairman John Lewis said three college teachers - Walter Allen of Vassar, Stephen Spender of Northwestern and John Gassner of Yale, had canceled appearances at a segregated Literary Festival after protests from SNCC.

SNCC WORKER IN JAIL SERVING 60-DAY TERM

BATON ROUGE, LA. - A young college student will leave the East Baton Rouge Parish Jail here after spending 60 days behind bars.

He is Dion Tyrone Diamond of Petersburg, Va., a student at the University of Wisconsin and former staff member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Diamond was jailed here Feb. 7, 1961 when he urged students to boycott classes at all-Negro Southern University. After 59 days in jail, he was released on a $7000 appeal bond.

The U.S. Supreme Court failed to overturn his conviction, and he began serving a 60-day-term on March 5.

BUMPER STICKERS NOW AVAILABLE

SNCC ONE MAN X ONE VOTE

BUMPER STICKERS READING "One Man - One Vote" are available for $1.00 from SNCC 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

HATTIESBURG

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

April 8.

Cameron was one of 44 persons who pleaded innocent in Forrest County Court April 13 of violating the new law. The group was arrested in the first use of the new law within the state on April 10 and 11 when they refused to halt picketing of the county courthouse.

The law forbids picketing of state, county or city buildings, and public streets and sidewalks when it tends to interfere with normal business. SNCC Chairman John Lewis termed the law a "police state measure." Conviction could result in a $500 fine or 60 days in jail or both.

Mrs. Gray is running against Sen. John Stennis and Rev. Cameron opposes Rep. William Colmer for the 5th District seat in the June 2 Democratic primary.

The two campaigns grew out of a concentrated vote drive, sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, underway here since Jan. 1964.

FEDERAL COURT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

maximum sentences to the white persons arrested in racial demonstrations here.

The Federal - state showdown began when Judge Pye refused to surrender jurisdiction of SNCC worker Prathia Hall. She was held for 14 days under a $4500 bail. Judge Sloan took her case and ordered lower bail set.

An April 27 hearing here will determine whether a white civil rights demonstrator will spend 18 months in jail. The youth, Thomas Taylor Tolg of Lambert, Ohio, began serving his time on April 20 after Judge Durwood Pye neglected to let his attorneys know a motion for a new trial had been denied.

Tolg is one of three white persons given maximum jail terms under Georgia's anti-trespass law.

SUPPORT SNCC

ATLANTA, GA. - This is the first STUDENT VOICE SNCC has issued for several weeks.

For four weeks, SNCC has not met its payroll, and staff workers have been asked to forego their $10 weekly subsistence.

We hope we will be able to continue sending you the VOICE on a regular basis.

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ON PAGE TWO

CAMBRIDGE: PRESSURE MOUNTS IN A DYING CITY

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 NO. 11 | STUDENT VOICE, INC. | 6 Raymond Street, N. W. | Atlanta, Georgia 30314 | MAY 19, 1964

Miss. Demos Face Party Challenge

JACKSON, MISS. - A delegation from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will go to the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City on Aug. 24 to challenge the seating of regular Mississippi Democratic party delegates.

The Freedom Democratic Party is an outgrowth of a voter registration drive begun in this state three years ago by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, now joined by the NAACP, CORE and SCLC under the Council of Federated Organizations. (COFO).

The new party also plans to challenge seating in Congress of sucessful Democratic candidates in this year's election for the junior U.S. Senatorship and the state's five Congressmen. Four Negroes are running for seats in the House and Senate.

A Freedom Party spokesman said the basis for the challenge was "that the regular Democratic delegation was chosen by undemocratic means and that the Democratic Party of Mississippi has been disloyal to the national Democratic Party."

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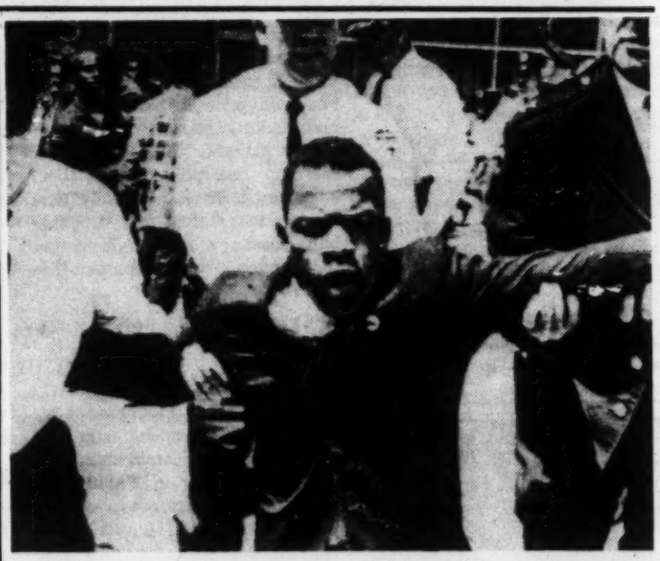

SNCC CHAIRMAN JOHN LEWIS is carried away by Nashville policeman after his arrest there April 29. Lewis, formerly chairman of the Nashville Student Nonviolent Movement, returned here to participate in protests against segregated eating places.

TERROR REIGNS IN MISSISSIPPI

NATCHEZ, MISS. — The director of SNCC's Mississippi project testified May 6 that five Negroes had been killed in southeast Mississippi in recent months, and called for investigation by the United States Department of Justice.

Robert Moses, 28, told a meeting of the State Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission that no one had been arrested or indicted for the mysterious slaying.

Moses is program director of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a coalition of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

2,000 Register After N.C. Judge Calls End To Registration Stall

ENFIELD, N.C. - More than 2,000 Negroes are now registered voters in Halifax County after two "Freedom Days" here.

The concentrated vote drive here is keyed to the campaigns of 11 Negroes for public office-the largest number of Negroes to run for office in any county in the South since Reconstruction.

SNCC workers J.V. Henry and Douglas Harris are assisting the Halifax County Voters Movement in the drive.

On May 8, Federal Judge Lar-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

NASHVILLE GROUP SUSTAINS PROTESTS

NASHVILLE, TENN. - Demonstrations will continue into their fourth week here, according to SNCC worker Bernard Lafayette.

Some form of protest demonstration has occurred every day for the last three weeks, he said.

Main targets of the recent student - initiated desegregation campaign have been Morrison's Cafeteria, Tic Toc and Krystal's restaurants.

Close to 300 persons have been arrested since demonstrations renewed here, Lafayette said. SNCC has conducted a drive for an "open city" since 1960 through its local affiliate.

Twice arrested Lester McKinnie, 22, was injured by police

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

WALLACE SPARKS CAMBRIDGE PROTESTS

CAMBRIDGE, MD. - The appearance of Alabama Governor George Wallace touched off new demonstrations here.

A succession of night time marches were repulsed by Maryland National Guardsmen with bayonets and tear gas.

At least 65 people were hospitalized or required medical treatment.

SNCC field secretary Clifford Vaughs received stitches for a bayonet wound.

The guard under the command of General George Gelston and Col. Tawes has been in Cambridge since June 14, 1963.

The Guard was called into the city by Gov. J. Millard Tawes after a march downtown had erupted into a near riot.

The marches downtown were a shift in tactics from earlier picketing and sit-ins. The new tactic allowed hundreds of unemployed Negroes to participate in the movement.

CNAC FORMED

The movement began in Dec. 1961 when two SNCC field secretaries, Reginald Robinson and Bill Hansen arrived in Cambridge. In Jan. 1962 demonstrations broke out at lunch counters and restaurants.

A formal organization was started and throughout the spring the new Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee (CNAC) demonstrated at local accommodations.

Mrs. Gloria Richardson leader of the Cambridge movement confers with Guard General George Gelston.

Local whites in the face of rising protests agreed to Negro demands and for the first of many times the whites reneged on their promises.

Demonstrators sit down in protest against Gov. Wallace's appearance last week in Cambridge, Md.

The summer brought a shift to voter registration which slowly put the movement in hibernation for the fall and winter.

In the spring of 1963 a stiffening of the jim crow arrangement in the movie theater brought renewed protests in public accommodations.

The protests took the form of sit-ins and picketing at local accommodations. In early June the tactics shifted and with this shift came a new involvement for hundreds of unemployed Negroes.

AGREEMENT SIGNED

In mid-July, 1964 Mrs. Gloria Richardson, chairman of CNAC, along with other rights leaders, signed an agreement with the white leaders of Cambridge. The pact was signed in Washington at the office of Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The agreement was signed, with the hope that the backing of the Federal Government would make the local white leaders keep their promises.

PACT NOT IMPLEMENTED

The provisions of the agreement and their current implementation are:

1. A City charter amendment banning discrimination in public accommodations The amendment was petitioned to referendum and on Oct. 1, 1963 lost in an election in which over half the Negro community stayed away from the polls, upon the urging of Mrs. Richardson. Much of the community felt that they should not have to vote for their constitutional rights.

2. Desegregation ot the schools from grades 1 - 12 with open transfer. All transfers were accepted and 28 Negro students are now going to previously all white schools. Most county schools remain completely segregated, with the burden of desegregation left to the Negro parents and students.

3. Appointment of a bi-racial committee. The bi-racial committee has not functioned since Dec. 1963.

4. Initiation of a public housing project. The project is still in the planning stage with white leaders holding up building.

5. Hiring of a Negro in the Cambridge office of the State Employment Office. With no indications to the contrary, this seems to have been implemented.

JOBLESS JOIN PROTESTS

Since the summer of 1963 the Cambridge movement has, as one SNCC worker put it, "shifted from hamburgers to bread." That is it has moved from the hamburger stand and public accommodations to the more basic issue of employment or "how to put bread in people's stomachs."

The Cambridge movement, is one of the first protest groups to receive substantial support from a group other than students. Here large masses of unemployed have also taken to the streets. With their addition the emphasis of the movement has shifted from a simple issue of public accommodations where protests can be directed at specific targets and where solutions are simple, to the manifold issue of unemployment where targets are invisible and solutions complex.

The people in Cambridge are demonstrating against unemployment, poor housing and segregated and substandard schools. Yet it is in these areas that they least know what to do or where to turn.

The renewed protests in Cambridge were inevitable for this city where 30% of the Negroes are unemployed compared to a national average of 5.4% and where 60% of all Negroes in the community make $3000 or less compared to a Maryland average of 15%.

The city of Cambridge is dying. It cannot attract industry and its most skilled young are going to the western shore of Maryland. The people in the community are desperate.

Those who now participate in the movement are the most desperate of all.

MANDATE FOR CHANGE

Governor Wallace, was the catalyst for demonstrations, which were on one level a protest a-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

General George Gelston adresses demonstrators in Cambridge.

Gas masked and helmeted Guardsmen with bayonets fixed face demonstrators

SNCC WORKER RELEASED IN LA.

BATON ROUGE, LA.- A former worker was released from jail here May 6 after serving 60 days behind bars.

Dion T. Diamond, 23, was arrested and convicted on "disorderly conduct" charges in 1961.

He served 59 days then on a charge of "criminal anarchy" and was held under a $7,000 bail. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to overturn his conviction and he was forced to interrupt his schooling at the University of Wisconsin to serve his time.

Diamond plans to return to South this coming summer, and will work for SNCC in Mississippi.

CAMBRIDGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

gainst his branch of the Democratic party, both locally and throughout the South.

Leaders in Cambridge feel that the demonstrations are a mandate to the national Democratic Party to seat the Freedom delegation

PARTY CHALLENGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

In 1960, the regular Democrats in Mississippi did not support the late President Kennedy and the then vice presidential candidate, Lyndon B. Johnson. The state organization also reputiated the national platform of the party.

"Freedom Democratic Party workers will hold precinct, county, district and state conventions that exactly parallel the regular Democratic procedure," a vote worker said.

The Freedom Democratic Party is conducting a statewide Freedom Registration with a goal of registering 400,000 disenfranchised Ngeroes. Freedom Registration books are being set up in the state's 82 counties and will be used for unofficial Freedom Elections at the same time as the official June 2 Democratic primary and the November general election.

TOUGALOO COLLEGE STUDENT AUSTIN MOORE carries a charred cross past 1,000 demonstrators at the Methodist General Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on May 2. The demonstrators were protesting a plan initiated to eliminate, over a four year period, the church's all-Negro, non-geographic Central Jurisdiction. Moore, who heads the Artistic and Cultural Committee of the SNCC affiliate at Tougaloo College near Jackson, has worked with outher Tougaloo students and Methodist ministers to integrate all-white churches in Jackson. The Tougaloo SNCC affiliate also initiated a boycott of Mississippi events by musical, government and other public figures.

MISS. TERROR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

rights groups working in the state. COFO is planning a summer project which includes voter registration and Freedom Schools.

Mississippi newspapers have reported the formation of anti-Negro, anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic groups in southwest Mississippi. The groups, the Society for the Preservation of the White Race (SPWR) and Americans for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR), draw their membership from whites dissatisfied with the Ku Klux Klan and white Citizens Councils. A spokesman for one group said many members of the new supremacist organizations had left the White Citizens Councils because dues were too high, and because the Councils were not "doing a grassroots job." Spokesman for one group estimated membership at 30,000, with chapters in 15 counties.

The Mississippi Ku Klux Klan claim a membership of 91,003 throughout the state. Klan literature urges "Christian, American, Anglo-Saxons" to join the organization "because it is a very secret organization, and no one will know you are a member," among other reasons. A publication called "The Freedom Fighter," published by the Klan, scores the "Kennedy brats, the black Warren court, and the Nationally Associated American Communist Party, "and the too dumb to learn, filthy, diseased evil minded Negro."

Both the newly formed groups have put pressure on "moderate" whites, rather than Negroes.

CANDIDATE CRITICIZES RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT

CANTON, MISS. - The civil rights bill before the U.S. Senate is "unsatisfactory and extremely vague," according to Mississippi's first Negro woman candidate for the Senate.

Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray, 37, of Hattiesburg, seeks the Democratic primary nomination for the seat held by Sen. John C. Stennis.

"How can we expect new legislation will bring needed change when, despite laws on the books since 1866, 1870 and 1948, there were only 55 Negroes registered to vote in Forrest County as of Jan. 1964, and 7,400 are eligible," she asked a campaign audience here May 9.

"Since Aug. 1961, a Justice Department-iniated suit against registrar Theron Lynd has been in litigation. And although 850 Negroes have sought to register since the intensified vote drive began in Hattiesburg on Jan. 22, 1964, only 145 more Negroes have been registered," she said.

She stated that 43 of the 55 registered prior to Jan. 22 were ordered registered by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals after several delays.

Mrs. Gray charged the good moral character provision of Mississippi's voting requirements that names of prospective voters be published in local newspapers for two weeks often resulted in "suddenly-raised rent, eviction, bills for nonexistent repairs on rented property, reassessed property taxes, or newly discovered violations of building codes," she stated.

Mrs. Gray's husband, a plumber, was fired from his job with the city of Hattiesburg last week. He had been employed by the Water Works Division of the city, and was relieved of his job when he took a week off to attend a citizenship school sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in McIntosh, Ga.

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NEWS ROUNDUP

GRENADA, MISS. — An open air rally for two of Mississippi's Negro Congressional candidates was held at a Federal park Grenada Lake, near here Saturday May 8.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, 47, of Ruleville is campaigning against Rep. Jamie Whitten of the 2nd Congressional District who is running for his 13th term. Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray competes against outspoken segregationist Sen. John C. Stennis who is seeking his fourth term. Mrs. Gray is 37, from Hattiesburg, and the mother of three children.

The two women were the featured speakers at the Grenada Lake outing in central Mississippi.

***

VICKSBURG, MISS. - Over 900 students suspended from Alcorn College in Lorman, Miss. may be readmitted at the intervention of the school's alumni Association. The students were shipped to their homes two weeks ago after an all-night sit-in protesting rigid administration rules.

***

GREENVILLE, MISS. - Three Negroes were "cordially admitted" to a meeting here May 6 of Republican Party precinct meeting. Members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party plan a challenge of the all-white Mississippi regular Democratic Party at Atlantic City in August, charging Negroes are excluded from participation in the party.

***

JACKSON, MISS - Three COFO workers were jailed here May 6 at the city's train station after they took Mrs. Victoria Gray and Mr. James Houston, candidates for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, to the station The three were held overnight.

***

HATTIESBURG, MISS. - Two COFO workers, Lawrence Guyot and Willie Mae Smith, were released on $500 property bonds May 13 and a third, Billy McDonald, remained in jail. Guyot who heads the 5th Congressional District vote drive, and the others were charged with interfering with an officer.

***

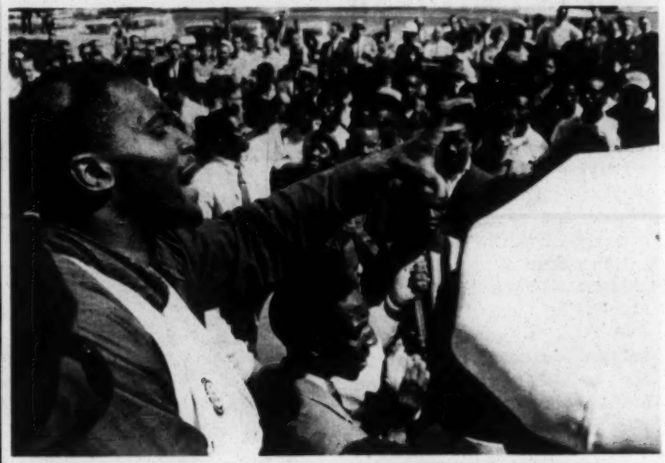
CAMDEN, ALA.- Two white ministers from the United Presbyterian Church were attacked and beaten in a hotel room here May 12. The two were in Wilcox County to survey Negro districts of the church. One suffered a broken arm when an unidentified white man "broke his shotgun over me." Tires on their car slashed and they were forced to hitchike 30 miles to Selma.

***

PRINCESS ANNE, MD. - Two Somerset County judges found 29 Maryland State College students guilty on May 8 on charges rising from a Feb. 26 anti-segregation demonstration. All were fined $25 on disorderly conduct charges and were released on $50 bail each pending appeal.

***

HALIFAX COUNTY - N.C. - SNCC worker J.V. Henry was released from jail here May 8 on $2400 bail. Henry had been jailed in connection with anti-segregation protests in Chapel Hill last winter.



Nashville SNCC leader Lester McKinnie addresses a mass rally. McKinnie was brutally beaten by police.

NASHVILLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

in both instances. McKinnie heads the local SNCC group.

"Beside police brutality, in this city, local courts have played havoc with justice," Lafayette stated. Two Negro law yers, Z. Alexander Looby and Avon Williams, were arrested for contempt of court May 9. At the time they were pleading cases arising from the demonstrations before metropolitan court Judge Andrew Doyle. They were released from jail when Nashville Mayor Beverly Briley paid their $10 fine several hours later.

A new anti-segregation tactic was used when 200 white students from predominantly white colleges here "sipped-in" at Morrison's Cafeteria May 3.

Business was tied up for two hours when they ordered coffee and then refused to leave.

Other white residents have joined the protests, including several ministers and rabbis.

SNCC Chairman, John Lewis, 24, first became active in civil rights while a student at Fisk University in Nashville. He was also injured by police in recent demonstrations here when he was arrested for his 32nd time.

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Atlanta, Georgia 30314

NORTH CAROLINA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

kin of the Eastern Circuit of North Carolina issued a temporary injunction ordering registrars to:

* spend as much time registering Negroes as whites;
* register three people at a time when a line forms;
* spend no more than five minutes registering anyone;
* give immediate public notice of registration dates and places;
* and to immediately hire additional registrars if a line forms and registering applicants three at a time does not speed the process.

Two county registrars resigned on May 10, and the Halifax County Voters Movement asked that Negroes be hired to replace them.

Negroes outnumber white 32,000 to 26,000 in the county.

Negro registration attempts here are kept at a minimum by harassment. Those Negroes who do try to register face a stringent literacy test, though median education for Negroes in the county is six years.

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THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 NO. 12 STUDENT VOICE, INC. 6 Raymond Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30314 MAY 26, 1964

VOTE PICKETS IN GREENWOOD, MISS. -- Lay the ground work for a massive summer project in that state. Voter registration drives -- calling for "One Man -- One Vote" -- will expand to all 82 counties by mid-summer.

SEVEN ARRESTED AFTER PICKETING

HATTIESBURG, MISS. - Seven voter registration workers, including five ministers from the North, were arrested here May 18 for illegally picketing the county courthouse.

Picketing to encourage Negro voter registration has occurred almost daily for the past five months since SNCC intensified its 5th Congressional District efforts. The drive has been aided by clergymen from all parts of the nation.

A $500 cash bond was set for the ministers, three of whom are from Pittsburgh, Pa., one from Nebraska, and another from Ohio. One thousand dollars in property bonds are required for the two local volunteer workers from this city.

They were the first vote pickets arrested since April 10 - 11 when 44 were taken into custody

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

PAMPHLET WEAKENS GENOCIDE MEASURE

JACKSON, MISS. - A controversial "genocide" bill passed the Mississippi House of Representatives here May 20 with its worst features removed.

The bill, which originally would have enforced sterilization or jail terms on the parents of two or more illigitimate children, was passed without the sterilization feature.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis had said the bill was aimed at "eliminating the state's Negroes."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

IN MISSISSIPPI

POLICE ENLARGED; WHITES ORGANIZE

GOVERNOR CONTROLS POWERFUL FORCE

JACKSON, MISS. -- Mississippi Governor Paul Johnson has signed into law a measure May 22 which gives him personal control of an expanded state police force to quell civil rights activity.

In calling for the new powers Johnson cited plans of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) for its Mississippi Summer Project - now joined by the state NAACP, CORE and SCLC in the Council of Federated Organizations - in which hundreds of teachers and college students will be working.

House Bill 564 was introduced in the wake of SNCC 's announcement of summer plans in April, and received final passage in the state legislature May 14.

The legislation boosts patrol numbers from 275 to 475 men and is expected to cost the state $4 million.

Some opposition to the bill came from state lawmakers who feared the new power would be used to control illegal liquor practices in this dry state. Others were against the governor being granted power to send in state police over the objections of local officials, as the measure provides.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

WHITE STUDENTS TO OPPOSE COFO

CLEVELAND, MISS. - A group of white Mississippi college students has joined the growing list of white supremacist organizations which Mississippi newspapers report have appeared in this state during recent months.

The newly formed group, headquartered here, calls itself the Association of Tenth Amendment Conservatives (ATAC). The organization proposes that hundreds of white Mississippi students meet summer civil rights workers where and when they come into the state.

ATAC's head, Jack Bishop of Indianola -home of the White Citizens' Councils formed in 1955- told reporters the group would "peaceably discuss" segregation with incoming rights workers.

The "invaders" Bishop claims his group will meet are presumably hundreds of teachers and college students, mainly from the North, who will man Freedom Schools, and voter registration drives for a Mississippi Freedom Summer Project. The project is directed by the Council of Federated Organizations - a union of four major civil rights groups working in this state.

Other supremacist groups

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

SNCC CHALLENGES COURT SPLIT

ATLANTA, GA. - A proposal that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit be split into two separate panels was challenged today as a "move with grave implications for people actively engaged in civil rights work in the deep South."

According to John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta, "any reconstitution of a panel which has traditionally upheld the constitutional rights of Negro litigants, while on the district court level some judges have consistently flown in the face of established precedent, gives us justified cause for alarm."

His statement followed indications that Sen. James O. Eastland, (D., Miss.) approves a plan which would exclude Circuit Judges John R. Brown of Texas, and Judge John Minor Wisdom of Louisiana from the new panel by drawing the division of the circuit at the Mississippi River. Both judges have consistently upheld Negro plaintiffs in civil rights cases.

Subject to the appointment of six new judges, this would leave the Fifth Circuit with Chief Judge Elbert Tuttle of Georgia, and Judge Richard T. Rives of Alabama as its only strongly pro-civil rights members. With Judge Tuttle scheduled for mandatory

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

VOTE WORKER INTIMIDATION RISES

BELZONI, MISS. - Intimidation of voter registration workers increased this week as police made arrests on traffic charges here, in Holly Springs and Oxford.

Seven workers for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) were arrested here May 14 as they were driving to Jackson. Their car broke down, and when they discovered it could not be repaired immediately, they separated to secure rides to Jackson, and were arrested two by two.

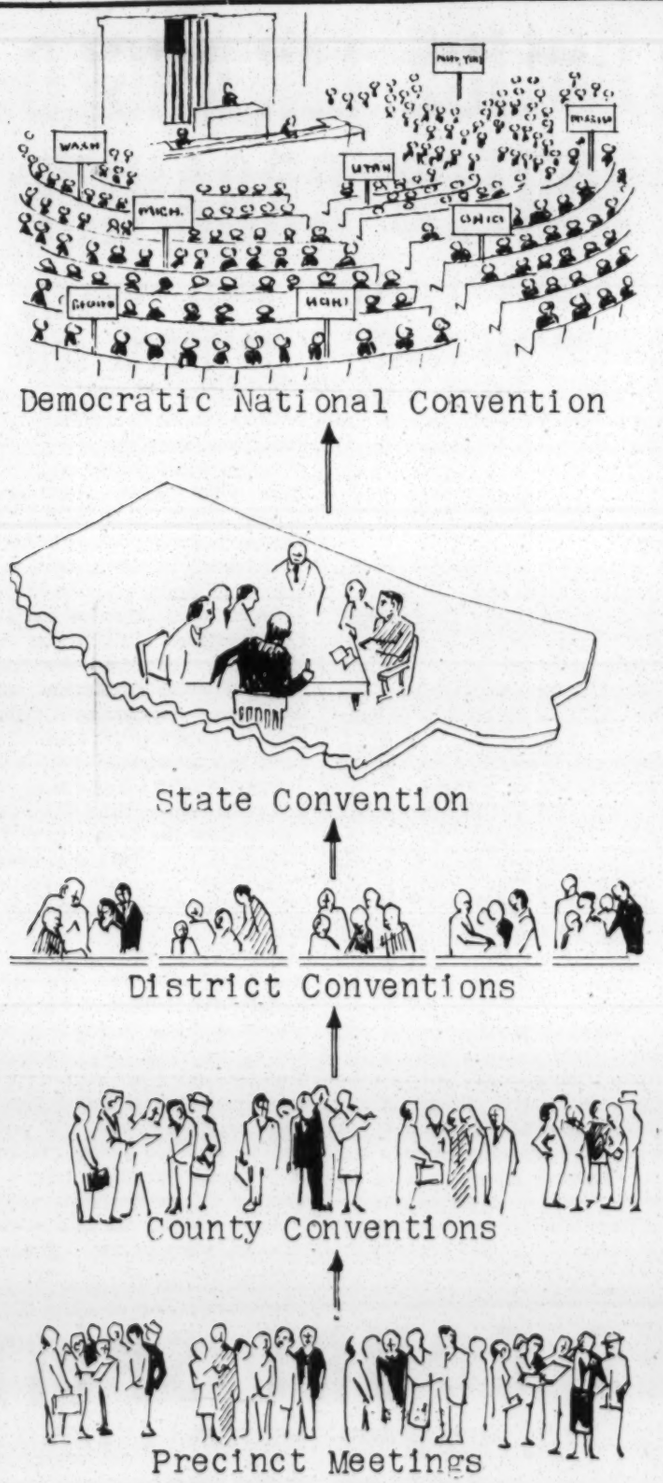
Police officers told them they had been arrested because they were an integrated group and "to prevent riots" in Belzoni. They were released the next day and given an escort out of town.

On May 5, six workers - some in the same group as the Belzoni arrests - were held overnight in Oxford on "suspicion of carrying materials which advocate the overthrow of the government." After questioning and a trial at the home of the mayor of Oxford on a traffic count, they were released.

They had been transferring a trailer - load of books from Greenwood to Rust College in Holly Springs. The books will be used in Freedom Schools this coming summer.

During a "Freedom Vote for Governor" campaign last November, police made 60 arrests on traffic violations in 21 days. At least 100 other incidents of harassment were reported.

On May 6, the same group was held overnight in Holly Springs for "investigation" after the car's driver was ticketed at a weighing station. "He was tried on the spot by an old man who was introduced as a judge," COFO worker Larry Rubin said.



FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY literature explains the mechanics of the planned challenge of the regular all-white Democratic Party of Mississippi. Freedom Party workers plan to challenge the regulars at the National Democratic Convention in Atlantic City in late August. The challenge is an indigenous one, sponsored by local Mississippians.

COURT SPLIT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

retirement as Presiding Judge in three years when he reaches the age of 70, he would succeeded by Judge Walker P. Gewin who has been called "the circuit's most conservative jurist on civil rights matters.

The circuit as now composed includes Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the Canal Zone. The changed circuit, announced as a means of lightening the case load of the present panel, would place Louisiana, Texas and the Canal Zone under a new jurisdiction.

While no immediate action is contemplated, a bill to be submitted by the Senate Judiciary Committee, over which Sen. Eastland presides, would recommend the change to the U.S. Judicial Conference which makes recommendations to Congress. As a member of that congress, Chief Justice Earl Warren, of the United States Supreme Court has "reluctantly" concurred in plans to split the the circuit.

Lewis quoted from a recent Harper's Magazine article titled "Justice with a Southern Accent," in which Columbia Law School professor Louis Lusky points out that "the secret of the present Southern resistance lies in canny exploitation of weaknesses in the Federal judiciary as it is now organized and manned .... The Federal district courts are manned by judges drawn from their localities, a necessity since much of the law they apply is the law of the state where they sit. Being human, these district judges have not remained unaffected by the entrenched social patterns of their communities, of their friends and former colleagues at the bar ..."

"What the district judges need -- and what most of them want," Lusky quotes political scientist J.W. Peltason, "is not the responsibility for making choices, but rigid mandates that compel them to act ...."

"Our contention that the present circuit should be preserved," Lewis said, "is strengthened by Lusky's observation that "it is ... the Federal courts of appeals - particularly those for the Fourth and Fifth Judicial Circuits, sitting at Richmond and New Orleans and serving all the states of the old Confederacy except Tennessee and Arkansas - which can best take the laboring oar in implementing the principle of racial equality ..."

"In that same vein," Lewis continued, "a recent Yale Law Journal article titled 'Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit,' "clearly demonstrates the need for a strong circuit court bench to curb what is described as 'the reluctance of district court judges in the deepest South to grant timely or compliant enforcement of civil rights.'

"Should the present plan to split the Fifth Circuit prevail," Lewis added, "we have no doubt that our way through the traditional avenue of justice which the Fifth Circuit Court has represented will be clouded with the politics of Senator Eastland."

"Already," he noted, "we are confronted with a situation where one of President Johnson's recent appointees to the Federal bench was Robert W. Hemphill, former U.S. Congressman from South Carolina.

POLICE FORCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Concern for the summer's civil rights activity apparently won out.

"Isn't it a fact that the whole nation and all people who read Mississippi newspapers know that an army of agitators is coming down in June?" state senator Helden Campbell was quoted in the Jackson Daily News as asking.

As candidate for governor last July, Johnson told audiences he opposed the plans of his opposition to establish a state police force to control liquor practices.

"I would never permit such a police force to operate in the state of Mississippi. These are the very Gestapo tactics we oppose in the Federal government and have fought two world wars to defeat," he said July 16, 1963.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis said the "Mississippi is now a bona fide police state and the governor has a private army to suppress civil rights efforts."

"This new law shows the necessity for immediate presidential and Federal action to protect vote workers under jurisdiction already given the Federal government from legislation in 1866, 1870, 1948, 1957 and 1960," Lewis stated.

The summer project plans - the most ambitious proposal ever made by a civil rights group - call for Freedom Schools, community centers, political campaigns and vote drives.

Five other statutes enacted during the current legislative session to ward off rights activity have been signed into law by the governor recently. Ten laws already on the books are expected to be used in new application against civil rights mobilization.

On May 6 an anti-invasion bill was introduced in the House and a bill defining "criminal syndicalism" was offered in the Senate.

Senate Bill 2027 prohibits "criminal syndicalism" which is explained as the doctrine which advocates or teaches "the commission of crime, violence and force as a means of accomplishing or affecting a change in agricultural or industrial ownership or control . . . or in affecting any political or social change." That measure, now passed by the Senate and before the House, makes it a felony to teach or "justify" such a precept.

Another bill, not yet passed by either chamber, makes it a felony to teach in or conduct a school which has not been licensed by the state. Rights workers maintain it is directed at the project's Freedom Schools.

LEGISLATURE ATTACKS TOUGALOO RATING

JACKSON, MISS. - A bill aimed "at disaccrediting Tougaloo College" passed the Mississippi Senate on May 14.

Tougaloo was set up by the American Missionary Society to educate freed slaves, and has always had an integrated faculty, During the last few years, its student body has been integrated as well.

Students and faculty members at the school have been involved in anti-segregation activity, and have provoked the ire of local law enforcement officials.

Under present law, Mississippi accredits Tougaloo because it is recognized by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The new law would eliminate requirements that the state accredit every college listed by the Southern Association.

Lt. Governor Carroll Gartin said dropping accreditation would mean teachers graduating from Tougaloo could not get state teachers' licenses.

GENOCIDE BILL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Representative Stone Barfield of Forrest County, site of a concerted voter registration drive, told the House, "when they start cutting they'll head for Chicago."

The measure originated in the House, and was passed there on May 12 by a vote of 72 to 37.

The Senate killed the measure on May 12, after stripping the sterilization features, and admitting the changes "did away with the bad features which shocked the country."

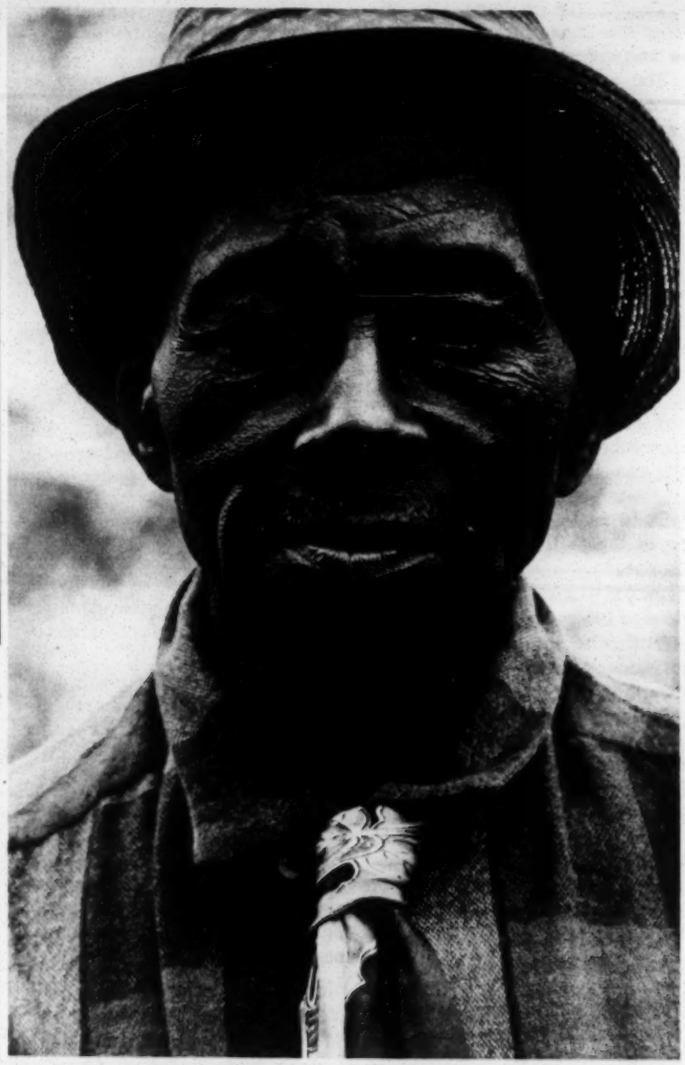
But the bastardy bill was reconsidered, after copies of the SNCC booklet "Genocide in Mississippi" were placed on the desks of Senate lawmen.

The SNCC pamphlet, published April 15, charged that the bill was an attempt either to destroy the Negro people or to drive them from the state.

Newspaper reports said the bill was reactivated because "lawmakers didn't want to feel they were knuckling down to a civil rights group."

It passed in House May 20 in the watered - down form. The Governor's signature is required for the measure to become law.

'I didn't know colored people could vote.'



"I came up on a porch and an ancient man says "Yes, sir" and offers me his chair. An enraged white face shouts curses out of a car window. We are greeted with fear at the door: "I didn't know colored people could vote." And people ask why we are down here . . . ."

- from a white SNCC worker's field report.

Enclosed is my contribution of $ _____.

I pledge $ ____ per month to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

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NEWS ROUNDUP

CANTON, MISS. - A white man who tried to get into the Freedom House here May 20, fired five shots into the air when he was refused admittance.

The white man, who was not arrested although vote workers furnished police with a description of him and his car, asked to be admitted "so he could talk."

The house's occupants refused to admit him, and he returned to his car, got a pistol, and fired shots into the air.

***

SELMA, ALA. - The sheriff of Dallas County, maintaining that an order of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals gives him the right to sit-in on Negro voter registration meetings, refused to leave a May 18 meeting of the Dallas County Voters League.

Sheriff Jim Clark read a statement to the meeting quoting from a Fifth Circuit decision which he said gave him the right to remain.

Police officers here have always attended mass meetings, often with walkie - talkies which they used to broadcast information to officers outside.

In Atlanta, SNCC protested Clark's appearance at the meeting to the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

***

ATLANTA, GA - The Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has asked J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to stop an FBI agent from speaking before a segregated audience in Mississippi.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis has also asked Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Anthony Celebreeze to "reconsider" a HEW grant of $17,400 to the University of Southern Mississippi.

Lewis told Celebreeze "we do not begrudge white children the benefits they will derive" from the government grant, but reminded the government official that the University "is a segregated school."

Hoover was asked to halt the appearance of agent Frank C. Holloman, a special agent attached to Memphis, Tenn. Holloman was scheduled to appear May 22 at graduation services for the all white Iuka High School.

***

NASHVILLE, TENN. - The Metropolitan Council of Nashville gave preliminary approval May 19 to a proposed public accommodation ordinance.

The measure was offered by Negro councilman Robert Lillard, was given first - reading passage and then referred to the executive committee for study.

Lillard said the ordinance was similar to that passed in St. Louis, Mo. a year ago.

Almost all this city's restaurants have integrated, except two or three targets of recent anti-segregation demonstrations.

***

CHAMPAIGN, ILL. - Fourteen University of Illinois and high school students were arrested here May 19 when they refused to leave a protest demonstration at the Champaign County Board of Realtors.

The sit-ins, including Rudy Frank, head of the local SNCC support group, were protesting the National Board of Realtors' opposition to the civil rights bill.

GA. CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE OPPOSES VOTER LITERACY TESTS

ALBANY, GA. - Attorney C.B. King, candidate for the 2nd Congressional District nomination at the Sept. 9 Democratic primary, says literacy tests have "no place" as a requirement for registration to vote.

King has told campaign audiences throughout southwest Georgia that the "current civil rights bill which would establish a 6th grade education as a voting standard does not go far enough.

Ballots are not cast on the basis of careful study today, but as a result of the mass media, he claimed. "Even sharecroppers' cabins often have radios," he said.

King, 40, addressed rallies in Decatur, Dougherty, Thomas, Crisp, Tift and Randolph Counties prior to the May 2 deadline for voter registration in this state.

Georgia's only Negro Senator, Attorney Leroy Johnson, introduced a measure into the Georgia Senate which makes it easier for illiterates to register. The new measure, which must now pass in the House before it becomes law, reduces from 30 to six the number of questions illiterates must answer before they can register.

C.B. KING ADDRESSES an outdoor rally in southwest, Georgia.

WHITE STUDENTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

which have recently come to the fore are the Association for the Preservation of the White Race (APWR) which draws most of its membership from dissatisfied Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Council ranks. Fifteen counties, primarily in the southwest area of the state, are reported to have a membership of 30,000.

A Pike County spokesman for the Klan claims the KKK controls one-third of Mississippi's votes. J.E. Thornhill, Sr. of Summit said during a Klan rally near McComb May 16 that Klansmen numbered nearly 100,000 and included some law enforcement officers.

SEVEN ARRESTED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

including two Negro Congressional candidates who are residents of Hattiesburg. Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray, 37, who seeks Sen. John C. Stennis' seat, and the Rev. John E. Cameron, 31, who is running for the 5th District Democratic nomination in the June 2 primary, were arrested under a new state anti-picket law.

Those 44 cases, now in Federal court, challenge the constitutionality of the law which outlaws picketing of all city, county and state buildings, plus "streets and sidewalks."

Forrest County registrar Theron Lynd has been involved in litigation with the U.S. Department of Justice since 1961. Only 200 out of 7,400 eligible Negroes are now registered to vote, despite the concentrated vote drive.

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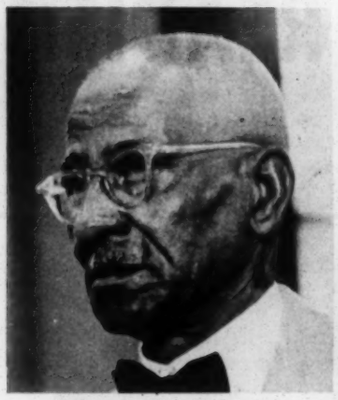
CANDIDATES TO RUN ON JUNE 2---

Mrs. Victoria Gray



James M. Houston

Mrs Fannie Lou Hamer

Rev. John Cameron

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 NO. 13 | STUDENT VOICE, INC. | 6 Raymond Street, N. W. | Atlanta, Georgia 30314 | JUNE 2, 1964

NEGROES RUN IN MISS.

FOUR RUN ON FREEDOM SLATE

JACKSON, MISS. - Mississippi's voters - over 95% of them white - may not elect any of the four Negro candidates running in the June 2 primary but each is determined to go to Washington to represent the state in Jan. 1965.

The four - Mrs. Victoria Gray, and the Rev. John Earle Cameron, both of Hattiesburg; Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville, and James M. Houston of Vicksburg - asked the state's voters to make a choice they've never been asked to make before to choose between the white, segregationist regular Democrats and four civil-rights conscious Negroes running under the banner of the Freedom Democratic Party.

None of the Negro candidates expects to win Tuesday's election, but all hope to be seated in the House and Senate in Jan. 1965.

Although Negroes are more than 40% of the state's population, only some 20,000 Negroes are registered voters. Registered whites make up 95% of the electorate.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Beating Marks Freedom Day

CANTON, MISS. - A Negro youth was beaten unconscious by eight city police here during a May 29 "Freedom Day," and close to 50 persons were arrested when they attempted participation in the concentrated voter registration drive.

SNCC workers at the Jackson office of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), said Negroes who assembled at the Mount Zion Baptist Church and proceeded to the county courthouse were either turned back by police or arrested.

Despite mounting pressure from local law enforcement during the Freedom Day, about 60 persons stood on line waiting to try to register to vote.

"Eight police with clubs beat 24-year-old McKinley Hamblein unconscious in front of many witnesses," assistant COFO pro-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Mrs. Victoria Gray, Senate candidate, speaks at an outdoor rally in Canton.

COURT NIXES PEACE BOND REQUIREMENTS

SELMA, ALA. - The Alabama Court of Appeals has denied local law enforcement of one of its most effective legal weapons used here last fall to restrain SNCC vote workers.

The appellate court reversed on May 26 a Dallas County Circuit Court decision which required six Negro rights workers, including SNCC Chairman John Lewis, to put up security for $1,000 peace bonds before they could be released from jail or contest their conviction.

Peace bonds have also been used in Savannah, Ga. and Farmville, Va. to deter civil rights advocates from engaging in further activity. Posting such a bond is tantamount to promising to stop all present activity, since it is immediately revokeable if another charge is added. Traditionally used in domestic and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

SUMMER PROJECT READIED

JACKSON, MISS. - On July 1, several hundred white and Negro college students, doctors, nurses, lawyers and teachers will settle at different points throughout the state to begin work on the "Mississippi Freedom Summer."

Under the sponsorship of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), the summer workers will teach in "Freedom Schools," man Community Centers, and work on registering the state's 380,000 unregistered, but eligible, Negroes.

"Summer workers are being recruited at 'Freedom Centers' at Northern and Southern college campuses, and from protest groups in the South," SNCC worker Betty Garman said. "We are asking them to bring $150 with them, as well as a list of people we can contact for bail money if they are arrested."

Freedom Centers have been established to serve:

The Universities of California, Michigan, Southern California, Oregon, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Illinois; Southern Illinois, Harvard, Yale, Howard, Stanford and Atlanta Universities; and Oberlin, Morehouse, Spelman, Emory, Radcliffe, Queens, Clark, Morris Brown, and Pomona Colleges.

Students accepted for the project so far are largely from the New England, New York - Philadelphia area, the West Coast and the South.

More than half are white, and for most it will be their first trip South. Students are selected on the basis of the skills they have to offer, than for "a missionary spirit or the feeling that the summer will be just another adventure," a SNCC worker said.

They will attend a two-week orientation session at a mid - Western college campus, and will learn from lawyers and teachers and experts what their summer will be like.

SNCC worker Bob Moses, COFO's project director, will direct the summer project. "We still need supplies of paper, school books, pencils, typewriters, tape recorders and mimeograph machines as well as cars and money to make the summer a success," Moses said.

Books should be sent to the main headquarters of SNCC at 6 Raymond Street in Atlanta, Georgia, he indicated, while other materials should be sent to the COFO office at 1017 Lynch Street in Jackson, Miss.

"The success of the project depends on whether Americans are willing to move together against the forces that deny freedom in Mississippi and across the South," SNCC Chairman John Lewis said.

SNCC WORKERS Lawrence Guyot (center) and Robert Moses (left) discuss plan for the Mississippi Summer Project with a local youth. Guyot directs the 5th Congressional District project, while Moses heads the overall state program.

SNCC WORKER JAILED WITH WHITE ATTACKER

LEESBURG, GA.- A worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), released here after 31 days in jail for passing out voter registration leaflets at a Negro public school says he served his time in a cell across from the white man who broke a white SNCC worker's jaw in an Albany, Ga. jail in 1962.

Willie Ricks, 20, was arrested here April 20 after he distributed leaflets urging parents of school children to register to vote. The warrant was served as he escorted an elderly Negro woman to the Lee County courthouse.

"I found out a white man in the same jail with me was the one who beat Bill Hansen and broke his jaw in 1962," Ricks said.

"He told me the reason he beat Hansen was that the sheriff promised to drop six or seven counts of burglary against him if he 'roughed Hansen up good'," Ricks stated.

Hansen now director of SNCC's Arkansas project, was jailed for participating in the massive demonstrations of nearby Albany in the summer of 1962.

SNCC workers first went into southwest Georgia in the fall of 1961. They conducted vote drives in several surrounding rural counties, including Lee County, and now plan to expand the drive into all 22 counties of the 2nd Congressional District.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL JUDGES CALLED FOR IN MISSISSIPPI

ATLANTA, GA. - A civil rights leader in Mississippi has asked for the appointment of five extra Federal judges in his state to protect voter registration workers during the summer. Five U.S. marshals would be assigned to work under each of the extra judges.

The request was made in a petition by Lawrence Guyot to Elbert P. Tuttle, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, who resides here. Guyot acted through Attorneys Joseph Jordan, Norfolk, Va., and Len W. Holt and Simon L. Cain, both of Washington, D.C.

Guyot who lives in Hattiesburg, Miss., told Judge Tuttle that more than 1,000 and possibly 2,000 students and other persons will come into Mississippi to conduct voter education and registration during June, July, August, and September.

Guyot, a 23-year-old SNCC worker, directed the 5th Congressional District project of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Miss.

"It has been the experience of the petitioner, and his counsel, that all voter registration and political education programs in Mississippi are met with - official and unofficial beatings, shootings, arrests on spurious charges, and other forms of harassment," Guyot's petition said.

"Experience has taught the petitioner that the only protection afforded, and it is minimal, under such circumstances as shall exist this summer, comes from being able to go into Federal courts for relief from 'official' violence and intimidation."

Guyot declared that only three lawyers in the whole state of Mississippi are "willing to handle a racially controversial case and to assert the necessary constitutional defenses. In each instance when an integration worker is arrested the matter is racially controversial."

Guyot asserts that the three lawyers cannot be everywhere in the state to try to protect the voter registration workers He says that even the 50 lawyers being sent into the state by various groups will not be enough to cope with "massive and official repression certain to be inflicted" on the registration workers.

"Many of the local communities have acquired more weapons and are preparing or have prepared concentration centers for imprisoning voter registration and political education workers coming to these cities during the summer," Guyot added.

Because of vacations, Guyot says, there will be only one Federal judge sitting in Mississippi most of the time during the summer, and this is not enough to protect the people who will be working in that state.

Last weekend in Atlanta, the board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) called upon President Johnson to protect the workers in Mississippi with Federal marshals, "augumented by Federal troops, if necessary."

MISS. WORKERS FACE POLICE HARASSMENT

JACKSON, MISS. - "Civil rights workers in Mississippi face arrest almost daily on charges ranging from 'running a stop sign' and 'public drunkenness 'carrying books calculated to incite people to overthrow the government'," according to John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

During an intensive mock political campaign across the state last fall, workers from SNCC estimated that police made over 60 arrests for traffic violations alone during a 21 day period.

"Over 100 incidents of official harassment" were recorded during Nov. 1963, when an integrated slate ran in a mock election for the state's two top offices.

Civil rights workers here have charged police are stepping up arrests as the summer approaches. As examples, they cite:

The overnight jailing in Holly Spring of four workers from the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) for "investigation";

The arrest of seven COFO workers in Belzoni on May 14. Police said they were arrested "to prevent riots" because the group was integrated;

The arrest in Oxford of six COFO workers May 5. They were charged with "suspicion of carrying materials which advocate the overthrow of the government" when police found college textbooks in a trailer behind their car;

The arrest in Jackson on May 24 of a white COFO worker, Dick Jewett, 20, of New York City. Jewett, was charged with "vagrancy" and "public drunkenness."

The arrest of two University of Pennsylvania Law School students, Alan Lerner and Charles Woll, and SNCC worker Hunter Morey in Jackson May 25. The three, all white, were charged with "being fugitives";

The arrest May 25 of COFO worker Emily Shrader, 20, of Cambridge, Mass., on "vagrancy" and "public drunkenness" charges;

The arrest that evening, three times, of Pennsylvania law student Woll on three different traffic counts;

SNCC workers expect such arrests to increase when 1,000 summer workers arrive in Mississippi July 1 to begin work on a COFO - sponsored "Summer Project."

NURSE WINS SUIT, GA. YOUTH ARRESTED

WARRENTON, GA. - A Negro nurse who was forced from an interstate bus here in 1959 and was beaten by white attackers has won $5,000 in damages from the bus company while a Negro youth faces a jail term for entering the "white" side of the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Rome, 175 miles away.

The nurse, 42-year-old Mrs. Florence Blaize Ephriam, was given $5,000 damages from Safeway Trails, Inc. on May 25 after a March trial held in New York City. She had refused to move to make room for three white Passengers and was attacked. She suffered a cerebral concussion and cuts and bruses.

The Rome youth, Clifford Ralph Roberts, Jr., was jailed on May 4 at the Rome Greyhound Bus Terminal.

A trial set for May 11 was postponed, the youth said.

The Atlanta - based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has asked the U.S. Department of Justice and the Civil Rights Commission to investigate Roberts' arrest.

MISS. BEATING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

gram director Dave Dennis said in a telegram to Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

"The failure of the U.S. government to protect those attempting to vote has once again led to bloodshed in Mississippi," Dennis wired Washington.

Hamilton was beaten on the lawn of the church in full view of observers.

The Canton drive gained momentum when SNCC and CORE workers conducted the first Freedom Day here Feb. 28.

Canton, located in Mississippi's 4th Congressional District, is the territorial focus of CORE's participation in the COFO statewide program. SNCC workers man the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th districts through COFO.

BUMPER STICKERS NOW AVAILABLE

SNCC ONE MAN X ONE VOTE

BUMPER STICKERS READING "One Man - One Vote" are available for $1.00 from SNCC 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

A Domestic Freedom Corps will be working in Mississippi this summer. Its only weapons will be youth and courage. We need your help now.

SUPPORT THE MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT!

Enclosed is my contribution of $ _____.

I pledge $ ____ per month to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

NAME _____

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NEWS ROUNDUP

OXFORD, MISS. - The University of Mississippi School of Education has been awarded a $37,600 grant by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the preparation of teachers for mentally retarded children.

***

WALTHAM, MASS. - Fifteen thousand dollars worth of staple foods is on the way to Mississippi to be distributed by SNCC's emergency food relief program to Negro families in the Delta.

Money for the food came from a "Fast for Freedom" conducted when students in 40 northern colleges missed meals in their dining rooms. The plan was originated here by SNCC backers at Brandeis University.

***

HALIFAX COUNTY, N.C. - A four by 12 foot cross was burned here May 29 at the First Baptist Church during a voter registration mass meeting. Rev. Clyde Johnson, pastor, is a candidate for county commissioner in the May 30 primary election.

According to SNCC worker J.V. Henry, there are more Negroes running for public office in this county than in any other county in the South since Reconstruction.

Henry, 20, has been aiding a vote drive which recently gained strength from a sweeping injunction against discriminatory practices by the registrar.

***

AMERICUS, GA. - The solicitor general of Americus, Ga. who admitted last fall he lodged capital charges against three SNCC workers to deny them bail, will prosecute SNCC worker Don Harris here June 1 on riot charges made last summer.

Solicitor Stephen Pace, Jr. seeks Democratic nomination for U.S. Congress from Georgia's 3rd district. Harris' Negro attorney, C.B. King of Albany, Ga., is running for congressional nomination in the 2nd district.

Harris, 23, was freed of insurrection charges which carried a possible death penalty when a special three-judge Federal panel was convened last November. He and two other SNCC workers spent 68 days in jail here as a result of Pace's charges.

***

WELDON, N.C. - A cross was burned in the yard of a Negro church here three days before a county election that 11 Negroes are running in.

The cross was burned at the First Baptist Church May 29.

VOTER REGISTRATION WORKERS are taken to jail in Selma, Ala. last October. They were arrested while picketing to encourage Negro voting on the steps of the federal building across from the Dallas County courthouse. A recent Ala. appellate court decision outlawed the lodging of peace bonds against SNCC vote workers.

FREEDOM SLATE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

If and when the four Negroes lose, they plan to challenge the right of the all-white regular Democratic Party of Mississippi to claim to represent all of the people of the state.

Since Negroes are excluded, not only from voting but from participating in any phase of the party machinery, the four hope the National Democratic Convention in Atlantic City will refuse to seat the regular Democrats and will extend recognition to the Freedom Democrats instead.

The four have been waging active campaigns throughout the state. Mrs. Hamer, Rev. Cameron and Mr. Houston have confined their speechmaking and politicking to their respective districts, but Mrs. Gray, who is running for the Senate seat of John Stennis, has been covering the whole state.

They will also run in a Freedom Election that will coincide with the official election. In a similar mock campaign last fall, an integrated slate running for the state's two top offices polled 80,000 votes.

The campaigns grew out of voter registration drives conducted throughout the state by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) now joined by the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the state branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO).

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PEACE BONDS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

other disputes, peace bonds were used by Southern lawmen last civil rights worlers last summer.

The Alabama Court of Appeals ruled on March 6 that the vote workers were entitled to release from custody. Last week the court denied the state's request for a rehearing.

Prior to the March ruling the six had been released from jail, but their plea asked that they be freed from posting peace bonds in addition to fines and bonds already imposed by lower courts as a result of last October's concentrated vote activity.

Two of the vote workers were convicted in juvenile court here of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The Rev. Benny Tucker, a SNCC worker, and Henry Will Shannon were sentenced to 12 months in jail and a fine of $100. That charge has often been used by Southern law officers where youth were involved in community civil rights work.

The other four, including SNCC's Lewis, Worth Long, and Wilson Brown, were convicted of their charges charges in county court and sentenced to six months and a fine of $300.

SNCC conducted an intensive vote drive here last October which met resistance from city and county officials. The campaign of Mrs. Amelia Boynton for U.S. Congress grew out of that effort.

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Cit. Ship
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In view of a long hot summer of anti-segregation activity in the state of Mississippi, officials of the Student Non-Violent Coordiating (SNCC) said they are moving the organization's headquarters from Atlanta to Greenwood, Miss.

The announcement of the move followed a three-day meet in Atlanta of the staff and executive committee. John Lewis, SNCC chairman, said the move will better facilitate the coordination of work this summer of over 1,000 Negro and white volunteers who will participate in the long hot summer program.

The Atlanta office, however, will continue to operate with a main function of administering SNCC programs in Southwest Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Alabama, according to executive director James Forman.

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is one of several organizations which have spearheaded anti-segregation demonstrations, and voter registration activity in the South. It is made up mainly of college and high school students.

Snee

THE STUDENT VOICE

Vol. 5, No. 16 STUDENT VOICE, INC. 6 Raymond Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30314 July 15, 1964

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CIVIL RIGHTS LAW COMPLIANCE VARIES

Over Sixty Arrested in Registration Drive

SELMA REGISTRATION, TESTING TO CONTINUE

SELMA, ALA. - Organized testing of public facilities here and a stepped up voter registration drive will continue, a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee spokesman announced this week.

On July 10, an injunction prohibiting assembly of more than three people, meetings where violations of law are suggested, or encouraging impeding justice, was issued against SNCC, CORE, COFO, NAACP, the Southern Regional Council, Alabama Council on Human Rights, the Dallas County Voter's League and Improvement Association, SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman, SNCC Chairman John Lewis, SNCC Selma Project Director John Love, the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, SNCC workers Benny Tucker, Alvery Williams, Karen House, Willie C. and Charles Robertson and James Austin, attorneys Bruce Boynton and Charles Chestnut, 27 local residents and the Ku Klux Klan and the National States Rights Party.

Only SNCC has had an active program in Central Alabama. The National States Rights Party has been holding meetings in the Selma area.

Over 60 people, including John Lewis, SNCC Chairman, have been arrested here since July 3, when the rights bill was signed into law. City and county policemen and members of a special Sheriff's posse, under the direction of Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark, beat and jailed Negroes making integration tries on Saturday, July 4. Clark's men also arrested four members of a SNCC - aided Literacy Project here.

Thomas Brown, 24, a SNCC worker, said organized teams of Negroes would test whether Selma's eating places and movie

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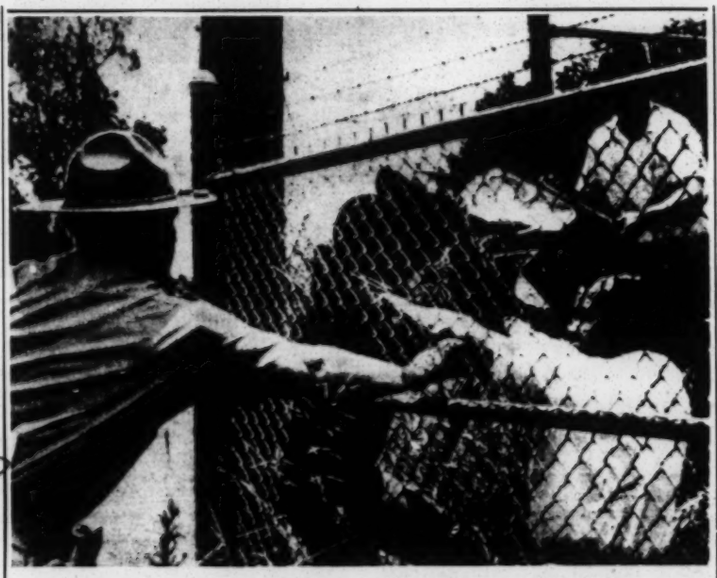


A GEORGIA STATE TROOPER (left) tries to reach SNCC worker Chuck Neblett being beaten with metal chairs at a July 4th rally in Atlanta. Neblett, Wilson Brown, and Matthew Jones were beaten when they entered outdoor stands to hear Alabama Governor George E. Wallace and ex-Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett speak.

PROJECT GOES ON DESPITE BOMBING

McCOMB, MISS. - Despite three blasts that rocked a Negro home here July 8 and a history of violence, a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) voting and educational project will continue.

Ten voter registration workers in the home at 702 Wall Street here were not seriously injured. One, Curtis Hayes, 22, a SNCC worker, was cut by flying glass. Another, SNCC Mississippi Summer Project Volunteer Dennis Sweeny, 21, of Portland, Oregon, suffered a mild concussion.

Others in the home were SNCC workers George and Freedye Greene, 20, and 19, both from Greenwood, Mississippi; SNCC worker Julius Samstein, 25, of New York City; SNCC worker Jesse Harris, 22, of Jackson, Mississippi; SNCC worker Sher-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Court Order, SNCC Drive - Registration Jumps from 1 to 237

BATESVILLE, MISS. - A federal court has erased double standards for Negro and white voters here.

Two SNCC workers helped 237 Negroes register at the Panola County Courthouse here in one week.

The current registration drive began after the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals overturned a decision by the District Court of North Mississippi "opening" registration books to Negroes. In effect, the court said the same standards that had been applied to whites must be applied to Negroes.

The court ruled registration applicants must be 21 years or over, may apply for registration without paying a poll tax, may try to register without the registrar or his deputy being present, and that as many applicants

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

SANCTIONED TERROR HINDERS COMPLIANCE

ATLANTA, GA. - Successful attempts to integrate formerly all-white public places in four deep South states were reported this week by SNCC.

But the SNCC said "a clear pattern of extra-legal and officially sanctioned violence, condoned or initiated by local policemen, is evident in Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi where Negroes have tried to exercise their rights under the 1964 Civil Rights Act."

The SNCC office here reported the following incidents:

Georgia establishments in Atlanta, Albany, Thomasville, Tifton, Savannah and Americus integrated quietly on July 3, but on the days following, SNCC worker John Perdew, 22, of Denver, Colorado, was beaten in Americus four times by a white mob on July 4 after leaving a newly integrated restaurant; mobs of whites drove through Americus' Negro neighborhoods shooting and throwing bricks; four SNCC workers, Donald Harris, Randolph Battle, Roy Shields and Dale Smith and nine other Negroes were arrested on July 5 for trying to enter a public swimming pool in Albany; a mob of 250 whites and police chased Negroes away from an integrated movie theatre in Americus.

In Laurel, Mississippi on July 4, a group of Negroes attempting to enter a restaurant were repulsed by a white mob and two Negro youths were slashed with razor blades.

In Selma, Alabama, Negroes peacefully integrated a movie theatre on July 4 until the owner stopped selling tickets. Mobs of whites and policemen attacked the Negroes waiting outside.

In Pine Bluff, Arkansas, members of a SNCC testing team were served in two of four places they entered. At one, Ray's

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

MISSISSIPPI HARASSMENT

Clinton, June 26 - The Church of the Holy Ghost was damaged by fire in the fifth firebombing in ten days in Mississippi.

Jackson, June 27 - A white CORE worker, jailed for three weeks along with seven other rights workers, was beaten by white prisoners in the Hinds County jail.

Ruleville, June 28 - The mayor of Ruleville prevented a white Stanford University chaplain from attending services at a white church here.

Jackson, June 28 - A summer volunteer was kicked from behind by a local white youth at the train station here as he arrived from Oxford, Ohio.

Hattiesburg, June 29 - Two cars belonging to SNCC volunteers were shot at outside the SNCC office here. SNCC worker Pete Stoner was arrested for reckless driving and failure to signal.

Biloxi, June 29 - Several white volunteers working in SNCC 's pilot white community project were turned away from two hotels here.

Holly Springs, June 30, - A white man assaulted SNCC worker Larry Rubin and threatened to "shoot up" the SNCC office.

Harmony (Carthage), June 30 - The (white) county superintendant of schools suddenly announced a special session for Negroes only, two days prior to the scheduled opening of a Freedom School here.

WILLIAMS CHAPEL CHURCH IN RULEVILLE, the site of voter registration meetings sponsored by SNCC, was damaged by fire on June 25.

Harmony, July 2 - Local citizens were told they could not use the Freedom School by the sheriff and county school superintendant. A cross was burned and six pounds of large roofing tacks were spread across roads of the Negro community.

Meridian, July 3 - The 11-year-old brother of missing rights worker James Chaney received a broken arm when a white man's car ran a red light forcing the cars to collide.

Hattiesburg, July 3, - A Negro grocery store and teen spot was hit by dynamite.

Harmony, July 3 - A "No Trespass" sign was posted on the Freedom School here by the Leake County sheriff.

Tougaloo, July 3 - An integrated car en route to Canton was chased by two white cars.

Clarksdale, July 3 - A store manager told his Negro employees they would be "discharged" if they went to the courthouse.

Batesville, July 3 - A Negro man was struck by a white man as he left the Panola County courthouse.

Laurel, July 4- Two brothers, part of a group of seven Negro teenagers who attempted to test the public accommodations provisions of the civil rights law, were wounded by a mob of 25-30 whites.

Batesville, July 4 - A local citizen and summer volunteer were chased in their car for thirty miles.

Laurel, July 5 - Two white SNCC volunteers were held by police for questioning and a SNCC staff member was detained when she went to investigate.

Jackson, July 5 - A white car hurled bottles at the project office here cutting a local woman's leg.

Clarksdale, July 5 - Two white volunteers were denied entrance to the (white) First Christian Church.

Jackson, July 6 - A local Negro was told he faced $311 in fines and three months in jail on unspecified charges after he was visited by a summer volunteer.

Clarksdale, July 6 - Civil Rights workers were "nearly forced off he road" by a car of whites.

Gulfport, July 7 - The tires of a summer worker's car were slashed after she drove local citizens to the courthouse to register to vote.

Vicksburg, July 7 - White youths threw a bottle, breaking a window, at a car waiting to pick up Freedom School students.

Moss Point, July 7 - Three Negroes, but no whites, were arrested here when they followed a car of whites believed to have shot into a mass meeting here.

SNCC WORKER JESSE HARRIS surveys damage of SNCC FREEDOM HOUSE in McComb, Miss. A SNCC worker and summer volunteer were injured.

The shots had injured a 17-year-old girl who was hospitalized for stomach wounds.

Walthall, July 7 - Police officials in two counties refused to give information - supposed to be public - to the Greenwood SNCC office on the whereabouts of a missing rights worker arrested earlier in the day. James Brown had been arrested for forfeiture of bond despite removal of his case to federal court.

Hattiesburg, July 8- The Rev. Robert Beech of the National Council of Churches was arrested on a false pretenses charge for allegedly overdrawing his local bank account. Bond was set at $2,000.

McComb, July 8- A SNCC worker and summer volunteer were injured when the SNCC Freedom House was bombed. The house contained ten project workers, six of them SNCC staff.

Columbus, July 8 - Three SNCC voter registration volunteers were arrested and charged with trespassing while canvassing for potential voters.

Ashland, July 8 - SNCC staff member Cleve Seller was arrested for reckless driving.

Ruleville, July 8 - A summer volunteer was "thrown out" of the Sunflower County registrar's office when he accompanied a local woman to register to vote.

Laurel, July 8 - A SNCC executive committee member, Lester McKinnie, was "missing" for close to 24 hours. Both city and county police, who finally acknowledge he was in their custody, claimed he was in the jurisdiction of the other department and refused to give information.

McComb, July 9 - A car with four white males is reported to have fired on the only Negro on the McComb police force following a SNCC mass meeting.

Gulfport, July 9 - Three SNCC summer volunteers were arrested in front of the Harrison County courthouse as they accompanied local citizens to the voting registrar's office.

Greenwood, July 10 - Phil Moore, a SNCC volunteer, reported he was beaten and hit with a club by a representative of the Interstate Insurance Company who told him to "get out of town."

Hattiesburg, July 10 - Three summer volunteers were assaulted by two white youths with metal bars and beaten on their way to SNCC canvassing headquarters. All three, including a rabbi, were released after hospital treatment.

Greenwood, July 10 - SNCC worker Fred Mangrum was singled out of a group of 12 SNCC workers and arrested for profanity.

Hattiesburg, July 10 - SNCC worker reported interference by the telephone company with their phone lines after they made repeated calls to the FBI.

Jackson, July 10 - FBI director J. Edgar Hoover told newsmen the FBI would give "no protection" to civil rights workers.

PROGRESS REPORT I

SUMMER PROJECT

JACKSON, MISS. - "There are now 1,500 students ranging in age from eight years to 82 years enrolled in 25 Freedom Schools in Mississippi," a SNCC spokesman reported.

Six more schools are planned bringing enrollment to over 2,000 students. By mid-summer more than 900 full-time workers will be engaged in the "Mississippi Freedom Summer Project," a statewide educational and voter registration effort growing out of a pilot voter registration project started by SNCC in 1961 in McComb.

450 summer volunteers are in the state now. 100 additional workers are expected in the next ten days. They are joining close to 100 SNCC staff members and other civil rights groups that make up the coordinating agency of the three-month drive.

Some 150 lawyers and law students, plus 100 clergymen who will serve as counselors to the volunteers, make up a complement of 900 workers in the state.

The second group of volunteers, arriving here June 27 from a training session in Oxford, Ohio, man community centers and teach in Freedom Schools located in cities and towns across the state. The first group, which arrived June 20, is engaged mainly in voter registration.

Each school will have a low teach-student ratio. The "Freedom Schools" will offer courses in leadership development, remedial academic programs (reading, writing, mathematics, history), and contemporary issues.

The first "Freedom Schools" opened Thursday, July 2 in Vicksburg, Clarksdale and Milestone with approximately 30 students each. Schools opening Monday, July 6 included Sharon, with 100 students; Camden, 100; Valley View, 100; Canton, 60; Hattiesburg, 575 (five schools); Greenville, 60; Moss Point, 60; Greenwood, 50 (three schools); and Ruleville, 30. Total enrollment at all schools is expected to top 1,000.

Director for the SNCC "Freedom School" program is Dr. Staughton Lynd, former social studies professor at Atlanta's Spelman College, who will join the Yale University faculty this fall. The United Federation of Teachers assisted in recruiting

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

SNCC STAFF MEMBER DICK FREY (left) explains SNCC's Mississippi Summer Project plans to Representative Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), Rep. Philip Burton (D-Calif.) and Rep. William Fitts Ryan (D-N.Y.). The three congressmen and Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) toured Mississippi last week with SNCC staff members to inspect summer project activity.

SELMA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

theatres would obey the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Brown said a "Freedom Week," during which Negroes made registration attempts here in large numbers, would continue, with increased canvassing of Negro neighborhoods for potential voters.

Observers who saw Lewis jailed said police crowded the young integration leader into an alley with others arrested with him and "treated them with excessive brutality." The witness said policeman pushed electric cattle prods under girls' dresses to shock and burn them.

Lewis' arrest here July 6 was his 33rd. He was arrested here September 25, 1963, and again this week while carrying signs urging Negroes to register.

On Sunday night, July 5, posse members and local policemen beat and clubbed Negroes leaving a weekly mass meeting. Four persons were hospitalized, including two white newspaper reporters attacked by the officers.

Law officers refused to let Negroes seeking to register enter the front door of the county courthouse July 6 and made one SNCC staff member, a Selma resident, leave a line at the rear of the building. Fifty other Negroes seeking to register, plus Lewis and three other SNCC staff members, were jailed on charges they interfered with a court session.

Nine Negroes were jailed July 7 while walking down a Selma street.

16 more were jailed July 8, including Ernest McMillian, 19, a SNCC staff member from Dallas, Texas. Police have also impounded two automobiles belonging to SNCC.

VOTER DRIVE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

as possible may take the test as physical space allows.

Over 85% of the eligible white voters in Panola County are registered voters. Of 7250 eligible Negroes, however, only 1 was registered before the SNCC drive began.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals said a Negro Voters League, formed in 1955, had attempted to register 10 Negroes and had only registered one, while local white people could register "without distraction" even when many white voters "were not qualified to be registered according to Mississippi law."

In addition, the court found many Negroes had been intimidated by local whites.

The suit was originally filed against Leonard C. Duke, Circuit Clerk and Registrar of Panola County, and the state of Mississippi.

In other Mississippi voting cases, U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize took under advisement a request from the Department of Justice for a preliminary injunction to halt discrimination against Negroes in Lauderdale County. District Judge Claude Clayton will hear voter discrimination cases against Carroll County registrar George W. Tuberville and Humphreys County registrar G. H. Hood.

In addition, a three-judge federal panel has been appointed to hear a suit challenging the state's election laws, and asking for an injunction preventing all county registrars from giving Negro voting applicants tests not given to whites. The suit also asks the three-judge panel to set aside state Democratic precinct and county meetings and to delay the state Democratic convention until Negroes are assured a greater role in state Democratic party activity.

RIGHTS LAW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Truck Stop, where comedian Dick Gregory and Arkansas Project Director Bill Hansen were arrested earlier this year, a white customer hit a Negro SNCC worker. At another eating place, a white man threatened the group with a shotgun.

In Helena, Arkansas, three Negroes - including two SNCC workers - were arrested July 7 near a swimming pool after integrating a formerly all-white library and restaurant. SNCC worker Hanser reported that two of the arrested men were beaten by Helena police.

In Jackson, Mississippi, Negroes integrated a movie theatre and two hotels. In Texarkana, Texas, four people were injured in an exchange of gunfire over an integration attempt at a beach. In St. Augustine, Florida, 15 white youths attacked five Negroes, including a woman and a child, while they were fishing. In Ocala, Florida, four restaurants served Negroes but a fifth refused to serve an all- Negro group. A Fort Smith, Arkansas swimming pool was peacefully integrated by eight Negro boys. In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a white government worker hit a Negro who took part in integrating a cafeteria at the state capitol.

In other Georgia incidents, Negroes were admitted to a previously all-white pool in East Point and five eating places in Warner Robins, but were turned away from three eating places in Perry and a Winder movie theatre by mobs of whites. The East Point pool was later closed after a fight at the pool's parking lot. In Brunswick, city and county pools were closed down.

Bubba

Atlanta Daily Times July 15, 1964

Robert Brown / Bob Hurle - William Brown - County Coordinator

NEWS ROUNDUP

GOULD, ARK. - The Arkansas SNCC project has expanded its voter registration drive to this small town about 30 miles from the Mississippi Delta, in Lincoln County.

Bill Hansen, 23, of Pine Bluff, who directs SNCC's work in this state, said workers had been based here since May.

The county's population is about 35 to 50 percent Negro.

ALBANY, GA. - A renewed effort at registering Negro potential voters will be made here and elsewhere in the state in connection with recent passage of a new election laws code which reopened registrar's books in Georgia.

Don Harris, 24, director of SNCC's Southwest Georgia project, said SNCC workers in the 22 counties of Georgia's 2nd Congressional District were devoting most of their time to a concentrated vote drive.

SNCC workers have been active in the campaign of Attorney C.B. King, the first Negro to run for U. S. Congress in the state in modern times.

Prior to enactment of the new code, the deadline for registering to vote in the primary elections was May 2. That deadline is now July 20.

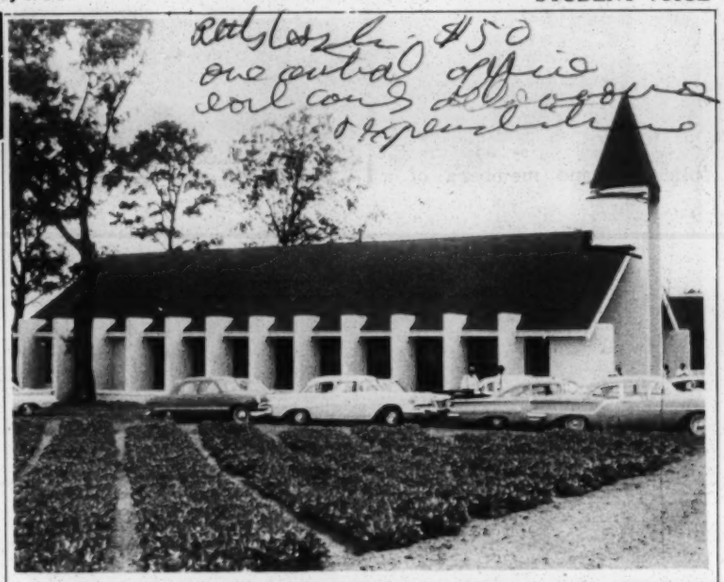
CAMBRIDGE, MD. - Maryland Governor J. Millard Tawes ordered the National Guard withdrawn from here July 7 after more than a year of martial law in this Eastern Shore City, scene of SNCC work since December 1961.

BROWNING, MISSISSIPPI - A Negro church, located in the middle of an all-white neighborhood, was burned to the ground after church member refused to sell to a white property owner.

Pleasant Plan Missionary Baptist Church burned while local firemen stood by and watched. SNCC workers Fred Mangrum and Ed Rudd said the cinder-block structure was still burning at 6:00 a.m. on Saturday morning, July 11.

According to reports from the SNCC office in Greenwood, a Browning white man had asked church members to sell him the building and property.

They refused, and the local sheriff told them the church would have to be moved.



Rent/lease $50 one central office local county expenditure

THE NEW MOUNT OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH in Sasser, Georgia was re-dedicated two weeks ago. The church - and two others near here - were burned down by nightriders two years ago while SNCC was using them for voter registration meetings.

SUMMER PROJECT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

volunteers for this program.

The "Community Centers," primarily for adults will each have a library, sewing facilities, literacy and child care classes, health programs and instruction in Negro history.

No more summer volunteers are being accepted for the summer project.

"We see the Freedom Schools and community centers as a natural part of our voting program," SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman said. There are more SNCC staff members in Mississippi than other rights groups have throughout the South.

BOMBING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ry Everitt, 19, from Pittsburgh, Pa.; CORE worker Pat Walker, from New York City; and summer volunteers Don McCord, 26, of Stafford, Kansas and Clinton Hopson, 26, of Asbury Park, New Jersey.

Samstein, Sweeney, McCord, and Walker are white; the others are Negroes.

Three Negro homes were bombed in McComb on June 23. This small southwest Mississippi town was the site of the first Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee voter registration voter registration project in 1961. SNCC worker Bob Moses, now Program Director for the state-wide Mississippi Freedom Summer Project, began work as the first SNCC field worker in August 1961.

The drive three years ago was met with official resistance and terror tactics from local whites, as is the state-wide drive today.

Moses and other SNCC staff members, including Hayes, who joined the anti - segregation group's staff then, were jailed several times by local law officers. Moses was jailed in nearby Liberty on August 15, 1961, as he accompanied three people to the registrar's office there. On August 29, 1961, he was beaten by the son of a Mississippi law officer on a Liberty street.

A local Negro supporter, Herbert Lee, was killed September 25, 1961, by a member of the state legislature, and a witness to that shooting was murdered on February 1, 1964.

The Ku Klux Klan and another racist group, the Americans for Preservation of the White Race (APWR), have begun organizational drives throughout Southwest Mississippi. Arsene Dick, APWR president, says his all-male, all-white group has chapters in 30 Mississippi counties and a membership "in the five figure bracket."

There are more than 15,000 Negroes in Pike County. Fewer than 164 are registered voters.

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Return to Miss Mississippi Freedom Project

INTIMIDATION IN ALABAMA

ON PAGE TWO

WB
JMC
JTV
JD

SNCC - white

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 NO. 17 STUDENT VOICE, INC. 6 Raymond Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30314 JULY 22, 1964

RUINS OF JERUSALEM BAPTIST AND BETHEL METHODIST CHURCHES in Kingston, near Natchez. The two churches are among 10 burned or bombed in Mississippi since the Mississippi Summer Project began.

CHURCH BURNINGS STILL UNCHECKED

FLASH! At press time STUDENT VOICE learned that three more churches have been bombed in Mississippi. Details and pictures next week.

GREENWOOD, MISS - Another church burning in Mississippi on July 17 raises the total burned or bombed to 10, SNCC reported this week.

The most recent burning occured in McComb, July 17 when the Zion Hill Baptist Church burned to the ground. The church, located west of McComb on Route 44, had not been used for civil rights activity.

Two other burnings occurred

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

IN GREENWOOD

111 ARRESTS MARK MISS. FREEDOM DAY

FORMAN CALLS FOR FEDERAL PROTECTION

GREENWOOD, MISS. - In what SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman described as "flagrant violations of the 1960 and 1964 Civil Rights Acts and the First Amendment," 111 local Negroes, SNCC workers, and Mississippi Summer Project volunteers were arrested here after a Freedom Day on July 16.

On July 17, the cases were removed to Federal court.

SNCC has been working in Greenwood since 1962. Greenwood's first "Freedom Day" was held March 25, and resulted in the arrests of 14 workers and local residents. A second "Freedom Day" was held April 9; 46 persons were arrested.

The jailings were made as integrated groups picketed the Leflore County Courthouse, carrying signs urging Negroes to reg-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

GREENWOOD POLICE drag pregnant rights worker during a Freedom Day to increase Negro voter registration.

SELMA: TOWN IN A REIGN OF TERROR

An injunction prohibiting assemblies of three or more persons in any public place; more than 90 arrests in one week; continuing official and unofficial intimidation and brutality; these have temporarily slowed the SNCC project in Selma, Alabama, but such obstacles are not new in Selma.

The first large voter registration drive in this Black Belt community began last September It involved regularly held mass meetings at night, and marches on the courthouse during the day. Local officials regularly attended the mass meetings and took notes and photos. (At a rally earlier in the year, one official came with a walkie-talkie over which he reported events to County Sheriff James Clark.) Around 100 deputies and possemen -- Clark's brown-shirted army of deputized local citizens -- also were regularly massed outside the meeting halls.

On Sept. 23, 21 carloads of state troopers, close to 75 men, and one van-type emergency unit arrived in Selma at Sheriff Clark's request. The head of the state troopers, Col. Al Lingo, is an old friend of Sheriff Clark's and the two have assisted one another throughout Alabama. That night as Negroes left the mass meeting and filed by some 100 possemen, 19 state trooper cars passed them, two troopers in each car, carbines protruding from the front window of each car.

During the day, Sheriff Clark had arrested close to 100 demonstrators and others who were helping in the vote drive. "We are going to put them in jail till it fills up," Clark explained.

A line during Freedom Day in October.

"Then we will put them in Camp Selma till that fills up. Then we will put them in Camp Camden." Clark was referring to two state prison road camps.

On Oct. 7, the vote drive culminated in a Freedom Day.

In the morning, Sheriff Clark and two possemen arrested on the Federal courthouse steps two SNCC workers who were carrying signs urging people to register.

By noon more than 300 Negroes stood in line, waiting to take the registration test. State troopers would not permit them to leave the line for food, water, or to go to the e toilet.

In the afternoon, two SNCC workers attempted to bring food to the Negroes in the line. As they approached the line, state troopers attacked and beat them, knocking the two to the ground, and shocking them with electric cattle prods. Then they were dragged off under arrest. Two photographers who attempted to photograph the arrests were attacked with nightsticks by police.

By 4:30, when the registrar's office was closed, less than 40 applications were processed.

In December, Sheriff Clark and other county officials tried to get a court subpoena to seize all of SNCC's records from their Selma office. A Federal court denied their request. But on Dec. 16 Clark, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod., and five other persons raided the SNCC office anyway, seizing records and affidavits from their files and also arresting nine persons. Then they broke into the Freedom House where SNCC workers live, and wrecked the place.

Selma is an old Southern city that was founded 40 years before the Civil War and became an important military depot during the war. War industries were established and the county furnished the Confederate army with 10 infantry, six cavalry and four artillery companies.

Dallas County has long had a plantation economy and even today the county is 49.9% rural. Two-thirds of the rural population is Negro.

Median family income is only $1393, 35% of that for whites. Median school years completed for Negroes is 5.8, 50% of that for whites.

In Sept., 1963, only 242 of 14,509 voting age Negroes in the county were registered, or 1.7% In 1956, 275 Negroes were registered. According to a Justice Department suit, in the six years from 1954 to 1960 the Dallas County Board of Registrars registered more than, 2,000 whites but only 14 Negroes.

The Justice Department has four civil suits pending in Dallas County. The first, filed in April 1961, is against the registrar who was charged with "systematic discrimination against Negro registration applicants," according to Burke Marshall. Though the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals directed the district court to issue an injunction, this injunction has not had an effect on registration practices. The department has now filed for an enforcement proceeding and a hearing is set for Oct. 5.

In June 26, 1963, the department filed a suit against Dallas County, charging its officials with "intimidation of voter registration workers by the sheriff and county prosecuting attorney by means of baseless arrests."

Then last Nov. 12 the Justice Department filed suits against the Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod and against the Dallas County Citizens Council. It said the registration board rejected many qualified Negroes

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Demonstrator is arrested by police in front of Dallas County Courthouse.

BURNINGS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

near Natchez, in Kingston, on July 13, completely destroying the Jerusalem Baptist Church and the Bethel Methodist Church. Adams County Sheriff O'Dell Sanders said the blazes were definitely arson.

Only two days before the Natchez fires, the Pleasant Plan Missionary Baptist Church was burned in Browning, near Greenwood. SNCC workers said local policemen and firemen watched while the building burned to the ground. They said local whites had tried to buy the concrete building from Browning Negroes, but had been told the church was not for sale.

The other attacks were:

June 15, the recreation hall of the Rosary Catholic Mission in Hattiesburg was burned. SNCC has been conducting a voter registration drive in Hattiesburg for more than a year.

June 16, in Philadelphia, the Mount Zion Methodist Church was razed to the ground. A week before the burning, whites had attacked Negroes leaving evening services at the church. It was the ruins of the building that three missing rights workers had come to inspect the day they vanished.

June 21, the Sweet Rest Church of Christ (Holiness) in Brandon was damaged by a fire bomb. Williams Chapel Church in Ruleville, used as a voter registration meeting place, was damaged by fire that same day.

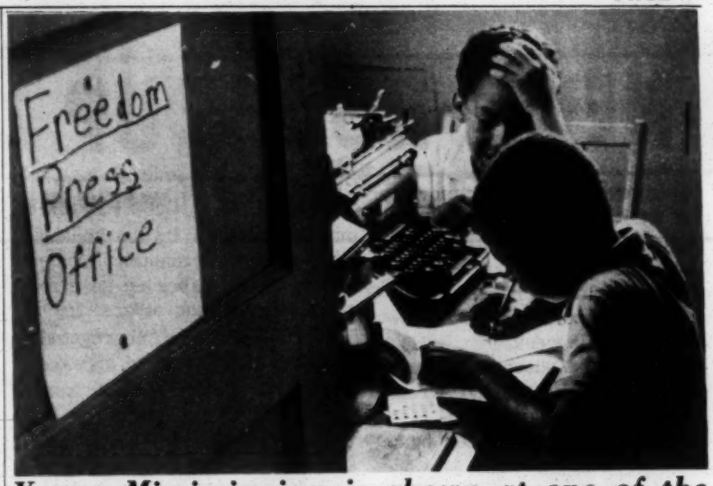
June 26, a church in Clinton, near Jackson, was set on fire.

SNCC workers said the arsonists probably believed the church's white pastor, a Rev. Yonkers was connected with civil rights activity. On that same day, arsonists attempted to burn the McCraven Hill Missionary Baptist Church in Jackson.

The Knights of Pythias Hall in Moss Point was firebombed on June 23. The building had been used for civil rights activity. On July 6, whites fired into a mass meeting held there, injuring a Negro girl.

Elsewhere, police in Elm City, N.C., arrested two white men they caught trying to burn the First Presbyterian Church of Elm City. The Negro church is being renovated by an integrated group despite warnings from James P. Jones, Grand Dragon of the North Carolina Ku Klux Klans against integrated projects at the church.

In Southwest Georgia, three Negro churches were re-dedicated by SNCC workers and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. two weeks ago. They had been destroyed by fire two years ago after SNCC used them for voter registration meetings.



Young Mississippian is shown at one of the 31 Freedom Schools in the state.

SELMA TERROR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

and said county officials threatened, intimidated and coerced Negroes "for the purpose of interfering with the right to register and vote."

The Citizens' Council was charged with preventing Negroes from registering and attending voter registration meetings, of using economic sanctions against Negroes, and of resisting Federal attempts to enforce the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

These last three suits are also still in the courts.

The Dallas County Citizens Council is the largest in the state. Last October it had 3,000 members.

MISSISSIPPI HARASSMENT

Clarksdale, July 11, - Jack Pratt, attorney for the National Council of Churches, was arrested here on two traffic charges.

***

Shaw, July 11 - A Negro man was offered $400 to blow up the COFO office here, SNCC workers report.

***

Canton, July 11 - A small fire bomb was thrown on the lawn of the Freedom House here. No damage was done.

***

Laurel, July 11 - While police watched, local whites pushed and pummeled members of the NAACP youth chapter, testing the 1964 Civil Rights Act here.

***

Tallulah, La., July 11 - Two bodies - one headless, one apparently cut in half - were fished from the Mississippi River Both were later identified as Mississippi youths not connected with the civil rights movement.

***

Natchez, July 12 - Two churches burned (see separate story).

***

Hattiesburg, July 13 - A young Negro, active with the movement, was released here after spending four months in jail on a rape charge. A grand jury refused to indict him. His lawyers indicated that this may be the first instance a Negro has ever been acquitted of a charge of raping a Mississippi white woman.

***

Biloxi, July 14 - The drivers of two carloads of civil rights workers were arrested on traffic charges here.

***

Meridian, July 14 - Nine Negroes convicted of blocking a sidewalk have asked the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to remove their cases to Federal court.

SNCC worker Cordell Reagon talks to prospective Mississippi voter.

By mid-summer more than 900 full time workers will be engaged in the Mississippi Summer Project. There will be 31 Freedom Schools with an enrollment of over 2,000 students.

YOU CAN HELP. SUPPORT SNCC.

I pledge $_____ to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

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Contributors to SNCC receive a subscription to the Student Voice.
Send to: SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314

NEWS ROUNDUP

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The Justice Department was asked to "confess error" in its prosecution of nine civil rights leaders in a petition bearing 7,000 names, presented to Burke Marshall here this week.

The petition charges Negroes are systematically excluded from Federal juries in the South.

The nine were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Albany, Ga. last year on perjury and conspiracy charges. The government alleged that they had conspired to injure the business of a white man who had served on a jury that returned a favorable verdict for a south Georgia sheriff accused of shooting a Negro.

All the defendants have been convicted, and are appealing their cases.

One defendant is Joni Rabinowitz, a SNCC worker.

MOBILE, ALA. - A Justice Department attempt to enjoin 28 white Wilcox County, Alabama landowners from banning from their property Negroes who participated in a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) registration drive was dismissed by a Federal judge here on July 9.

U.S. District Judge Daniel Thomas gave the government until July 30 to amend its original petition.

The complaint said the 28 white men had prohibited a Negro insurance agent, Lonnie Brown, from collecting insurance premiums from Negroes living on their property.

WASHINGTON, D.C. - A six-month campaign by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to prevent government officials and others from appearing before segregated audiences in Mississippi appears to have scored a major success.

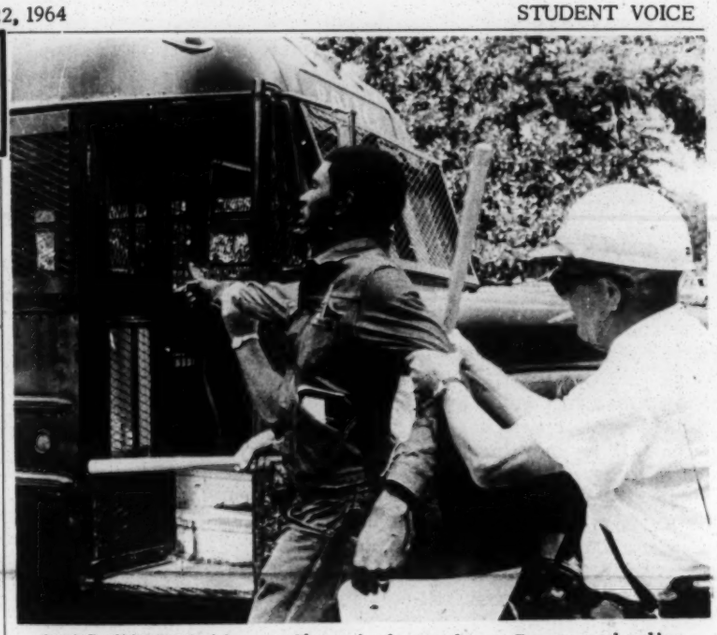
White House Special Counsel Lee White circulated a memo this week ordering officials of all Federal agencies and departments to refrain from making speeches before racially segregated audiences.

The Atlanta-based integration group had previously been successful in getting National Aeronautic and Space Agency head James Webb; baseball star Stan Musial; musicians Gary Graffman, David Bar Illan and Eleanor Steber; television stars of the "Bonanza" and "Beverly Hillbillies" shows; jazz trumpeter Al Hirt; Congressman Robert McClory (R. - Ill.) ; and college teachers John Gassner (Yale), Walter Allen (Vassar) and Stephen Spender (Northwestern) to cancel appearances in Mississippi.

PHILADELPHIA, MISS. - Two white men - one a summer volunteer - were beaten with chains a block from the city hall July 17.

The two - Daniel Perlman, 23, of New York City, and David Welsh, 28, of Detroit - had left the office of a white Philadelphia attorney when two middle-aged white men attacked them on the street.

Perlman received a large gash on his forehead from a chain, and ran to the office of Philadelphia Sheriff Rainey for help. The sheriff sent a deputy, who failed to make any arrests.



SNCC WORKER Monroe Sharp is dragged to a Greenwood police bus.

FREEDOM DAY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ister to vote.

On July 17, 35 Negroes stood in line all day outside the courthouse. No one picketed, but those in line wore signs urging increased registration attempts.

"We are no longer satisfied with verbal support," Forman said, "We want a visible demonstration by the Government of the United States that peaceful voter registration activities will be protected and assured to those who want them."

Among those jailed were SNCC program director Courtland Cox, Second Congressional District project director Stokeley Carmichael, SNCC workers Frank Smith, Iris Gteenberg , Gwen Gillon, Eli Zaretsky, and Charles Neblett.

In June, 1963, the U.S. Department of Justice filed suits in Federal court to restrain Greenwood and Leflore County officials from using their arrest powers to interfere with voter registration activity. The suit is still pending.

Greenwood and Leflore County have a history of anti-civil rights activity. Aug. 26, 1962 the SNCC office here was attacked by white men carrying ropes and chains. In Feb., 1963, SNCC worker Jimmy Travis was machine - gunned by three white men. In March, 1963, three SNCC workers were shot at while they were sitting in a car. That same month, the SNCC office here was set on fire.

There are 10,274 whites and 13,567 Negroes of voting age in Leflore County. Ninety-five and one-half percent of the whites are registered voters, but only 1.9% of the eligible Negroes have been permitted to pass Mississippi's voting test.

In nearby Drew, at least 20 other civil rights supporters were still being held behind bars, in lieu of bail totaling $3,500. They were arrested on July 15 after police ordered them from a church and a vacant lot. Summer worker Len Edwards reported that the White Citizens' Council had held a meeting in Drew shortly before the rights workers had been arrested.

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Mr. Wiley Branton, V.E.P.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

WB

TACONIC FOUNDATION, INC.
666 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

July 24, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

In accordance with your letter of July 7th, we are returning enclosed the Articles of Incorporation issued to "Student Voice, Inc."

Sincerely yours,

Jacqueline Tarrer

Jacqueline J. Tarrer
Secretary to Mrs. Eddy

Enclosure:

SNCC

THE STUDENT VOICE

AUG 11 1964

VOL. 5 NO. 19 STUDENT VOICE, INC. 6 Raymond Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30314 AUGUST 5, 1964

WB JM JD JV

FDP BLASTS MISS. DEMO CONVENTION

JACKSON, MISS. - In an obvious attempt to sidestep a pre-convention clash with the national party, Mississippi's all-white Democratic Party named uninstructed delegates to the national convention and took steps to place both pledged and unpledged electors on the ballot in November.

Immediately after the convention's decisions were made public, the Freedom Democratic Party issued a statement calling the convention "the greatest example of hypocritical political expediency in American history."

"By resolving that in September both pledged and unpledged electors will be placed on the ballot, the Mississippi party hopes to tempt the national party with at least the possibility of their supporting the national candidates in November. But this transparent ruse was used in 1960 and it is common knowledge that at that time the Mississippi party threw its whole weight behind the unpledged electors and denounced the national candidates," FDP spokesmen said.

Some regular Democrats had been expected to ask for delegates pledged to Republican candidate Barry Goldwater.

The Freedom Democratic Party is planning to challenge the all-white Mississippi regulars at the convention in Atlantic City.

The FDP has received support from nine Northern state delegations, and this week, Georgia's only Negro Senator, Attorney Leroy Johnson, announced he would support the FDP. Johnson is one of four Negroes named a delegate to the convention from Georgia.

The FDP 2nd Congressional District Convention was held this

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

AT NEW YORK MEETING From left to right, Bayard Rustin; Jack Greenberg of the Legal Defense Fund, Inc., Whitney Young, Urban League; James Farmer of CORE: Roy Wilkins of the NAACP; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; John Lewis, SNCC Chairman; A. Philip Randolph, of the Negro American Labor Council; and Courtland Cox, SNCC Program Director.

SNCC, CORE Refuse Action Moratorium

NEW YORK, N. Y. - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and CORE have refused to sign a statement calling for a moratorium on action protests until after the November election. The statement was signed by NAACP head Roy Wilkins, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Urban League head Whitney Young and Negro labor leader A. Philip Randolph.

A second statement, condemning violence and the participation of "extremists" in the civil rights movement was signed by NAACP, SCLC, the Urban League, Randolph and CORE. SNCC Chairman John Lewis refused to sign, saying "it is not the policy of SNCC to discuss situations in individual Negro communities in which we are not working."

When asked why SNCC had refrained from signing the anti-demonstration statement, Lewis said "We are conducting a massive voter registration campaign in Southwest Georgia, Central Alabama, East Arkansas and throughout the state of Mississippi. In the South and throughout this country in communities like Harlem, Negroes must be allowed to protest, for they are very frustrated, desperate and restless. There is a need for some sort of creative expression."

The statement was proposed

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Ark. Workers Face White Harassment

HELENA, ARK. - Voter registration workers from SNCC have faced constant harassment from police officials and other whites here.

Negroes friendly with SNCC workers have been warned not to house them, and policemen have encouraged Negroes to run white SNCC staffers out of town.

Bill Hansen, director of the Arkansas Project, reported the foloowing incidents:

* a carload of white men threatened SNCC worker Larry Siegel
* a policeman told a local Negro that whites didn't allow Negroes in their neighborhoods and Negroes shouldn't allow whites in theirs.
* a judge at a trial of a white man who assaulted a Negro during an integration attempt ordered some Negroes to leave the courtroom,
* groups of white men have been making night-time visits to the home of a local Negro who houses SNCC workers. Telephone threats have been received
* a Negro home was shot into five times.

Local Negroes have reported "mostly unsuccessful" attempts to enter all white public places, even after the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Operating from a central office in Pine Bluff, SNCC workers are organizing throughout the Delta portion of the state.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS - Summer volunteer Wayne Yancey, 21, of Chicago, was killed in a head-on automobile collision Aug. 1.

Yancey was working in Holly Springs and Marshall County. He attended Cooley Vocational High School in Chicago, and had finished three years at Mobile Economy School in Ann Arbor, Mich.

He had been active in civil rights in Chicago, and had been arrested there several times.

...and the search continues

Late News

Three bodies found near Philadelphia, Miss.

The Kemper County (Miss.) Messenger has printed some highlights of the search still continuing for three civil rights workers missing in Neshoba County since June 21.

The Messenger says: "The search by the Navy for the last "Freedom Riders' is ridiculous to the extreme. It is not a search, just an aimless random ride up and down country roads. Occasionally a few will walk 10 or 15 yards off the road and kick over a leaf and say 'Well, they aren't here.' "

They (the sailors) write home-folks in all 50 states telling them not to believe what they read about Mississippi. We have found them to be among the best people and patients. There is no unrest here. People, both black and white, go where they please, when they please, in complete safety and without danger."

"Annoyance on the base has resulted in the wearing of a new service ribbon, similar to those given out for battle participation.

"White bar, black bar, white bar, with 'Mississippi Search' underneath. We understand even some of the officers are wearing them."

FREEDOM SCHO

"I am Mississippi bred, I am Mississippi fed,

I asked for your churches, and you turned me down,

But I'll do my work if I have to do it on the ground,

You will not speak for fear of being heard,

So you crawl in you shell and say, "Do not distrub,"

You think because you've turned me away,

You've protected yourself for another day.

But tomorrow surely will come,

And your enemy will still be there with the rising sun,

He'll be there tomorrow as all tomorrows in the past,

And he'll follow you into the future if you let him pass.

*** from a poem by Joyce Brown, 16. Freedom School pupil in McComb, Mississippi

This poem was written by a 16-year old Negro girl in McComb Miss. She and approximately 1,825 other Negroes -- children, teen-agers and adults -- are attending the 39 Freedom Schools of the Mississippi Summer Project, sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a statewide organization of local groups aided by field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), CORE, NAACP, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. These students -- going to "school" in churches, private homes, and backyards -- are learning Negro history, civics, American history, arts and crafts drama, music, English, arithmetic, algebra and chemistry They are being taught by 250 Negro and white summer volunteers from 40 states in schools which have been set up in every Mississippi city or town of considerable size, as well as in rural counties where Negroes have been shot to death for attempting to register to vote.

Project coordinators state that the Freedom School program is an unqualified success. Rev. Thomas Wahman, a coordinator of religious activities at New York University, and a Freedom School coordinator, terms the project a "completely unexpected phenomenon." Despite the fear which prevails in most Negro communities throughout the state, "several are demanding that COFO come in and set up schools," says Wahman.

Ralph Featherstone, a 25-year old Negro speech teacher from Washington, D.C., is director of the McComb Freedom School. Featherstone explains that the opening of the school was delayed for two weeks after three civil rights workers disappeared in Philadelphia, Miss. and advance scouts prepared the way in the dangerous Southwest area of Mississippi.

But Featherstone found the students ready and waiting. In fact, Featherstone says, "They'd heard about the school and they felt left out because we didn't arrive on time."

Now the registration in McComb is up to 105, with a daily attendance of 75. Many of the students are the younger brothers and sisters of the 110 high school students who walked out of school when four of their number were arrested on a sit-in charge at the Greyhound bus station in 1961.

"I think the Freedom School is inspiring the people to lend a hand in the fight," Featherstone reports. "The older people are looking to the young people, and their courage, is rubbing off. The school makes the kids feel they haven't been forgotten. It makes them feel that at last something is coming down to help them. They feel the school is for them."

The McComb school started in the backyard of the SNCC Freedom House a week after it was bombed. For one week, students conducted classes in the blistering heat only yards away from the spot where three explosions ripped away one wall. Now they are in a church.

The Hattiesburg Freedom School system (there are five) has the highest registration and the most varied curricula in the state. Some 575 young people and adults attend morning and evening classes in the usual academic subjects, plus music programs, discussion groups, slide exhibitions, and art classes. Three of the five schools are putting out a newspaper, and Mrs. Carolyn Reese, a Negro Detroit school teacher and administrator of the Hattiesburg Freedom Schools, reports that the other two will begin putting theirs out soon.

To understand what the Freedom Schools mean to those attending them, it is first necessary to understand several facts about the regular system of education in Mississippi.

The Mississippi educational system is geared to teach the Mississippi Way of Life: Dissent is heresy. Ignorance is safer than inquiry. Fear pervades the academic atmosphere.

Example: in the spring of 1961, a number of Negro students in Jackson were expelled from (Negro) high school because they stood up in their classrooms and inquired pointedly about the Freedom Rides and their significances.

Example: More than 800 students at Alcorn A&M College (Negro) in Southwest Mississippi were tossed out of school in the spring of 1964 by the college pre-

... nothing but a

Mississippi slave, ...

sident because they protested social conditions on the campus. The president enlisted the aid of the much-feared Mississippi Highway Patrol to load the students into busses so that they could be sent home without ever the opportunity to collect their belongings.

Example: also during this spring, an issue of the student newspaper at the University of Southern Mississippi (white) was confiscated by campus police under the direction of school president W.D. McCain because it carried an article about the school administration's refusal to grant admission to a Negro applicant. (McCain is a strong supporter of the White Citizen's

OLS MISSISSIPPI

poor black boy. "I am a

Council, and an advisory board member of the Patriotic American Youth, a campus youth organization which shares space with the John Birch Society in a Jackson bookstore. He also received a special commendation from the state legislature for refusing admittance for the fifth time to John Frazier, a student at predominantly Negro Tougaloo College.

There are many other such examples of suppression of student rights, and even of faculty rights, e.g., the constant persecution of Ole Miss Professor James W. Silver. However, what is even more chilling is the economy of school segregation in Mississippi.

Despite the fact that Alabama spends less per pupil, black and white, than any state in the nation, the expenditure in the Mississippi Delta is even less. More important, the disparity between funds spent per white student and funds spent per black student is even greater.

In Mississippi, the county appropriates funds for education --- according to its own budget --- in addition to the funds contributed by the state. The following is the county appropriation, above the state minimum, for instruction per pupil in 1960-61:

North Pike County
(44 % non-white)
(McComb)

white $30.89
Negro 76

South Pike County
(Magnolia)

white $59.55
Negro 1.35

Forrest County
(28% non-white)

white $67.76
Negro 34.19

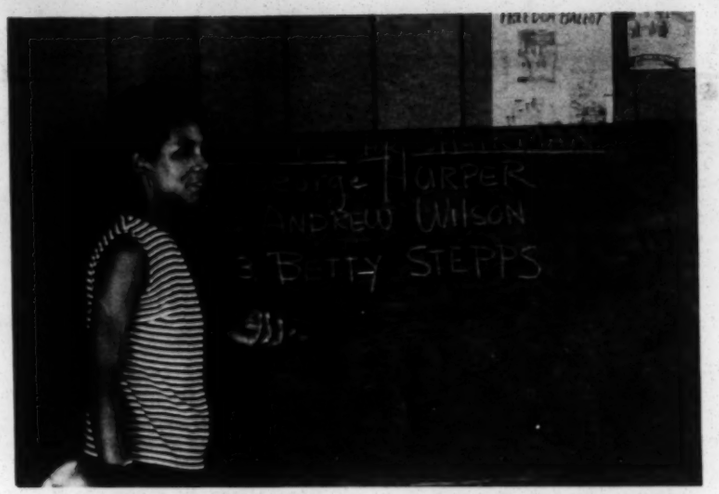
Hattiesburg Separate

white $115.96
Negro 61.69

Whites who control Mississippi have little respect for education, but use it unscrupulously to prevent Negroes from obtaining the basic democratic right, the right to vote.

For instance, while the State Penitentiary Reform Bill was still in the Senate, Sen. Howard McDonnell of Biloxi proposed an amendment which would require that the superintendent of the penitentiary have two years of college education. Foes of the amendment said the requirement would force the ouster of the present superintendent, C.E. Breazeale. The amendment failed McDonnell then asked that the Superintendent be required to have a high school education. That amendment was also defeated.

Yet, the Mississippi legislature has established voter registration requirements which lawyers contend would be extremely difficult for anyone without a law degree to pass, if the



..... I will be buried in a Mississippi grave, nothing but a poor dead boy."

. . . These words were penned by a 13-year-old youngster

tests are honestly administered.

The Freedom Schools are a war against this academic proverty. It is not just the courses provided, but the fact that the schools are a focal point for personal expression against the oppression, on the one hand, and for personal growth and creativity, on the other. The regular Mississippi schools are fundamentally opposed to this approach.

Mrs. Reese says, "The Freedom Schools mean an exposure to a totally new field of learning new attitudes about people, new attitudes about self, and about the right to be dissatisfied with the status quo. The children have had no conception that Mississippi is a part of the United States; their view of American history is history with no Negroes in it. It's like making a cake with no butter."

Mrs. Reese explains that "Mississippi has sold itself short. There are many good minds here which are being used as sacrificial lambs. The children are alert and eager to learn. If they had something to learn, they'd be happy to learn it."

Both Mrs. Reese and Featherstone find themselves faced with the unexpected problem of a pupil-teacher ratio which is growing too large. Mrs. Reese tells of one teacher who is so popular that her class has increased from 15 to 27 students -- who come every day. Wahman is now recruiting an additional 100 teachers for the month of August and expects that schools in five new communities will be opened then.

Both Featherstone and Wahman point to the Negro history curriculum as possibly the most valuable legacy of the Freedom Schools this summer. "The only thing our kids knew about Negro history," Featherstone says, "is about Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver and his peanuts."

But subjects like chemistry and algebra are also popular. Featherstone told by pupils in the McComb school that Negro children are taught algebra in high school, but white children begin the subject in the sixth grade. Wahman says that when the chemistry teacher left the Gulfport Freedom School, his 15 students also left in protest, and return only when another was sent into the school.

Mrs. Reese gives an idea what the Hattiesburg schools are accomplishing: "The children are learning that somebody is supposed to listen to them. They are writing letters to the editor of Hattiesburg newspapers, and learning where to direct their complaints. At first, the children were somewhat awe-stricken with the white teachers, at their whiteness, their hair, but many are learning to appreciate them as human beings. "When you get an appreciation of yourself, then you can put the other individual into his proper focus."

SHOOTINGS, BEATINGS, BOMBINGS AND BURNINGS

CHURCHES DESTROYED

BRANDON, MISS - The fourteenth church burning since the Summer Project began was reported here July 31.

The Pleasant Grove Baptist Church on Highway 80 three miles from here was burned to the ground.

Unlike some recent church burnings in the state, Pleasant Grove had been connected with civil rights activity.

A Mrs. Palmer, whose grandfather built the church and was the first pastor said she had made speeches about the Mississippi Summer Project at the church. Other reports indicated, however, that there had been no civil rights activity connected with the destroyed building.

Fire officials from Brandon said the church was destroyed so badly when they arrived, they could do nothing to save it.

Churches have been burned in McComb, Jackson, Madison County, near Greenwood, in Hattiesburg and Moss Point.

In Meridian, the Mount Moriah Baptist Church was discovered July 30 burned to the ground.

Deputy Sheriff Alton Allen said there was no evidence of foul play.

There have been no arrests in any of the church burnings.

NIGHTRIDERS ATTACK

BATESVILLE, MISS. - Nightriders fired three shots past the home of a Negro who is housing two volunteers in the Mississippi Summer Project July 31.

Kathy Amatnick, 20, a volunteer, reported the shots were fired around 11:30. No one was injured.

The owner of the home, Robert Miles, had received threats, and on July 25, his home was teargassed.

During the past week, 100 Panola County Negroes were registered. The Justice Department was successful in initiating a "freeze" suit in Panola, demanding that registration standards for whites and Negroes be the same.

OFFICE SHOT AT

GREENWOOD, MISS - Shots were fired into the SNCC office Aug. 1 and a 93-pound summer volunteer was arrested for assault with a deadly weapon.

Carol Kornfield, 21, of Bayside, N.Y., was held under $1,000 bail in the Leflore County Jail.

She allegedly threw a brick through the window of a store owned by Greenwood Policeman "Slim" Henderson. Henderson pulled a pregnant woman along a Greenwood street during a Freedom Day two weeks ago. (See July 22 STUDENT VOICE).

Three other local Negroes were also jailed Aug. 2, and a local volunteer worker, John Handy, was beaten in the jail Aug. 1.

Handy, who was charged with "disorderly conduct," said in a sworn statement Greenwood policemen beat and kicked him and tore his three-inch beard out with their hands.

"They threw me up against the concrete wall," Handy said. "I was wearing a rather long goatee. They plucked it out with their hands."

SNCC workers report Greenwood is "very tense." Cars drive by the office during the night, and policemen drive through the Negro neighborhoods "making arrests for little or no reason."

VOLUNTEERS BEATEN

CARTHAGE, MISS. - A summer volunteer and a Iowa minister were beaten in a doctor's office near here July 31.

John Polacheck, the volunteer, and Rev. Edward K. Heininger, from Des Moines, Iowa, reported they were attacked in the office of a white doctor in Madden, 12 miles from here.

Rev. Heininger said the doctor asked him if he was "staying with those Negroes in Harmony" where a community center is being built by local Negroes.

While they were speaking, Heininger said, "I was suddenly hit from behind; at the same time they were hitting me with their fists and the doctor was pushing me from the front into the people who were hitting me."

Between five and 10 men did the beating, he said.

Both Heininger and Polacheck were arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. They were released on $100 bond.

NOTE TO OUR READERS

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Atlanta, Georgia 30314

MRS. FANNIE LOU HAMER

MISS. DEMOCRATS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

weekend in Greenville.

The party received additional support from Massachusetts Democrats, who are already on record - with Democratic groups from eight other states - against the seating of the regular Democrats. At least six members of the delegation from Massachusetts have publicly stated their support for the seating of MFDP.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville, who opposed Representative Jamie Whitten of the 2nd District, is touring Northern states seeking support for the party.

The party has established an office in Washington, at 1353 U Street, N.W.

ACTION TRUCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

by Wilkins after recent riots triggered in Harlem by the shooting of a 13-year-old Negro.

A survey of local civil rights groups across the country indicated few would follow the proposed ban.

In Pine Bluff, Ark., J. Albert Bagsby, president of the Pine Bluff Movement, said his followers would be "guided by the local situation rather than decisions reached on the national level."

Pittsburgh NAACP leaders said they would demonstrate if the local scene required protests.

Stanley Branche, head of the Freedom Now Committee in Chester, Pa., said demonstrations would be continued. Branche said protests were "the only way we got as far as we have."

Two New York leaders, the Rev. Milton Galamison and Jesse Gray, said Harlem protests would go on. Their sentiments were echoed by Bronx CORE leader Herbert Callender, who said "as long as unjust conditions exist we will demonstrate."

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OVER 800 MEET AT MFDP CONVENTION

JACKSON, MISS. - More than 800 delegates of the Freedom Democratic Party from over 40 counties met here to choose 68 delegates and alternates to attend the National Democratic Convention.

The delegates heard Joe Rauh of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) predict that their challenge of the regular all-white Mississippi delegation had "a very good chance."

The Rev. Ed King and Mrs. Victoria Gray were confirmed by the convention as FDP committeeman and committeewoman. Among those chosen to go to Atlantic City were Charles McLaurin, Ruleville; Dr. A.D. Beittel, president of Tougaloo College; Jackson minister and businessman Rev. R. L. T. Smith; E.W. Steptoe of Amite County; Hartman Turnbow of Holmes County; and Dewey Greene, Sr., from Greenwood.

State NAACP head Dr. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, 5th Congressional District director Lawrence Guyot, and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, candidate for Congress were chosen presidental electors.

Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, white Pulitzer Prize winning newspaper-woman, was nominated but refused to accept.

The interracial delegation will carry its challenge to Atlantic City Aug. 24.

The Washington FDP office has urged friends and supporters to write or wire former Pennsylvania Governor David Lawrence, newly named chairman of the Credentials Committee of the National Democratic Convention, urging him to seat the MFDP. Lawrence's address is 216 Executive Office, the White House, Washington, D.C.

Organized to give Negro Mississippians an experience in political democracy and to establish a channel through which Negro and white citizens can support the principles of the National Democratic Party, the MFDP now reaches into every corner of the state.

It was officially established in Jackson on April 26, when 300 delegates elected a temporary state executive committee.

The party's platforms support anti-poverty programs; medicare; aid to education; rural development; urban renewal and the guarantee of constitutional rights to all. Four MFDP candidates are running this year - Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville, opposing Rep. Jamie Whitten;

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

THE STUDENT VOICE

VOL. 5 NO. 20 STUDENT VOICE, INC. 6 Raymond Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30314 AUGUST 12, 1964

Judge Dismisses Protection Suit

HATTIESBURG, MISS. - U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize dismissed a sweeping attack on organized white supremacy groups in Mississippi July 30.

Mize said the suit was "one of the worst scatterguns I've ever heard of."

The suit asked Mize to name U.S. Commissioners in each of the state's 82 counties, to protect civil and voting rights workers. It also asked that the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens Councils, and the Americans for

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

BOMBINGS AND JAILINGS HIT HELENA, ARKANSAS

HELENA, ARK. - The home where SNCC workers live here was firebombed Saturday night, Aug. 1 and local Negro businessmen have formed the Helena and West Helena Good Will Movement to seek improved Negro employment here.

The firebombing came after two fire trucks led 50 cars of whites through the Negro neighborhood, and two white men tried to throw a bottle filled with inflammable liquid through an open window.

No damage was done to the house.

Shortly after the formation of the Helena Good Will Committee the home of a local Negro was fired upon six times.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

THREE MURDERED WORKERS FOUND

PHILADELPHIA, MISS. - A tip from a paid informer revealed the hiding place where the beaten and shot bodies of three civil rights workers missing since June 21 were found.

Their badly decomposed bodies were located 20 feet under an earth dam on a farm located six miles south of Philadelphia between highways 21 and 488.

FBI sources said a tipster was paid as high as $25,000 for information leading to the discovery of the bodies. Early reports said Chaney, the 21-year-old Negro youth from Meridian, had been beaten to death and the others, 24-year-old Mickey Schwerner and 20-year-old Andrew Goodman, both of New York and both white, had been shot but later reports said all were beaten and shot.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis demanded immediate Federal intervention in Mississippi to "protect the lives and welfare of voter registration workers and citizens."

"Now we know without a doubt that Mickey Schwerner, James Chaney and Andrew Goodman - three brave and courageous Freedom Fighters - have been murdered by sick men who are victims of a vicious and evil system," Lewis said, "American is burning its own cross on the graves of its children because it has not taken the responsibil-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

NESHOBA COUNTY DEPUTY SHERIFF CECIL PRICE, at right, helps unload one of the bodies of three civil rights workers in Jackson. Price was the last person known to have seen the three alive, after he arrested them on a speeding charge June 21 in Philadelphia.

MISSISSIPPI HARASSMENT

GRANADA, July 23, - SNCC worker Willie Blue was arrested for speeding enroute to Greenwood from the Memphis airport.

CANTON, July 23, - Civil rights worker Joe Lee Wells was struck by a cane by a white man while canvassing the community.

DURANT, July 23, - Summer volunteer Steve Bingham was approached by two whites who asked him what it would take to get him out of town. After 10 minutes one of the whites started to hit him. After several punches the men left.

MOSS POINT, July 23, - Roger Barnhill, summer volunteer, was arrested for reckless driving. He was traveling in an integrated car.

INDIANOLA, July 23, - A Negro policeman drew a pistol on Rabbi Levine of Temple Emmanuel, Rochester, N. Y. The policeman entered a voter registration rally, when asked to leave he drew a pistol, pointed it at the clergyman and shouted "I'll kill someone." He left but later returned with 12-15 sheriff and police deputies in riot garb.

McCOMB, July 23, - The Rose Hill Church in Amite County was burned. It is no more than five miles from the two churches burned in Pike County.

MAYERSVILLE, July 24, - The employer of three local Negroes has threatened to burn the Moon Lake Baptist Church if there were any more civil rights meetings there.

DREW, July 24, - Rabbi Allen Levine and Jeff Thatcher, summer volunteer, were forcibly ejected from the office of the Drew city attorney. They had gone to attend a meeting with parents of recently detained children. The children, 23 of them were arrested when the police got the owners of the property on which they were having a rally, to ask them to leave.

HOLLY SPRINGS, July 24, - Elwood Berry, summer volunteer from Dayton, Ohio, was arrested and charged with profanity in the presence of more than two people.

CLARKSDALE, July 25, - A beer bottle was thrown through the front window of the Freedom House.

GREENWOOD, July 25, - Eli Zaretsky, summer volunteer, had his clipboard snatched and thrown to the ground. Later, another volunteer, Adam Klein was jumped from behind and hit twice by a white man.

BATESVILLE, July 26, - A house with SNCC worker Claude Weaver and summer volunteers Kathy Amatnick and Tim Morrison in it was tear gassed.

GREENWOOD, July 27, - A white mob almost attacked two local Negroes after they integrated the Leflore Theater. The two left the scene in two SNCC cars. They went to the hospital after a coke bottle was thrown through the rear window of one car. They were forced to stay at the hospital because of a crowd of whites that had gathered outside.

ITTA BENA, July 27, - The Freedom Center was damaged, with the porch supports and windows broken. The front door was torn off and the inside pillaged.

BRANDON, July 31, - The Pleasant Grove Baptist Missionary Church was burned to the ground.

DREW, July 31, - Volunteers Fred Miller and Eddie Williams were arested for distributing leaflets on public property without a permit.

The charred remains of the car of the three murdered workers in Neshoba County.

GREENWOOD, July 31, - Workers Silas McGee and John Paul were arrested for driving a car with a temporary license. Monroe Sharp who was in the car was arrested for resisting arrest.

BATESVILLE, Aug. 1 - Three shots were fired past the home of Robert Miles, where two summer volunteers are living.

***

GREENWOOD, Aug. 1 - John Handy was beaten in the Leflore County Jail.

***

CARTHAGE, Aug. 1 - A Des Moines, Iowa minister and a summer volunteer were beaten in a doctor's office near here.

***

GREENWOOD, Aug. 1 - Two county policemen, came into the SNCC office to arrest Carol Kornfield, a 93-pound worker, for assault with a deadly weapon.

***

McCOMB, Aug. 1 - A car full of whites followed a SNCC car.

***

BATESVILLE, Aug. 2 - SNCC worker Claude Weaver and a summer volunteer were arrested on the steps of the Panola County Courthouse.

***

JACKSON, Aug. 3 - Folk singer Pete Seeger arrive in Mississippi for a tour of the state today. Six freedom schools have opened in Jackson.

***

GREENWOOD, Aug. 3 - A 20-year-old summer volunteer was arrested and charged with assault.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 3 - SNCC worker Donald White and a summer volunteer were arrested on traffic charges.

***

MOSS POINT, Aug. 4 - Forty-five local people and civil rights workers were jailed during an outdoor voter registration rally.

***

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4 - Twelve workers were arrested for littering while passing out leaflets urging Negroes to register to vote.

POLICE JAILED 62 WHITE AND NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS and local people during a registration rally in Pascagoula, Miss. Aug. 4.

SUIT DISMISSED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

the Preservation of the White Race, be restrained from violating Negroes' rights.

The suit was filed by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). One plaintiff was Mrs. Rita Schwerner, wife of Mickey Schwerner, COFO worker missing since June 21.

Attorneys said the dismissal would be appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Schwerner, COFO, SNCC Mississippi director Robert Moses and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer and others filed the suit under an 1866 law.

The suit charged Mississippi whites have "for many years" used "illegal force, violence and terroristic acts" to intimidate Negroes.

NEGRO VOTERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

mated 1,350,000 Negro voters when VEP began in the spring of 1962, an increase of more than half a million.

The report shows that VEP-sponsored programs since then resulted in the registration of 551,328 people as of April 1, of whom all but 50,000 (in Texas) were Negro.

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DIXIE NEGRO VOTERS NOW NEAR 2,000,000

ATLANTA, -GA.- Negro voter registration in the eleven southern states totaled 1, 937, 982 as of April 1, according to the latest state-by-state tabulation by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

The VEP is a non-partisan program engaged in research on causes of low voter registration in the 11 Southern states, methods and techniques for increasing it, and development of education programs along these lines.

Under its sponsorship, voter registration activities have been carried on in the 11 states by independent local organizations and five major Negro organizations -- the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Congress of Racial Equality, National Urban League, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The state-by state tabulation shows a range of Negro registration as of April 1 from 28,500 in Mississippi, where harassment has been heavy, to 375. 000 in Texas.

The April 1 total of 1,937,982 Negro voters is 38. 6% of eligible Negro voters in the 11 states. This means that a majority of them -- an estimated 3,078,118 -- were still not registered.

White registration in the 11 states, meanwhile, was estimated at 13,600,000 as of April 1, making the Negro-white ratio of voters almost one to six. About one-fourth of the South's voting age population is Negro.

The 1,937,982 total Negro registration compares with an esti-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

HARMONY BUILDS CENTER

HARMONY, MISS. - The staff of the Mississippi Summer Project has joined with local Negro farmers to build a community center.

The independent farmers are building the center on a piece of land donated by one of them. The men are donating the labor while the women are providing food for the workers. After the shell is erected the local teenagers will paint and decorate the inside.

Harmony residents decided to build the structure after the local school board refused permission to have the Freedom Schools in an abandoned school building.

The 30 by 60 foot building, estimated to cost about $1500 will house a community library, snack bar, office space and recreation area. The Harmony Community Center will be open to all residents and under the supervision of the elected trustees.

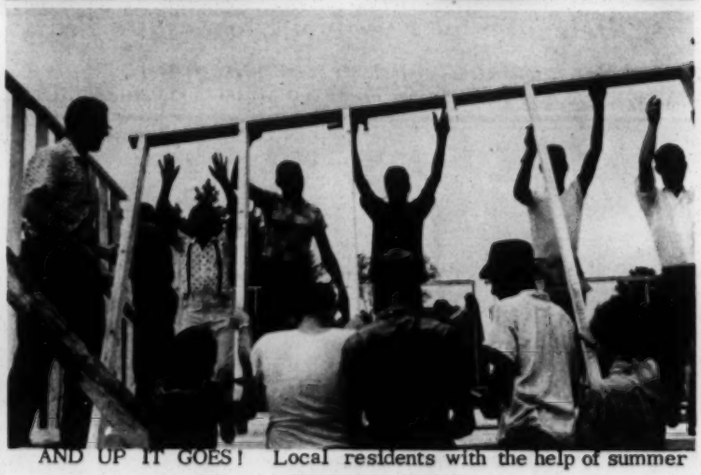
When the summer volunteers arrived here, June 30, they had expected to use the community's empty school building. The building was originally built by local Negroes before Mississippi established public education. In the 1930's the school received funds from the Rosenwald Foundation. When the school was incorporated as a public school Negroes continued on the board of trustees. The state incorporated the school in 1953 under the county school board and the Negroes were ousted. In 1956 the building was closed.

In a short-lived legal dispute Harmony Negroes tried to prove that they had the right to the building since they built it and donated the land. The Leake County School Board won out since the state law gives them for public schools.

The new building will contain a library of over 5,000 books. Workers there, still need other equipment and supplies.

clear title to the lands intended

Harmony is in the 4th Congressional District near Carthage. Twenty workers were stationed there this summer. The 4th is the focal point of operations for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Mississippi.



AND UP IT GOES! Local residents with the help of summer volunteers build their own Community Center.

CONVENTION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

the Rev. John Cameron of Hattiesburg, opposing Rep. William Colmer; Mrs. Victoria Gray of Hattiesburg, opposing Sen. John Stennis, and Mr. James Houston of Vicksburg, opposing Rep. John Bell Williams.

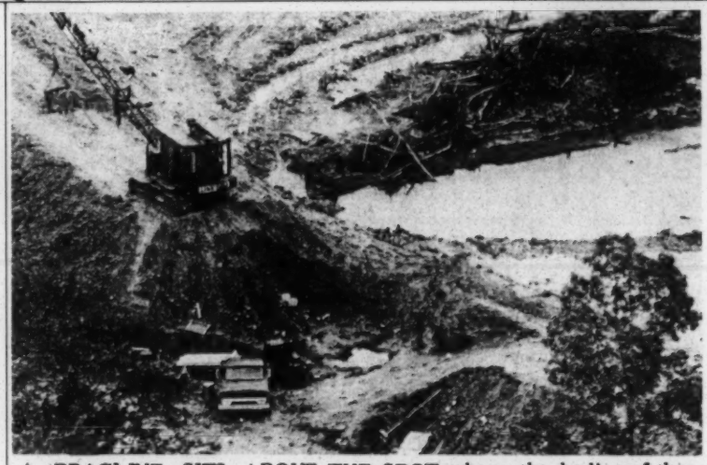
The challenge at Atlantic City has its roots deep in Mississippi. The party organization was the first step; the second, trying to become a part of Mississippi's all-white Democratic Party at the precinct and county level.

In eight precincts in six different counties Negroes who attended precinct meetings organized by the regular party discovered the meetings were never held. The FDP delegation then held their own precinct meetings, and elected their own delegates to the county conventions.

In three precincts, in six different counties, Negroes found all-white precinct meetings but were excluded. In Hattiesburg, Negroes were told they could not participate without poll tax receipts, despite the recent Constitutional amendment outlawing such provisions.

In 10 precincts in five different counties Negroes were allowed to attend meetings but were restricted in some way from full participation. In several meetings Negroes were not allowed to introduce resolutions calling for loyalty to the national party; in others, they were not allowed to bring their resolutions to a vote.

In six precincts, primarily in Greenville, Negroes were allowed to particpate fully in the meetings. In most cases, however, they were excluded until after white participants drummed up additional whites to attend. In all but one precinct, the resolution on party loyalty was defeated.



A DRAGLINE SITS ABOVE THE SPOT where the bodies of three civil rights workers, missing since June 21, were discovered. The bodies were found in "an automobile sized hole" to the rear of the pick-up truck in the lower center of the photo.

On June 23, 1964 Negroes tried to take part in the second level of Democratic Party meetings, the county conventions. Most of those trying to attend had been elected delegates to the county level by all-Negro precinct meetings. One was a delegate from a multi-racial meeting in Jackson.

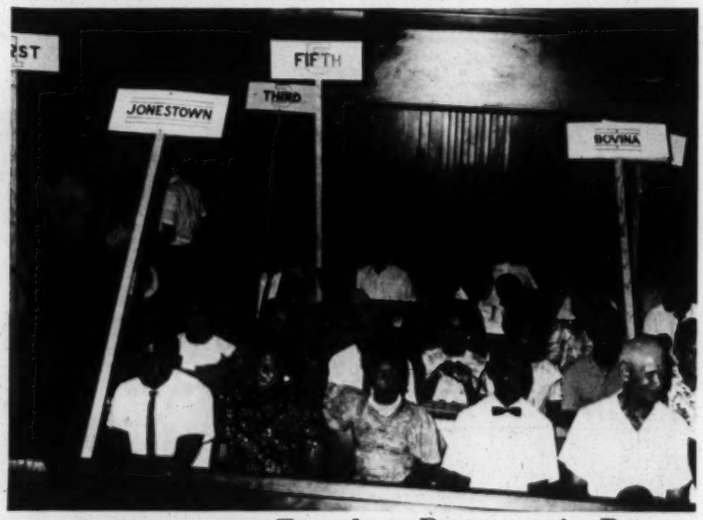
In Canton, Negroes could not find the meeting as it was not held in the legally designated place.

In Greenwood, Negroes were denied the right to attend the county convention.

In Meridian, Negroes were allowed to attend the county convention, but were not allowed full participation. The meeting refused to consider the party loyalty resolution.

In Ruleville and Greenville, Negroes were not allowed to attend the convention as delegates but did attend as "observers."

In Jackson, a Negro delegate was seated in the back of the room, but was allowed to participate.



Delegates at Freedom Democratic Party district convention, one of several held.

MURDERED WORKERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ity for enforcing the democratic way of life," he continued.

SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman, speaking from Hattiesburg when the bodies were found, had just told a group of summer workers the missing trio's disappearance was the "first interracial lynching in the history of Mississippi."

"I reminded them," Forman said "we could not afford to let the nation forget the terrible price that all of us, Mississippians included, must pay in order to change the patterns of segregation in this state."

"We feel there will be increased violence against local Negroes once the summer is over," Forman said. "We therefore call upon President Johnson not to forsake in the heat of the election his responsibility to the disenfranchised Negroes in Mississippi."

Memorial services for the three dead youths were scheduled for Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Boston, Princeton, Schnectady, Cincinnati, Madison, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Carbondale, Columbus, Iowa City, and on the West Coast.

HELENA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

A week later, three SNCC workers - Arkansas Project director Bill Hansen, Larry Siegel, Joe Wright - were jailed in West Helena.

The three were arrested without warrants when officers came to the house where they live.

Officials at the Phillips County Jail refused to say why the three were arrested.

Eighteen-year-old Bob Blockham, a Negro worker from Birmingham, was jailed here the day before for vagrancy.

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THE STUDENT VOICE

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AUG 24 1964

THE THREE MOTHERS OF THE THREE SLAIN RIGHTS WORKERS leave service for Andrew Goodman. Mrs. Chaney, Mrs. Goodman and Mrs. Schwerner (l ro r) leave the Ethical Society auditorium after services for the slain worker.

NATION MOURNS SLAIN WORKERS

PHILADELPHIA, MISS. - Neshoba County Sheriff Lawrence Rainey refused to speak to FBI agents investigating the death of three civil rights workers.

Approached by two agents, Rainey asked if they had a warrant. When they replied "no," Rainey told the agents, "Come and see me when you got one and I'll be glad to talk to you."

Meanwhile, services were held for the three slain workers.

Memorial services were held in Meridian, Miss. for James Chaney and in New York City for Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

Concurrent memorial services have been held throughout the country to commemorate the workers' deaths.

In Mississippi, the FBI was reported to be keeping several persons under surveillance while it searched for a weapon to match the bullets taken from the bodies.

Dr. David Spain, a New York physician, who examined the body of Chaney, reported that he found evidence of a severe beating, probably with a blunt instrument.

Pathologists in Jackson found five bullets, three in Chaney, one each in Goodman and Schwerner.

OMNIBUS RIGHTS SUIT FILED AGAINST MISS.

JACKSON, MISS. - A suit asking that 16 laws which hinder civil rights activities be struck down has been filed by Mississippi rights leaders.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court here, contends that the laws abridge freedom of speech, press, right to assemble peacefully, petition for redress of grievances and have deprived Negroes of "life, liberty, and property without due process of law."

It was brought by SNCC Mississippi Project director Robert Moses, Aaron Henry, Dave Dennis and Hunter Morey.

They contend that the people they represent "have been and will continue to be arrested, incarcerated, tried and convicted without due process of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

DEMO CONVENTION FACES SHOWDOWN

MORE THAN 800 DELEGATES OF the Freedom Democratic Party from over 40 counties met in Jackson to choose 68 delegates and alternates to the National Democratic Convention.

BOYCOTT THREATENED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. - "A proven lawless element is attempting to blackmail the President into preventing the seating of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (FDP) delegation," an FDP spokesman said.

The spokesman was referring to a meeting of the governors of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida in New Orleans. They announced that if the Freedom delegation is seated their states would boycott the convention.

"It is horrible to think that the President would submit to political blackmail, especially by men who have defied the Federal government and one who is under indictment for criminal contempt," the spokesman continued.

STATE BANS FDP

Meanwhile Mississippi State Chancery Judge Stokes Robertson, Jr. issued an injunction banning the operation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

The suit, filed by State Attorney General J. T. Patterson, banned the FDP from acting as representatives of a "pretended political party" in Mississippi.

Patterson's suit charged that last week's state convention of the Freedom Democrats was designed to "intimidate and embarrass the lawfully existing Democratic Party and to create confusion in the minds of the electorate and bitterness, hatred and discord among the citizens."

Named as defendants were Aaron Henry, Rev. R.T. Smith, Mrs. Victoria Gray, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Lawrence Guyot, Leslie McLemore, Miss Peggy Connor, Rev. Ed King and Dr. A. D. Biettel.

Robertson's injunction barred the Freedom Party from using the name "Democratic."

FDP CONVENTION HELD

Over 800 delegates attended the state convention of the Freedom Democratic party in Jackson Aug. 6. The participants elected 68 delegates and alternates to the national convention in Atlantic City. Aaron Henry heads the delegation while Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer is vice-chairman. Rev. Ed King and Mrs. Victoria Gray were elected National Committeeman and Committeewoman. Lawrence Guyot will head the state executive committee.

The first four mentioned have been unsuccessful candidates in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

MISSISSIPPI HARASSMENT

MOSS POINT, Aug. 5 - Forty-five local people and civil rights workers were arrested at a voter registration meeting on the front lawn of the SNCC office.

****

INDIANOLA, Aug. 6, - Summer volunteer Chris Hexter was arrested for obstructing traffic.

****

TOUGALOO, Aug. 6 - SNCC worker Ivanhoe Donaldson was arrested for having an improper driver's license, even though the worker was not driving but standing on the sidewalk at the time.

****

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY, Aug. 7 - Local whites surrounded the homes of the five Negroes who attempted to register to vote yesterday. The whites were armed.

****

GREENWOOD, Aug. 7 - Worker John Handy was arrested and charged with inciting to riot while with his youth group at a local grocery store.

****

MILESTON, Aug. 10-A bomb exploded about 40 feet from the Freedom Center.

****

ANGUILLA, SHARKEY COUNTY, Aug. 11 - Lou Grant and Bob Wright, volunteers, were arrested while passing out voter registration leaflets.

****

DREW, Aug. 12 - Joseph Smith summer volunteer, was arrested on charges of "conduct tending to incite a breach of the peace."

****

HOLLY SPRINGS, Aug. 14 - Volunteers Frank Ciecierka and David Kindall were arrested while escorting people to the courthouse.

****

HATTIESBURG, Aug. 14 - Sandra Addicks, a Freedom School teacher, was arrested for vagrancy. She had taken a group of her pupils to the local library and was told it was closed. The group then went to Kress.' She and the girls sat down at the lunch counter but were refused service. As she was leaving she was arrested for vagrancy.

****

JASPER COUNTY, Aug. 14 - Three civil rights workers were shot at as they drove along Highway 11. The windshield was cracked.

****

GREENWOOD, Aug. 15 - A shot glanced off the windshield of a car parked in front of the SNCC national office.

****

McCOMB, Aug. 15 - A bomb blasted out all the windows, damaged the wall and roof of a Negro supermarket. Later, two workers were arrested at the site of the bombing.

****

NATCHEZ, Aug. 15 - A bomb and fire have completely destroyed a tavern which is directly next door to a house where four SNCC workers live.

****

JACKSON, Aug. 15 - Summer volunteer Steve Smith and four local people were shot at as they drove through Jackson. Eight to 10 shots were fired at the workers by two whites in a car. No one was hurt.

****

GREENWOOD, Aug. 15 - Worker Silas McGee was shot and wounded while sitting outside a local cafe. Two whites drive up to the parked car McGee was sitting in and shot him in the left cheek.

****

JACKSON, Aug. 15 - Phil Hocker, summer worker, was badly beaten on the head with a baseball bat.

****

JACKSON, Aug. 15 - A cross was burned about three blocks from the COFO office here.

WE SHALL OVERCOME is sung by the audience and performer at a benefit for the Mississippi Project in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

THREE OF THE FIVE BREWER brothers leave the courthouse in Tallahatchie County, Miss. after being the first Negroes to attempt to register to vote in that area since Reconstruction.

NOTE TO OUR READERS

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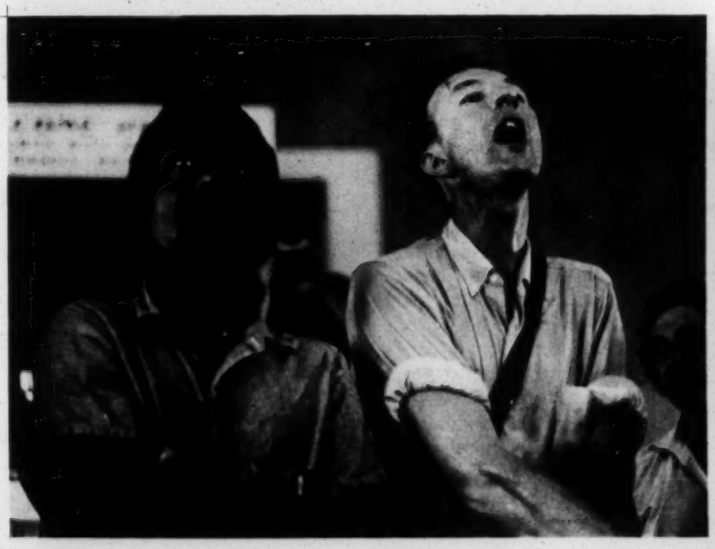
THE WEEK IN PICTURES

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, head of the Negro American Labor Council, addresses a Meridian Freedom School convention.

RESTAURANT OWNER LESTER MADDOX refuses to allow Negroes into his business. Maddox was under Federal court order to desegregate.



NOTED FOLKSINGER PETE SEEGER (right) joins in singing "We Shall Overcome" at a rally in Hattiesburg along with Roger Johnson (left).

JOHN O'NEAL (kneeling foreground) and Gil Moses (standing) enact scene from 'In White America', one of the plays in the repertory of the Free Southern Theater, which is currently touring the state of Mississippi.

NOW AVAILABLE

ATLANTA, GA. - A 15-minute taped radio program concerning Mississippi is available to stations, free of charge.

The program contains taped interviews, letters from volunteers and reports from SNCC in Mississippi.

The program is being prepared by the Los Angeles Friends of SNCC. Those interested should contact Joseph Maizlish, 760 Holby Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., 90024.

ATLANTA, GA. - An 18 - page booklet on "The General Condition of the Mississippi Negro" is available from the Atlanta SNCC office.

The booklet details facts about Mississippi, and outlines the economic and educational status of Negroes in the state.

Available from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, Box 3127, in Jackson, is a 26-page booklet on the MFDP, its background and future, as well as a history of all-white Democratic politics in the state.

NEWS ROUNDUP

GREENWOOD, MISS. - A rights worker was shot and seriously wounded while sitting in a car outside a cafe.

Silas McGee, Greenwood, was shot in the cheekbone by two whites. The whites came up to the car in which McGee was sitting stopped and shot.

McGee was carrying on a "one man" effort to integrate the local movie theaters. Four weeks before McGee was injured by flying glass after a white threw a bottle through the back window of a car McGee was in. At the time he was leaving a formerly segregated theater.

AMERICUS, GA. - SNCC worker Willie Ricks was arrested on charges of violating the local picketing ordinance.

Fifty to 60 people picketed at different sites throughout the community.

Picketing has centered around Hancock's Grocery in the Negro community. It was reported that Hancock has been standing in front of the store with a shot gun threatening anyone who picketed in front of the door.

Ricks had been beaten at Hancock's Grocery a week before his current arrest.

ALBANY, GA. - A mass meeting turned into a riot here. The meeting concerned the shooting in the back of a local Negro.

The Negro, Wilbert Jones, was shot-gunned in the back by a local policeman. It was reported that Jones was stopped at a local dump by police who had been called by the superintendent, because someone had been shooting at bottles.

It was reported that when one of the policemen grabbed his shoulder, Jones panicked and ran. A policeman went to the squad car, got his rifle, and shot Jones in the back.

Ella Baker keynoting the FDP convention.

CONVENTION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Mississippi elections. Henry and King ran for Governor and Lt. Governor last November. Mrs. Hamer ran for Congress in the Second Congressional District and Mrs. Gray for Senate last June.

Joseph Rauh, Washington D.C. attorney for the United Auto Workers, a delegate and member of the credentials committee and attorney for the FDP, said that all means would be used to take the fight to the floor of the convention if the Credentials Committee does not recognize them. He explained that just 11 members of the 108 member Credentials Committee and then just eight of the 50 states could force a roll call vote on which delegation should be seated.

10 DELEGATIONS BACK FDP

The FDP has the support of nine state delegations plus the District of Columbia. Six of the delegations -- Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon and Wisconsin -- have mandates from state conventions to support the Freedom group. Three others -- California, New York and Washington, plus the District of Columbia -- have their mandate from their state executive committees.

The Credentials Committee will hold their first meeting Saturday. At this time the Freedom Delegation and the regular party will both be given one hour to present their case.

The Freedom Democratic Party is basing its brief on three major points: (1) the regular party has consistently and systematically disenfranchised and denied the right to vote to a large portion of the population, (2) The regular party has been disloyal to the national party, (3) the FDP is loyal to the principles and platform of the national party and will support the candidate of the national party.

Monday will mark the official opening of the convention. FDP leaders expect the Credentials Committee to make their report on Tuesday.

RIGHTS SUIT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

law and subject to cruel and inhuman treatment."

Named as defendants were Gov. Paul Johnson, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson, Public Safety Commissioner T.B. Birdsong and other unnamed officials.

The suit attacked laws which:

Restrict movement of citizens and establish curfews.

Limit lashes applied to a convict.

Permit counties and cities to send overflow prisoners to the state penitentiary.

Regulate picketing.

Outline acts that constitute breach of the peace.

Require that jurors be voters.

Permit some charges that involve juveniles to be handled in regular courts.

Close courthouses on Saturdays.

Increase penalties that cities can impose from $100 and 30 days to $300 and 90 days.

Allow cities to create mutual aid pacts in emergencies.

Allow poll tax receipts without tax payments for persons who wish to vote under the new anti-poll tax amendment.

Allow publication of the names of juvenile offenders in second offense and permit colleges to consider juvenile court records in considering applications.

Eliminate a provision that state college accreditation be based on accreditation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Most of these laws were passed in the last session of the legislature for the expressed purpose of hampering the Summer Project.

In the Aug. 5 STUDENT VOICE article, "Freedom Schools Mississippi," it was erroneously stated that Mrs. Carolyn Reese was administrator of the Hattiesburg Freedom Schoos. The Freedom Schools in Hattiesburg are jointly administered and coordinated by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reese.

Mr. Wiley Branton, V.E.P.
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Succ

URGENT ACTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Charles McDew, Chairman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

TO: All friends of justice

Clyde Kennard is in jail today in Parchman Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi for alleged theft of $25 worth of chicken feed. He has been in prison for almost two years; he has five to go. His 'crime' was never really theft, but his attempts to enter all-white Mississippi Southern University in 1958 and 1959. (See enclosed fact sheet.)

This case demands action from all Americans devoted to justice.

We ask you to help.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Write letters to President John F. Kennedy, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, your local congressmen and senators, asking that the Justice Department enter Clyde Kennard's case with an amicus curae brief. There is clear evidence that Kennard's rights have been violated under the 14th Amendment.

2. Write letters about Kennard to your local or campus newspaper explaining the case.

3. Begin a telegram campaign to the White House in behalf of Kennard.

4. Write to Kennard himself, at Parchman State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi. Send your letters registered so that they will be delivered.

5. Picket your local Federal building asking for federal intervention in this case.

6. Picket any local Mississippi State office or Chamber of Commerce.

PETITION

Circulate petitions in your city or on your campus to the President and Attorney General, asking that the Federal Government enter in behalf of Clyde Kennard. Individual petitions are very effective, but should you want a sample, see enclosed; if you want to use it as is, duplicate as many copies as necessary. SEND COMPLETED PETITIONS OF ANY SORT TO THIS OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS NECESSARY

Clyde Kennard has been in prison in Mississippi for almost two years.

That is two years too long.

We ask you to do everything in your power to see that Kennard is released immediately.

FACT SHEET ON CLYDE KENNARD'S IMPRISONMENT IN MISSISSIPPI

Clyde Kennard, a young Negro who finished three years at the University of Chicago, applied to Mississippi Southern University. As a result, he is now serving a 7-year prison term for alleged theft at Parchman State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi.

After successfully completing three years at the University of Chicago, Clyde Kennard had to return home to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, to support his mother and disabled step-father on their small farm.

In 1958, Kennard applied for admission to Mississippi Southern University. He was then called to a meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, with Governor J. P. Coleman and Dr. W. D. McCain, President of MSU. He was told that if he withdrew his application, the State would pay his expenses at any college in America which would accept him. Kennard refused this offer, but agreed -- at the Governor's request -- to withhold his application until after the approaching elections.

In the Fall of 1959, Kennard reapplied to MSU. During an interview with President McCain (at which Mr. Zack J. Van Landingham, chief investigator of the State Sovereignty Commission was present) he was rejected because of undisclosed "deficiencies and irregularities" in his application. As he returned to his car after the interview, Kennard was arrested and charged with reckless driving. The charge of illegal possession of liquor was added at the police station after police allegedly found several pints of whiskey in his car. Says a cousin, "It's obvious those men planted that whiskey in Clyde's car... He neither drinks nor smokes." The verdict was guilty, the fine, $600.00. An appeal was denied.

In 1960, Kennard was charged with receiving 5 bags of stolen chicken feed (valued at $5 each) and with being an accessory to their theft. The illiterate teen-ager charged with the actual theft claimed, as State's witness, that Kennard had initiated and planned the burglary. However, the witness' further testimony showed that Kennard did not in fact have the necessary knowledge of the warehouse and of the watchman's schedule to have done so.

The State's witness, Johnny Lee Roberts, was sentenced to five years on probation and is not in prison.

Clyde Kennard was sentenced to seven years in Parchman Penitentiary.

The verdict reached by an all-white jury (Negroes in Forrest County are systematically excluded from registering to vote, and thus from the jury rolls) took ten minutes.

Kennard has served approximately two years of his sentence. During part of this time he was seriously ill and was moved to a hospital in Jackson where he received numerous blood transfusions. The State has announced that the time spent in the hospital will not be credited to his sentence.

In 1959, Governor Coleman stated: "If Clude did reapply, there'd be no way of holding him out, because his record was sufficient. There'd be no alternative but to close (the school)." Today, there is an alternative, for state law prohibits the admission into a state school of anyone convicted of a felony.

P E T I T I O N

TO: JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Attorney General of the United States of America

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, petition you for relief of Clyde Kennard, imprisoned for almost two years in Parchman Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi, on a charge of alleged theft of $25 worth of chicken feed. Mr. Kennard had applied to Mississippi Southern University in 1958 and 1959. In 1959, as he was leaving his interview with MSU officials, he was arrested for reckless driving. At the police station, officials said Mr. Kennard had several pints of illegal whiskey in his car. Mr. Kennard was fined $600 -- with no appeal of the case. In 1960, five sacks of chicken feed were stolen from the Forrest County Cooperative Warehouse. Johnny Lee Roberts, a 19-year old illiterate, confessed to the crime as State's witness, but said that Mr. Kennard had instigated the theft. Roberts' own testimony revealed that Mr. Kennard did not have the necessary knowledge of the warehouse and of the watchman's schedule to have planned the burglary. An all-white jury (Negroes are systematically excluded from registering to vote in Forrest County, and are therefore excluded from jury rolls) deliberated ten minutes before finding Mr. Kennard guilty and sentencing him to seven years' imprisonment.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, ask you to intervene in this case on behalf of Clyde Kennard and on behalf of justice. It is clear that the civil rights of Mr. Kennard, a Negro, have been violated under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, aware of the position of the Federal Government in the case of James Meredith, ask you to file an amicus curae brief in half of Clyde Kennard and to release this man from bondage.

Clyde Kennard's only "crime" is that he wanted, like James Meredith, to attend the school of his choice in the State of Mississippi.

1. _____
(Name) (Address)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
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6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

STUDENTS face MISSISSIPPI VIOLENCE for YOU!

file

These high school students in McComb, Mississippi, are marching to the McComb Courthouse to protest the dismissal of a 15-year-old fellow student, Brenda Travis, who had requested service at the local Greyhound Bus Station lunch counter as an interstate traveler. 113 students were arrested the day this picture was taken, and nineteen (19) face trial on October 30. On Monday, October 16, 103 high school students were expelled from their school because they refused to cooperate with injustice and sign statements incriminating themselves.

SNCC student leaders who went to McComb to help local Negroes register to vote have been beaten, jailed, and threatened with death. Three SNCC staff members are currently conducting classes for the expelled students.

SNCC's program in McComb is only part of the expanded program of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, an independent, Southwide organization, representing student protest groups. These young people have taken time out from school and careers because they will not compromise with principle. They know that no American can be truly free until all Americans are free—even in Mississippi.

These courageous young men and women are willing to face Mississippi violence for *you*. What will you do for them? Your contribution will help bring justice and democracy to Mississippi. Please let them know you care!

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ella Baker
Harry Belafonte
Constance Curry
Charles McDew, *Chairman*
Charles Jones, *Director, Voter Registration*
Robert Moses, *Asst. Director, Voter Registration*
Diane Nash, *Director, Direct Action*
James Bevel, *Asst. Director, Direct Action*
James Forman, *Executive Director*

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO: ⇨ The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
197½ Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia - Telephone 688-0331

4- Snoc news releases

FACTS

. . . McComb, Mississippi

THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE opened Voter Registration Schools on August 7, 1961, in McComb, Mississippi and surrounding counties. Since that time, SNCC representatives have been subjected to police brutality, harrassment and intimidation as they struggle to help Negro Mississippians register to vote.

On Tuesday, August 15, Robert Moses—SNCC Field Representative—was arrested as he accompanied three people to the registrar's office in Liberty, Amite County seat.

On Tuesday, August 29, Moses was attacked in the street by Billy Jack Caston. Moses was accompanying two more people to the Registrar's office. Caston is the son of a Mississippi police officer.

On Tuesday, September 5, Travis Britt—SNCC Field Representative—suffered 18 blows from a white attacker as he accompanied four people to the Registrar's office in Liberty.

On Thursday, September 7, John Hardy—SNCC Field Representative—accompanied two people to Tylertown, Mississippi to register. He was struck on the head with a pistol by the REGISTRAR as he turned to leave the office. His case, *Hardy vs. Mississippi*, is now in the Federal courts.

On September 25, Herbert Lee—a 52-year-old student at SNCC's Amite County Voter Registration School—was shot and killed by State Representative E. H. Hurst. This representative of the people was never arrested, never spent one hour in jail, and was acquitted by a coroner's jury.

On Wednesday, October 4, Bob Moses, Charles McDew—SNCC Chairman—and Bob Zellner—SNCC Field Representative—were arrested on the courthouse steps in McComb and charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. Zellner was held by a policeman while the mob beat him.

On October 5, Charles Sherrod—SNCC Field Representative—was arrested on the street in McComb, thrown into a police car, and charged with resisting arrest. Cordelle Reagen, a SNCC Staff member, was also arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

PROMINENT IN THE McCOMB STRUGGLE are not only the adults who have been denied the right to vote, but youngsters who have joined the surge toward freedom led in the McComb area by SNCC volunteer workers.

On August 26, Curtis Hayes, 18, and Hollis Watkins, 20, were arrested as they sat at an F. W. Woolworth lunch counter asking for cokes.

On August 30, Robert Talbert Jr., Ike Lewis, and Brenda Travis were arrested as they sat in the local Greyhound Bus Station with interstate tickets.

On October 4, 108 students left Burgland High School, protesting the refusal of school authorities to readmit Brenda Travis and Ike Lewis.

On October 10, students returned to the school requesting the readmission of Brenda Travis after she was released from the Oakley, Mississippi Colored Girls Industrial School. School authorities agreed to the request but asked the students to sign a petition saying they would be expelled if they ever walked out again. The students would not sign.

On October 11, the students returned to school and left their petitions on the principal's desk. They were told that if they remained in school, their grades would be reduced by 10%. They would not accept this proposal.

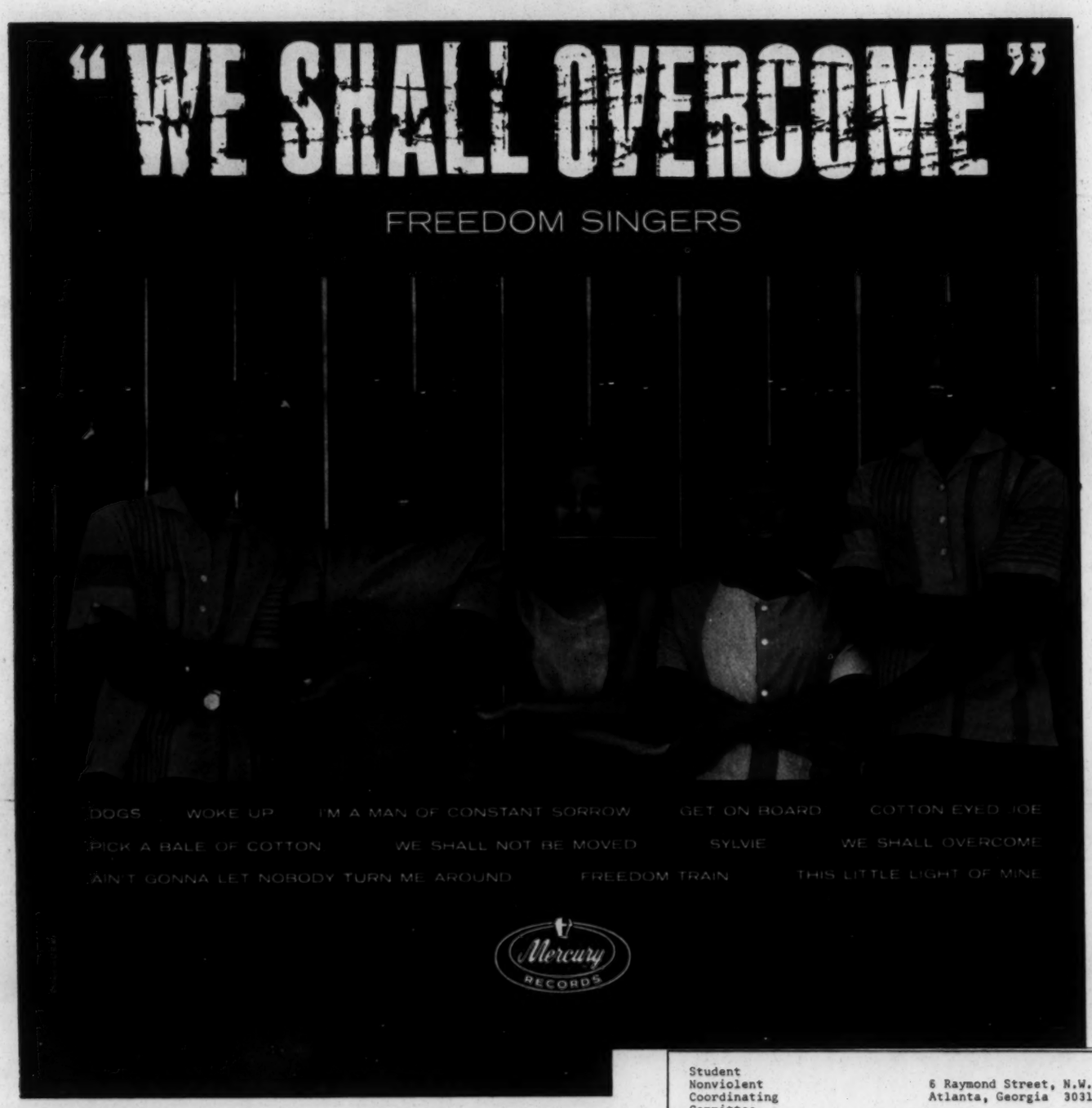
On October 12, the students were told that if they did not return to school by Monday, October 16, at three o'clock, they would be expelled. They did not attend classes on October 13, or October 14.

On October 16, they returned to school at a quarter to three and turned in their books. The students now attend classes taught by SNCC Staff members.

FOR SNCC TO STAY IN MISSISSIPPI YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS URGENTLY NEEDED!

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO: ⇨ **The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee**
197½ Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia - Telephone 688-0331

FREEDOM SINGERS RECORD



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Student
Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

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.... copy(ies) of the FREEDOM SINGERS RECORD "We Shall Overcome" at $4.00 each.

Total amount.....

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Songs of the Southern Freedom Movement

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Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip Code .....

~~Return to Jorman~~

Estimated Budget For One Community Center For One Year

Renovation of bldg. selected for center	5,000.00
Rent for facility	1,200.00
Furniture	2,500.00
Utilities	300.00
Telephone	85.00
Office equipment - typewriter, mimeo, filing cabinet, etc.	750.00
Office supplies - paper, ink, stencils, etc.	1,000.00
Susbistence salary for 4 staff personnel	6,000.00
Housing for staff personnel	1,500.00
Motor vehicle, gasoline, maintenance, etc.	4,500.00

Programs

Work-Study - 24 teenagers receiving $1,000 each per year	24,000.00
Pre-natal care	750.00
Nutrition	
School dropouts	50.00
World discussion hour- subscriptions to periodicals	
Reading clubs	
Art classes - art supplies	500.00
Record hour - one turntable	125.00

Programs--continued

Movies - one projector	$ 250.00
Pen pal hour - pens, paper, and stamps	500.00
Voter Registration - Existing budgets	
Library - general library supplies	1,000.00
Housing Repair - basic carpentry tools: hammers, saws, etc. an abundant supply of nails, paint, screws, etc.	5,000.00
Contingency fund-for unforseen expenses	1,000.00
TOTAL	56,010.00

Friday, March 20--Mass meeting at Ruleville, at which Mrs. Hamer opens the campaign organization meeting for Sunflower

Saturday, March 21-- Minter City, Phillip, Sunnyside, Money, Wakeland, Schlater and Freedom Day mass meetings in Greenwood that night.

Sunday, March 22-- Speak at churches in Greenwood. Afternoon organization meeting for Holmes, Carroll and Leflore. Mass meeting that night in Itta Benna

Monday, March 23--rest, but will try to fly to Memphis for making tapes.

Tuesday, March 24--Wednesday, March 25--canvassing and registration work in sound truck in Greenwood, along with general campaigning. Speak at mass meeting that night.

Thursday, March 26--Campaigning in Charleston. Mass meeting and organizational meeting in Tallahatchie.

Friday, March 27--Canvass and campaign in Clarksdale and speak at mass meeting there that night.

Saturday, March 28--campaigning in Coahoma and canvassing for registration. Saturday night mass meeting in Marks.

Sunday, March 29--campaigning in Coahoma and canvassing for registration. Sunday afternoon--organization meeting for Coahoma, Quitman, Tunica and Panola.

Monday, March 30--rest

Tuesday, March 31--campaigning in East Tallahatchie with a mass meeting in Webb that night.

Wednesday, April 1--through Sunday, April 5-- Work and encouraging registration in Bolivar. towns of Duncan, Shelby, Hushpuckena,
Mound Bayou, Rosedale, Cleveland, Shaw, Benoit.
Wednesday night mass meting in Md. Bayou
Thursday night mass meeting in Cleveland
Friday night mass meeting in Shaw
Saturday night " " in Cleveland
organizational meeting

Monday, April 6--Rest

Tuesday, April 7--Greenville canvassing and campaigning. Using sound truck. Mass meeting.

Wednesday, April 8--Hollandale, Rolling Fork on Highway 61. Organizational meeting for workers in Issaquena and Sharkey counties that night

Thursday, April 9--Greenville, canvass, campaign and use sound truck. Mass meeting.

Friday, April 10--Greenville, canvass, campaign and use sound truck. Mass meeting.

Saturday, April 11--Big open air meeting at the courthouse in Greenville for the following counties: Bolicar, Coahoma, Washington, Sharkey, Issaquena, Sunflower, Humphreys, Leflore. from 1-3 p.m. Parade follows. And then organizational meeting that night.

Sunday, April 12--Speak to churches in Greenville. That afternoon picnic and freedom day organizational meeting for the following counties: Washington, Issaquena, Sharkey, Bolivar, Humphreys, Sunflower.

Monday, April 13--Rest.

Tuesday, April 14-- Charleston and W. Tallahatchie.

Wednesday, April 15 through Friday April 17--canvass and campaign in Holly Springs and Marshall County for freedom day registration drive on friday.

Saturday, April 18--open air meeting and picnic at Rust College, Holly Springs. Organization meeting that afternoon. Announce April 25 picnic at Sardis. The following counties represented at picnic and organizational meeting: Marshall, De Soto, Tate, Tunica, Benton, Tippah, Union Lafayette.

Sunday, April 19--Speaking in churches in Oxford. Mass meeting that night.

Monday, April 20--rest.

Tuesday, April 21--Grenada, canvassing and campaigning with mass meeting and organizational meeting that night.

Wednesday, April 22-- Batesville, campaigning and mass meeting

Thursday, April 23--Oxford--campaigning and mass meeting

Friday, April 24--New Albany, campaigning and mass meeting

Saturday, April 25--picnic for the region at Sardis lake. For people from Coahoma, Quitman, Tunica, DeSoto, Tate, Panola, Marshall, Benton, Tippah, Union, Lafayette.

Sunday, April 26-- Speak in the churches at Charleston.

Monday, April 27--rest

Tuesday, April 28--Blaine, Sunflower, Morehead, Indianola, Inverness, with mass meeting that night in Belzoni.

Wednesday, April 29-- Mileston and Holmes County, with mass meeting at Mileston that night.

Thursday, April 30-- canvass in Lexington and Mt. Olive community with mass meeting that night at Mt. Olive.

Friday, May 1--Rural areas of Carroll County, mass meeting in Winona that night.

Saturday, May 2-- Picnic at Grenada Lake for people from Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Ldflore, Carroll, Holmes, Montgomery and Yalobusha.

Sunday, May 3--rest

Monday, May 4--rest

Tuesday, May 5-- through Sunday, May 10--campaigning in Bolivar, Sunflower, Washington, Humphreys, Sharkey, Issaquena preparing for freedom days. Mass meetings in Cleveland, Indianola, Belzoni, Hollandels, Shaw and Greenville.

Monday, May 11--Freedom days at Cleveland, Indianola, Greenville, Belzoni, Rolling Fork and Mayersville.

Tuesday, May 12--rest

Wednesday, May 20--through Sunday, May 24--campaigning in Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Grenada, Montgomery, Carroll, Holmes, Leflore Counties. Mass meetings in Charleston, Grenada, Winona, Greenwood and Lexington. Freedom vote throughout the district on Sunday for churches meeting 4th Sundays.

Monday, May 25--Freedom days at Charleston, Goffeyville, Grenada, Winona, Carrollton and Vaiden, Lexington and Greenwood.

Tuesday, May 26-- rest

Wednesday, May 27-- rally and mass meetings in Clarksdale, with Mrs. Hamer speakingat each briefly.

Friday, May 29--the same at Greenwood.

Saturday, May 30--Mrs. Hamer in Indianola. Leafletting throughout district announcing Sunday picnic. Freedom voting throughout the district.

Sunday, May 31--District-wide picnic and rally in Ruleville, with final freedom vote. Will need polling places for those who have not voted. They can be set up by counties in the front yards.
S
Monday, June 1--freedom days in county seats throughout the district. Continue freedom voting.

Tuesday, June 2--EVERYBODY VOTES

Budget	$
Travel expenses- gas, oil, tires, minor repairs	600.00
The candidates anticipated itinerary during the 60 day campaign covers approximately 3,000 miles. We estimate another 3,000 miles travel for campaign assistants setting up mass meetings, distributing leaflets, doing advance work, etc.	
Subsistence for Mrs. Hamer and five campaign workers at $5.00 per day for 60 days.	1800.00
Campaign literature	10,000.00
Sets of sound equipment for sound trucks	150.00
Radio-T.V. advertising	5,000.00
Picnic Expenses	5,000.00
Meeting halls	1,000.00
Newspaper advertisements	2,000.00
Telephone (Wats line 2 months)	1,150.00
Harassment expenses	10,100.00

This item covers the expense of making bond and paying fines in case of harassment arrests. Our experience in the freedom vote campaign of October. November, 1963(More than 60 arrests, more than 100 other cases of police harrassment, including fines and bonds, required expenditures of over $6,000 in a 21-day campaign.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8 1/2 Raymond Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia

SNCC'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

ITS GOALS AND NEEDS

The needs of the young people who work with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in the south, and the populace with whom they work, makes the development of a comprehensive educational program imperative.

During the past three years, more than 200 young men and women have interrupted their education at various levels--high school, college, graduate school--to devote themselves to the task of securing basic rights for Negroes in the South. While they have benefitted from their commitment to bettering the security of their fellow men, they have sacrificed important elements of education and socialization found in formal academic settings. Secondly, through the efforts of these students, the barriers of a destructive educational system which has been sanctioned by the political enforcement of the South is beginning to break. Now a constructive program is needed to deal specifically with southern educational problems.

For these reasons, SNCC has set certain goals. First, to realize their full potential by combining social involvement and intellectual growth for members of the SNCC staff. And secondly, to provide the information, education and motivational services needed by the people in the South.

While the organization has already received impressive

assistance with forming the program for this project, it must raise $332,912 to implement it. This proposal outlines our educational program and deals specifically with the funds needed to put it into effect.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

A full time staff is needed to coordinate and administer this program. It should include two professors who will be responsible for program content, development of materials and training of teachers and workshop leaders. These professors should receive salaries equal to those received for their previous year's teaching. Four graduate students and four teacher trainees are also needed to implement the training of the teaching staff and to lead conferences and discussion groups. Their salaries should be equal to what they would receive as graduate assistants, perhaps on the basis of scholarships for returning to school at the end of the year. Adequate secretarial staff and office space must also be acquired.

Total money needed for Administrative Staff is $37,112.

WORK-STUDY PROJECTS

In the fall of 1963, SNCC initiated work-study projects at Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi, and Miles College in Birmingham, Alabama. Twenty students took leave of absence from their college careers to participate in a program which

alternated between field work in the civil rights movement and a study program of readings, discussions and lectures.

Unlike work-study plans with formal academic programs, such as the one at Antioch College, no academic credits were granted with this project. The students were given subsistance pay by SNCC when working in the field. An educational grant of $30,000 was split between the two colleges, with $10,000 covering educational activities during this year. A $1,000 scholarship is guaranteed to each student for return to formal college training at Tougaloo and Miles in the fall of 1964.

Three additional colleges wish to begin similar programs in the school year of 1964-65. Plans now call for a series of two to six week study periods during this year for work-study students. They will spend the remainder of the year working in the rural South, and will return to the colleges for formal matriculation with $1,000 scholarships in the fall of 1965.

A grant of $75,000 is needed for this educational program and for the return-to-school scholarships.

FREEDOM SCHOOLS

Twenty day schools and two resident schools are being planned for the Mississippi Summer Project. The day schools will accomodate about fifty students each, and will run for three weeks. One resident school is designed to help high school dropouts in Mississippi, and the other is for students who have shown leadership ability. Up to two hundred students

will attend each six week session, to live and study in a college-like atmosphere.

All the schools will have a high teacher-student ratio. Professional teachers are being recruited by Professional Teachers Associations, the National Council of Churches, the Presbyterian Church and other institutions with educational resources. Non-professional teaching assistants, who will include nurses and dieticians, will be selected from applicants for the Mississippi Summer Project.

The Freedom School curriculum will be geared to challenging the students' curiosity about the world, giving him a better image of himself and his Negro heritage, and teaching basic literary skills. Students will study problem areas, specific incidents close to their own experiences, and the basic tenets of a democratic society. A multi-dimensional, integrated program is designed to overcome some of the students' problems of retention and concentration resulting from their usually deprived educational experiences.

The total cost of the Freedom School program is $114,100.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Southern students who want to work with SNCC's summer program are faced with the fact that they must earn between three and five hundred dollars over the summer in order to return to school in the fall. It is essential that these students be able to participate in SNCC's projects this

summer, since they are the nucleus of leadership throughout the South. We cannot ask these people to work with us unless we can provide them with scholarships for their return to school in the fall. Minimum aid for 100 students will require $30,000 by September, 1964.

Scholarship funds are needed for the 95 members of the SNCC staff who have been unable to enter or complete their college work. SNCC's program has been made possible because of the committment of these students. But they must return to school for the education they need to maintain their effectiveness. To provide full scholarships for at least 30 staff members this fall, a minimum of $60,000 is needed.

Tax exempt contributions toward this scholarship program can be made to SNCC through the National Council of Negro Women.

STATE CONFERENCES

A primary goal of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is the training of young leadership in Southern communities. All too often in the past, such potential leadership has drifted to the greater educational opportunities of the North, and has not returned to aid the people of their homes with their skills and knowledge. At the root of this problem is the failure of the Southern school systems to provide educational facilities for the training of Negro leadership.

SNCC plans to hold three-day conferences in each state

each attended by approximately 100 students and staffed by speakers and resource personnel from college campuses, government agencies within the state and policy experts. The conference theme will revolve around "Leadership and its Responsibilities," with emphasis on the need for graduating students to remain and work in their own states.

Cost for each conference will be $2000; the five conferences will require $10,000.

LEADERSHIP INSTITUTES

The Leadership Institute will be an intensive seminar in specific methods of problem-solving. It will draw people from the state conferences who show exceptional interest and ability, as well as students in the work-study program, SNCC project directors and some staff members. The number attending will be limited because of the need for intensive discussion groups. Topics for discussion will include: anti-poverty campaigns, rural area development, manpower training, running apolitical candidates, etc.

Total cost of the Leadership INstitute will be $6,700.

FINANCES

Administrative Staff	$37,112
Work- Study Projects	75,000
Freedom Schools	114,100
Scholarships	90,000
State Conferences	10,000
Leadership INstitutes	6,700
	$332,912

THE EDUCATIONAL STAFF

The purpose of an educational staff with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is to have competent and experienced persons to deal with the educational programs now in progress. or proposed educational programs.

The function of the educational staff will be to plan, coordinate and administer. The staff will be responsible for program content, the development of materials, research, and the training of teachers and workshop leaders.

The persons on the staff should include:
(1.) Two resident college professors (with a year's leave from their posts). The two professors will develop research materials and study materials for persons in the Work-Study Programs; develop scholarly studies on the educational and political system in the south; constantly develop the skills of the graduate assistants.

(2.) Four Graduate Assistants (with graduate degrees or graduate hours). These assistants would be responsible for programming the research materials developed by the resident professors; conduct classes for persons in the Work-Study program, and discussion groups; serve as workshop coordinators when needed on campusses or by civic groups.

(3.) Four Teacher-trainees (college graduates). These trainees would shift their time between work in the office and field situations. They would be responsible for tutoring sessions for high school students; teaching assignments in the field when needed; developing background materials for students who will be aided by the scholarship fund.

(4.) Secretarial help and office space (these should be skilled persons who type and can take shorthand). Secretarial help is required in order to continually keep materials filed, and to handle correspondence. Office space will be required for the staff because they can not be placed in the present facilities of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta. There should be enough space for files, offices and materials.

FINANCE

(1.) The two college professors should have their salaries of the past academic year matched. An estimate of these two salaries would be $20,000.

(2.) The four graduate students should receive the same assistantship salaries as graduate schools grant. This would amount to $3,000 per year. For four graduate students the cost would be $12,000.

(3.) The four teacher trainees should receive travel expenses and living expenses. This would amount to $2,000 per year unless a special fund is granted for travel expenses.

(4.) Secretarial help varies, but the usual salaries are $200 per month. The cost of office space varies, but the costs in Atlanta are usually $75 to $150 per month.

(5.) Materials will have to be financed as the need arises. Certain material expenditures can be anticipated now (typewriters, etc.) but materials such as books and special studies will arise during the course of the year. An estimated cost of materials for a year would be $3,000.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

WORK STUDY PROJECT

THE REASONS FOR A "WORK STUDY" PROJECT

The Work Study project was devised to provide a meaningful solution to the conflict which now exists between the inclinations of young people to continue their education and to become involved in the civil rights movement, with its pressing needs for manpower. The program seeks to resolve this conflict by integrating the two activities of field work in civil rights, and academic training in the form of study led by graduate students and other well qualified people. Many who would otherwise have taken a year out of school to work in the movement have not been willing to do so because of their fear of losing scholarships or not being able to earn money for the following year's tuition. For this reason the program also offers scholarships to its participants in order that they might be assured the following year's tuition.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRESENT PROGRAM:

There are several very positive aspects of the project as it has operated so far. Close observers can testify to the growth of the participants in the program. They are much more resourceful and responsible as workers than they were at the beginning of the program. They show initiative and can be relied on to begin and carry through projects. One of the most impressive aspects of growth has been in their ever-increasing ability to express themselves concerning the current political, social and economic issues. The project has been unquestionably successful in its ability to supply the civil rights movement with additional staff to carry out its activities. The participants themselves speak of having a new incentive for continuing their higher education. Taken together these achievements of the program add up to the beginning of a new value and concept in our society; that of the creation of a more meaningful form of education which does not separate the practical and the theoretical, but rather realizes that for study to have meaning and pertinance it must grow out of and remain close to the real life, field situation.

PLANS FOR AN EXPANDED PROGRAM:

This coming academic year SNCC would like to expand the program in order to reach many more students and involve more Negro colleges across the nation.

A. Work program: The participants would be divided into teams in order to man various SNCC projects across the South.

B. Study Institutes: They would come together for four study institutes to be planned by the SNCC educational staff.

CURRICULUM FOR THE STUDY INSTITUTES:

An example of a particularly stimulating group of discussions in this year's program were those centered around the issue of Free Speech. Mr. J.R. Actermann, of the Tougaloo History Department, and Mendy Samstein, who has an M.A. in history from Cornell University, led discussions of the history of Free Speech in Europe. Oscar Chase, graduate of Yale Law school, gave a quick summary of some of the more

famous Free Speech cases in American History, while Dona Richards Moses, who has a B.A. in philosophy from the University of Chicago led discussions of the opinions of Justices Brandeis and Holmes in some of the more relevant cases. (The last three discussion leaders mentioned are SNCC field secretaries.) In this discussion John Stuart Mill's philosophy was introduced as having been influential on the American view of Free Speech and the First Amendment in the Bill of Rights. This series of classes culminated in a very successful discussion in which the group participated enthusiastically. They expressed opinions on such issues as why Freedom of Speech is desirable or crucial in a democracy. They were encouraged to explore the questions in terms of the relationship of liberty to order. Spontaneous discussions have led to the groups' awareness of some very broad and philosophical questions relevant to their lives.

We hope the staff of the Institutes will develop new approaches to understanding the complex problems which face these students. (e.g. See the attached outline for classes at the Summer Freedom Schools for Mississippi.)

PLANS FOR WORK PROGRAMS:

The students will be divided into teams. Each team will work under the direction of an experienced SNCC field secretary. This year's participants helped organize for the Hattiesburg Freedom Day and remained there afterwards to continue to rally around the picket line. (The picket line still continues.) Some of the members of the group are working to organize the Mississippi Student Union as a result of their work in Hattiesburg. Others are doing research and writing speeches and organizing for the Freedom campaigns of the candidates for the U.S. Congress and the Senate. In other words, their activities will by no means be concentrated solely around demonstrations. They will learn to be organizers for the increasingly complicated work of the civil rights movement.

SOME GOALS OF THE WORK STUDY PROJECT:

In general what we are interested in doing is creating among the participants an awareness of themselves in relation to the very large complex problems of the society in which they live. Economics, Politics, Sociology and History among other things will show themslves in the form of real problems instead of as "disciplines" unrelated to life in general and more specifically, to the lives of the student workers involved. We can anticipate on the basis of this year's program that our most substantial achievement will be to whet the appetite of these young people for further study, along with providing a new incentive and added meaning to the learning experience. It is for this reason and the fact that the Work Study project affords colleges involved an opportunity to become involved in the community, that Tougaloo College and SNCC initiated such a program, and that other Colleges have now expressed interest.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8 1/2 Raymond Street
Atlanta, Georgia

LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE

The problems of the southern states, and the protest areas in which the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee works only accentuate the problems of the nation. It is unrealistic to expect a better society unless students place primary emphasis upon the democratic processes of the nation.

The state conferences are primarily to emphasize the dysfunctioning elements involved in the system organized by the state, and how and why the state has planned the system in that manner. To further exemplify how the problems of the state accentuate the problems of the nation, a comprehensive analysis is needed to point to these problems and their relationship to the nation, as well as the role of policy making.

PROGRAM

The programming of a leadership institute will be developed by the educational staff of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, in conjunction with persons in policy studies and professors. The goal of the program is to allow for intensive discussion and workshops with experienced personnel. The discussions and workshops would deal with specific methods of solution to such problems as: anti-poverty campaigns, rural area development, manpower training, running a campaign for a political candidate, etc.

PARTICIPANTS

The Institute is primarily for students from the state conferences; students in the work-study program, SNCC project directors and other SNCC staff with leadership potential will also attend. The number should be limited, so that intensive discussion and workshops can be maintained.

SPEAKERS AND RESOURCE PERSONNEL

The speakers and resource personnel will be drawn from government specialists, economic and social policy organizations, research and from universities. The intention is to draw upon several different agencies so that different points of view are presented concerning policy decisions.

LOCATION

The ideal location for an institute that attempts to deal with these intentions is a cultural center where resource personnel can be readily called upon. The location should be within reasonable travel proximity of students. Suggested locations are: Washington, D.C., Nashville, Tenn., or Atlanta, Ga.

MATERIALS

The materials needed include research studies by policy institutes, government publications, and publications by persons who have dealt with the particular problems relating to the subjects dealt with by the institute.

BUDGET

Room and Board for 300 students	$4,000
Expenses for speakers and resource people	500
Transportation scholarships	2,000
Materials	200
TOTAL	$6,700

#

STATE CONFERENCES

I. Background

The South is an area of economic, social, and cultural destitution as a region. To render any one of these areas as an area of improvement will create changes in another. The destitution in the local areas drains the resources of the state, and of the nation. Local areas form the root of the problem in the South, and wherever there is one of these problems there is evidence of another.

Because of the divergence from the mainstream in the South, it also lacks in leadership that can effectively relate to the ideals and goals formulated by the larger society. It is not the point that the South is without leadership, but the point is that the leadership in the South usually does not relate to ideals of the larger society, nor do these leaders relate to sources of change.

II. Sources of effective leadership

To effectively reach the sources of leadership potential in the South, the politically guided educational system must be combated. The private institutions in the South are at present the most fertile grounds for breeding southern leaders. These colleges have led the struggle in the educationcal sphere against the mandates of southern laws. Basically, there are attempts to create atmospheres of academic freedom, and cultural attributes. They are usually the only true cultural outlets in the state. Their opposition to the southern methods of education have been proven by their stands on education, and by their invitations to liberal minds.

III. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Southern Colleges

Although many southern institutions both Negro and white such as: Morehouse, Duke, Tougaloo, Tulane, Emory, Talladega, and Vanderbilt have openly opposed southern education, there has been no drastic revolutionary change in education. Primarily this has been because the state still reaches the minds of most students in elementary and high school, and they have enforceable control even over private institutions.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee realizes the value of bringing white and Negro southern students together to discuss problems of education, and problems of the South: first, because they will be the leaders of the South and future opposition between the two must be curtailed. And secondly, because there is a need in the South for each state to have realistic evaluations of problems, and attempt to deal with these problems.

IV. State Conferences

The solution to bringing campus leadership together is first on the level of state conferences that deal specifically with local issues. This is the most realistic solution because it deals with issues closest to the students; it allows generalizations to be kept at a minimum. Negro and white students and professors have expressed interest in this idea.

The plan is:

A.

In each state approximately 100 students will be brought together for three day periods on a college campus or an available conference site. Major speakers and resource personnel will be persons from college campuses, government agencies within the state, etc.

B.

The conference theme will revolve around " Leadership and its Responsibilities," with emphasis upon the need for graduating students to remain and work in their own states. Workshops will be conducted during the conference on issues that concern the students, and what they can do to aid progress in their state.

C.

Budget:

Room and board for 100 students.....	$ 1500
Expenses.....	200
(a) Speakers, (b) Resource personnel	
Transportation scholarships.....	250
Materials.....	50
Total	$ 2000

Proposal for Scholarship Program

I. The Problem

Many young people who work on civil rights programs in the South have not been able to complete their formal education, either because of their full-time commitment to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, or because of economic and cultural deprivation. There are approximately 95 full-time workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee who have either not begun or not finished their undergraduate training . A larger number of students who have been involved in various protest movements throughout the South are denied opportunities for higher education because they lack money, encouragement, and adequate preparation for many colleges. Still another group of young people are college students, particularly Southern Negroes, who wish to participate in SNCC's summer programs, like the Mississippi Summer Project, but are reluctant or unable to do so because summer employment is necessary to meet college costs for the coming year.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee realizes the importance of both practical training and formal education in the total learning experience of those who must direct and carry out the programs for a better society in the South. SNCC feels responsible in helping to provide and insure educational opportunities for those who have committed themselves or are willing to commit themselves actively to civil rights work in the South. A program is needed, therefore, that would provide encouragement and financial assistance to help such students take advantage of college opportunities.

II. The Summer Program

. Negro College Students

There is an immediate need of scholarship money for college students, who, by participating in the Mississippi Summer Project rather than getting summer employment, will be short of funds in the coming school year. In the past, many Negro college students in the South have not been able to participate actively in the civil rights movement for financial reasons. To allow this to continue is to deny the South's future leaders a very essential part of their training. These students are the very ones who will have to assume positions of leadership in the South's changing society and should have first hand, practical experience with those forces which underlie and shape a changing society.

The Mississippi Summer Project calls for at least 500 workers to man comprehensive programs of freedom schools, community centers, and voter registration. Funds should be available for at least 100 Southern college students who by participating in the Mississippi Summer Project will have a gap between college costs and financial resources. Applications are now being received and the response from Southern applicants is good. One staff member is currently informing Southern college students about the project and recruiting volunteers. Two staff members would receive and process the applications from those students expressing financial need. The need and qualifications for aid would be determined and awards would be made with the approval of a scholarship committee composed of trustees of the fund, if any, the executive secretary and chairmann of SNCC, and one of the SNCC advisors. The awards, payable to the college would be about $300 each, equal to the amount that the average college student can earn toward college

during the summer.

111. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Staff

Scholarship funds are needed for 95 students presently working for SNCC who have not completed undergraduate training. These students did not complete their educations in many cases because they committed themselves to SNCC. The operation of SNCC's staff and program has been possible only because of their comitment. The present size and composition of SNCC's staff will permit some of these students to return to school full time. The nature of SNCC's programs and the greater demands on its workers to man these programs now require that all have at least undergraduate training. Community centers, freedom schools, and research programs call not alone for staff who are willing to receive on-the-spot training, but also staff who in an academic setting have increased their store of knowledge, refined their skills in reading and writing, and have exposed themselves to a rigorous and meaningful exchange of ideas. Formal college training will serve to sharpen the worker's tools for analyzing the field situation and putting together, again, the necessary elements that make for a creative program of action in a changing society.

Funds should be available for use in the '64-'65 school year for at least 30 of these staff members to return to school full time. These scholarships should attempt to meet the student's full need after the student has exhausted all means of financial support in the form of college scholarship and work, non-college scholarship, and family contribution. Funds would be administered by two staff members upon the approval of a scholarship committee composed of the trustees of the fund, the Executive Secretary and Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

1V. The Scholarship Program

The program will be directed towards southern Negro students, SNCC staff members, and the placement of Negro students in newly desegregated colleges that are seeking Negro students.

First, the program should recruit or identify those students in local protest movements in the South, who should be attending college. Secondly, a comprehensive counseling and referral program would provide information on opportunities for college admission and financial aid; refer students to the

appropriate colleges and sources of aid; alert and interest colleges in possible candidates for admission and aid. Thirdly, a fund would provide scholarships for these students who, because of their poor academic training and cultural deprivation, are not able to compete for scholarship aid at many institutions.

V. Finances

100 scholarships for Mississippi Summer Project participants @ $300	$30,000
30 staff scholarships @ $2000	$60,000
Travel to colleges and recruitment	$1,000
	$91,000

SNCC

WD

Memo to: Interested Friends and Foundations

From: Bob Moses, Field Secretary, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Re: Urgent Voter Education Program in Mississippi

For the past year the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Comnitte has been working on voter registration program in Mississippi, and has recently received a grant of $5,000 from the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council to strengthen and expand the program this summer. We will have students conducting voter registration camaigns in ten areas of Mississippi, including Clarksdale in the Delta, Jackson and McComb. The registration books are open all year round, and it is our goal to have several thousand Negroes apply for registration during the summer of 1962. The SNCC staff members, most of them students at Rusk, Tougaloo, Mississippi Vocational Institute and Jackson State College in Mississippi will be recruiting local students as volunteers to conduct the program in each area. Inevery case we will be working with, or sponosored by, community organization.

Beginning Jult 1 we hope to supplement the practical day to day work of these voter registration drives with an intensive adult education program. In the Mt. Beluah Christian Institute at Edwards, Mississippi we have found a place which will sponsor such a program. We will recruit thirty people a week from the areas where we will be working to send to Mt. Beulah for instruction in practical politics, voter education and registration, and the rights and responsibibilities of citizens. We have in mind that these people would return to their communities ti use what they have learned in practical work and to train others.

SNCC staff members will assume the responsibility for recruiting participants for these week-long workshops with the assistance of other civil rights organizations. We have already secured a staff of volunteer teachers and consultants who will need only room, board and travel expenses. Bill Higgs, a graduate of the University of Mississippi and Harvard Law School and legal counselor to the Mississippi Advisory Council to the Civil Rights Commission will give practical political education. Mr. Higgs was a Lasker Fellow in Civil Rights and Civil Liberties at Brandeis University this past semester and has recruited five students from Brandeis, Harvard Law School and Oberlin College to serve as part ofthe staff this summer. The Highlander Research and Education Center has offered to contribute the services of Miss Bernice Robinson who will give instructions in techniques of voter education. In the Sea Islands of South Carolina Miss Robinson helped develop the Citizenship School program which is helping thousands of Negroes prepare for first class citizenship. Members of the SNCC staff working in voter registration will be available as resource individuals, and Reverend R.L.T. Smith, the first Negro to run for Congress since the Reconstruction, will land active support to the program and serve as a consultant.

The major costs for the proposed program will be for room, board and transportation for the participants and staff. A grant of $5,000 would carry the program through eight weeks, with the following budget:

Room and board for 240 participants....	$2400.00
Transportation for participants.....	800.00
Staff room, board and travel expenses....	800.00
Salary for Director.....	400.00
Office supplies, educational materials...	475.00
Postage and telephone.....	125.00
	$5,000.00

We are now contacting organizations with tax exemption and are sure that one of these will be available to adminster such a grant.

Many of us feel that within the next two years a breakthrough is possible in Mississippi on the voting issue. But to secure the full benefits of the ballot Negroes must be trained to evaluate prospective candidated and to participate themselves in the poltiical process. In November, 1963, elections for local offices from constable to governor will take place. The training for participation in these elections must begin now.

by a small, wiry man named Sullivan Davis, an expert at training horses. "I gave him a breeze this morning, Mike," said Mr. Davis. "He's looking real fine." He led us into a stable and up to a spacious box stall, which was occupied by Mr. Nichols' Arabian. When we got our first view of Max, he was curled up like a puppy in a welter of hay.

"What about those high spirits?" we asked Mr. Nichols.

"He's conserving his energy," Mr. Nichols said defensively.

"For what?" we inquired.

"You've got me there," said Mr. Nichols.

Mr. Davis finally coaxed Max to stir, and when he stood up, he proved to be a fine figure of a horse, a little over fifteen hands, with a white blaze and blond mane and tail.

Max yawned, and presently Mr. Davis led him to a ring adjoining the stable. Once outdoors, Max set about trying to get some nourishment from a few blades of grass. "I don't see how he can be hungry," said Mr. Davis. "He's been eating high on the hog." While we stood at a gate watching, Mr. Davis instructed a groom to take a long whip and encourage Max to be a little more lively. At the crack of the whip, Max took off, and he certainly was a lovely sight, with his neck arched, his tail streaming in the wind, and his legs moving in perfect rhythm. After he'd run around the ring a couple of times, he came over to the gate and breathed on us heavily.

Mr. Nichols patted Max affectionately, and while Max was sighing with pleasure, we were joined by a small girl in pigtails. "I want to give him some dog yummies," she said.

"Honey, if he gets one more vitamin, he'll explode," said Mr. Nichols.

Max took off around the ring again, and we went back to the limousine.

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THE Nuttie Goodie Tea Room, in Springfield, Massachusetts, serves a club sandwich called the Mercy Hospital Special.

Meeting

LAST week, the New York branch of the Student Nonviolent Coördinating Committee held a meeting in the basement auditorium of the Community Church, at 40 East Thirty-fifth Street, where we were on hand to hear some field workers from the Mississippi branch speak about various plans they have for improving the State of Mississippi and benefiting its people, of whom there are 2,178,141, forty-two per cent of them Negro. When we arrived, about a hundred chairs in the auditorium were occupied, by people—some Negro, some white—of late-high-school or college age. The chairman of the meeting, a short, innocent-looking young man named Jim Monsonis, who is a director of the New York branch, sat leaning one arm on a wooden table up front. An even younger man, tall and handsome, and wearing dungarees, a tweed jacket with suede patches on the elbows, and a blue-and-green checked flannel shirt open at the collar, stood before the audience, making a speech. He kept taking small, restless steps toward the audience as he spoke, as though he were impatient to rejoin it. A downy-cheeked fellow next to us, who had a terrible cold, informed us that the speaker was John O'Neal and that he had just started speaking.

"The primary reason some of us want to organize this Summer Stock Repertory Theatre Company in Mississippi is that some of us want to be in the theatre," O'Neal said. He waited about a second, laughed with the audience, and went on, "But, beyond that, most of us being young and realistically looking at things in Mississippi, it's not going to be quite so quick to change the whole thing as some of us like to think it will be, you know, and so we have to begin to think in terms of challenging, directly and seriously and intentionally and all, the political power structure of the South—actually, for Negroes in Mississippi to be involved in politics. It's going to take time. But we can't afford to wait for the millennium, so, starting with what we've got now, I'm supposed to tell you a little bit about our theatre project." He

"How should I know? Am I supposed to be some kind of Kremlinologist?"

D. Frasier

Inc - Agencies

"Hold on a minute! I'm reporting him missing. I said nothing about wanting him found."

• •

took a deep breath and a couple of small steps toward the audience, and continued, "With the theatre, we hope to be able to stimulate the kind of—if you'll pardon me for using abstract language—stimulate the development of critical and reflective thought, you know. So that people can think and see their own experience portrayed for them in a way that is honest, and hasn't been done before in the South. The whole of the South is built in such a way that it's very hard for a Negro to look at, and see, anything but a distorted view of himself. We think we'll be able to influence this by establishing a theatre that would travel extensively in Mississippi and have a home base in Jackson." O'Neal took another breath and, this time, stepped a little bit to one side. "We're anxious to involve as much as possible the indigenous talent and skills and people and materials in the State of Mississippi," he said. "We'll play in churches, we'll play in the fields, we'll play in the streets. Also, we'll ask for a great deal of help from non-local people, you know, in terms of technical assistance and teaching. And guest performers, guest directors, and"—again he paused just long enough—"guest money." After the laugh, he said, "Oh, [illegible] sponsors. They include Harry Belafonte, Sidney Poitier, Ossie Davis, James Baldwin, Odetta, and some others. And we're working on more, on the premise that [pause] the more you get [pause], the more you *get*." There was another laugh. "The accent must always be on honesty. We'll run five shows, two of them all summer long—'Purlie Victorious,' by Ossie Davis, and 'Do You Want to Be Free?,' by Langston Hughes. These plays were selected because they were the only plays we knew of that came close to the kind of thing we wanted. Not because they're the best. Because I haven't written *my* play yet." More laughter. "We projected a thirty-thousand-dollar budget for the project," O'Neal said, beginning to move toward the audience again. "And we got three hundred dollars from S.N.C.C. four months ago, so we're in pretty good shape."

This evoked another laugh, after which a woman in the audience asked, "How do we make out a check for the theatre project?"

O'Neal said, "To the Free Southern Theatre, Tougaloo Drama Department, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi." He added, "I've got one last thing to say. That this is the most [illegible] or theatrical effort in the last hundred and fifty years . . ." and, dropping his line behind him, amid laughter and applause, he finally made it back to the audience.

Jim Monsonis arose. "Thank you, John," he said. "S.N.C.C. is growing like a child–it's kind of growing and expanding in all directions. We just passed our fourth birthday. Tonight we'll talk about our vision of trying to carry through what is nothing less than a revolution in the South—a revolution far beyond the simple political meaning of the term. We thought we'd spend the meeting trying to get an idea of what is happening in the state and what the plans for this summer are. We think some pretty exciting things might happen this summer. All the civil-rights organizations in Mississippi are working together." He paused for a few words with the speakers lined up to talk about Mississippi, and then introduced a wiry young man with a small mustache, who, like O'Neal, seemed to be in his early twenties and was wearing dungarees. His name was Charles Cobb, and he spoke in a low, slow, matter-of-fact voice. "All through John's talk goes this thread of implied change—political change, social change, or whatever the change may be," Cobb said. "That's what S.N.C.C. kids are identified with, although nobody is quite sure what they're changing. I think, personally, things *are* changing. What's happening on one level, you're getting this moderation. There are now some areas in the state where you *don't* get hit over the head, you *don't* get killed. Locally, there are some areas where you can dribble in a few more Negroes to get registered to vote, and, looking to the future, hope to get a Negro elected—maybe as a constable—in a community that is sixty or seventy per cent Negro. But we're concerned about the kind of Negro white people look to for patronage. I've seen some horrible examples of the kind of Negroes we *don't* want the white people to be looking to for patronage. This is all leading up to what we want to do with the Freedom Schools we're going to start this summer. Which I will get to in a minute." Cobb hitched up his dungarees and consulted some notes in the palm of one hand. "We have kids going to high school now, particularly in the tenth, eleventh grade, who, I think, actually have to be persuaded to stay in the state if we're going to get this change. We have to—for lack of a better phrase—orient them in a certain direction. There are things they don't know that they *need* to know. There are values that could develop in them but won't develop, because the State of Mississippi

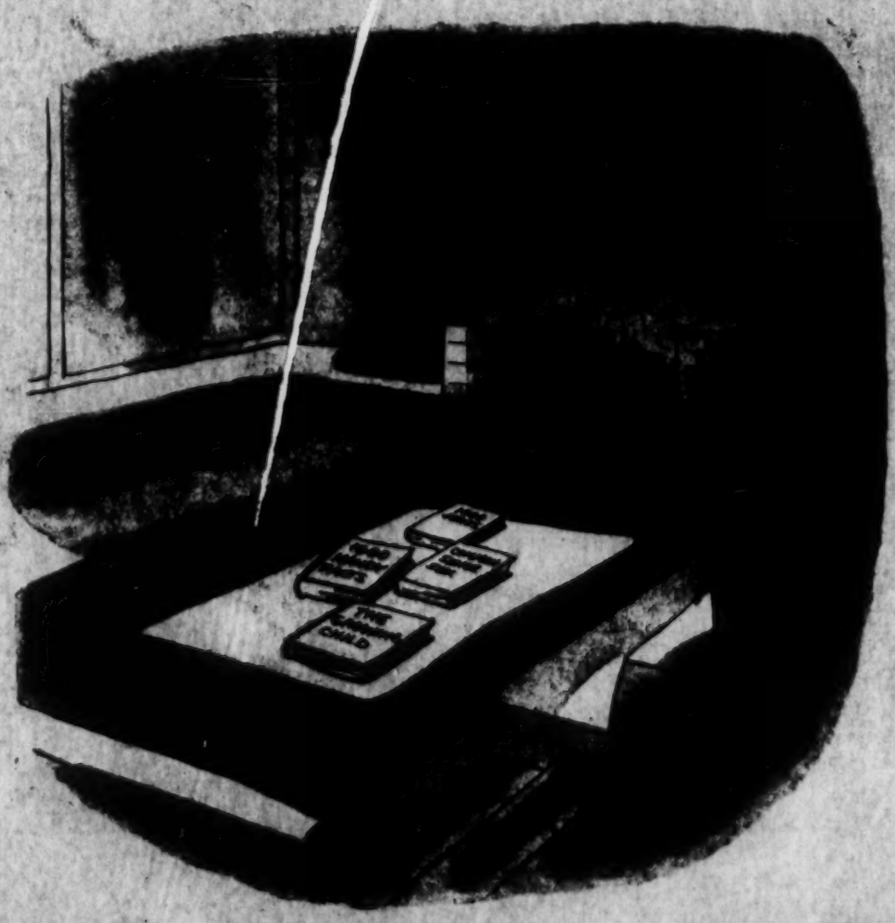
won't let them develop. The more formal educational skills and knowledge they need to have are things that the State of Mississippi has said over and over again for the last hundred years that it will not allow its quote niggers unquote to have. So we've got to jump in at this point and fill the gap. So, first of all, we expect about a thousand people, volunteers, to come down to Mississippi this summer from some of the best colleges and universities in the country—Yale, Harvard, et cetera—to help us with this program to orient the Mississippi kids to social, political, and economic change, right now and in the future." Cobb said all this in an extremely low-keyed manner. In front of us, one of the elders in the audience—an intense man in his late thirties, who was wearing oversized horn-rimmed glasses—turned around and gave us a strong now-we're-talking look. "As part of the Freedom Schools program," Cobb went on, in the same tone, "we're going to try and equip the students with knowledge enabling them to pass the high-school-equivalency test. And orient them to go to college. Even if a kid goes to a state school for only one year, it will be worth it. Secondly, we want to give the kids certain mechanical skills. There are things you have to know, you know. Like how to print up a leaflet, like how to run a mimeograph machine, what to say on a leaflet, what to say at a mass meeting, or how to handle yourself with a policeman. Thirdly, just a general broadening of experience for these kids. It's difficult to imagine kids in a bind. Many of you know about folk music, classical music, the ballet, the arts—these kids haven't had any of *that*." The elder statesman in front of us leaned forward. "Fourthly—this is more difficult to explain—just thinking," Cobb went on. "Guess you'd put it in a section to what you don't get in your high-school textbooks, whether you go to school in the North or go to school in the South. The freeing-of-the-mind kind of thing. How to—and here I think I'll borrow from John—how to think critically, to be able to analyze, to get past all the hazy little things that fog your vision. After three weeks or six weeks in the Freedom Schools, at least some of the kids will have some vision of what can be done in their state." He paused, and then said, "I think maybe I'll end here, and you can ask questions if you want to."

After a few minutes of questions and answers, another young man in dungarees got up and said, "My name is Ivanhoe Donaldson, and I work for S.N.C.C. in Jackson, Mississippi. When you look at Mississippi, you have to realize the state is isolated; it's shovelled off by itself in a little corner of the country. People always say, 'It's good to be *from* Mississippi.' The state is in a process of retrogression, or something. I haven't found anything there that's in the twentieth century. Everything in the state is in an era that I haven't found yet in history. You can't place it." Donaldson sounded puzzled. He had a light voice, modulated, like the previous speaker's, to an unimpassioned key, and he went on to explain quietly that a major part of the summer program would be a campaign to register voters and get Negroes to participate in politics generally in the eighty-two counties of the State of Mississippi. "Last November, college students came down from Stanford and Yale, and, with their help, in a three-day weekend we were able to turn out some eighty-two thousand votes, in our own Freedom Election, in rural communities," Donaldson went on. "The willingness of the students to come to Mississippi led to the development of this program for this summer. Men like Senator Eastland and Senator Stennis will not be removed from office until there's a statewide program to get the people moving. Senator Eastland is one of the most powerful men in Congress. He's chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. And New Yorkers have a definite responsibility, because Mississippi is part of the United States, and Mississippi congressmen and senators are playing a more powerful role in Congress than Keating or Javits."

A girl with a ponytail hairdo raised her hand and asked where the headquarters for the Mississippi summer program were.

"The office we work out of is called the Council of Federated Organizations, at 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi," Donaldson said. "And the telephone number is 352-9605. To show you how little we operate on, it's a pay phone. We make very few calls going out, but we take a lot coming in. Our needs are immeasurable. We can use pencils, ball-point pens, typewriters, mimeograph machines, paper. And transportation is one of the difficult problems. It's impossible to get around without a car. So if you know of anybody with an old car sitting around in a garage, maybe they will want to give it to us."

The next, and last, speaker from Mississippi also wore dungarees and a sports shirt, and he had the quietest, calmest voice of all. His name was Bob Moses, and he was a former philosophy major at Hamilton College and a



"We sold the Edsel! We sold the Edsel!"

and then added, "I think maybe I'll leave it at that."

The elder in front of us raised his hand and asked how much it would cost for a volunteer to go down to Mississippi this summer. "People ought to have a hundred and fifty dollars at least to support themselves for the whole summer," Moses replied. "S.N.C.C. people are paid salaries of ten dollars a week. That's nine dollars and sixty-four cents with income tax withheld. We figure fifteen dollars a week for room and board and expenses for the ten-week summer. Right now, most of our money goes to pay bills. I've got some with me." Everybody laughed as he went through his dungaree hip pockets and then said, "I have some gas bills, some rent bills. In our basic expenses, our money goes for paper, transportation, food, and rent. In that order." He gave a little nod and sat down.

Monsonis stood up and said, "We've got an office, as you know, at 156 Fifth Avenue, with a couple of staff people and a lot of volunteers, and we'd like you to come down and help if you're interested. A lot of our work here centers around fund-raising. On April 23rd, Dick Gregory will be in town for us, at Carnegie Hall, and we hope to raise some money. S.N.C.C. is broke at this time. Over the last couple of weeks, nobody got salaries—not even the ten dollars a week. We need some money. It's very important." He opened his hands, palms out, and smiled. "Well, on the back table you'll find all kinds of literature about S.N.C.C. and, in back of that, coffee. Thank you. The meeting is adjourned."

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former mathematics teacher at the Horace Mann School. "I'd like to pick up two things," he said. "We have a program that is designed to challenge the regular Democratic delegation to the Democratic National Convention this summer. It's geared in four parts: One, what we call Freedom Days—picketing county courthouses and registration centers. At Hattiesburg, we've had a group of ministers, mostly Presbyterians, picketing every day, nine to five, for almost three months. It's the first time in the history of Mississippi you've been able to sustain an integrated picket line for over fifteen minutes. For us, it's a breakthrough. It's a protection for the people who come to register. What happens there will pretty much set the pattern of registration. Everyone who gets registered can vote in the Presidential election, because there's no more poll tax to be paid. Two, we're going to try to register three or four hundred thousand Negroes, using our own forms, our own registrars, to parallel the registration procedure in the state to show what you can get if you want to register Negroes in the State of Mississippi. Three, with the Freedom Registrations we're going to hold another Freedom Election in the Congressional districts and at county and precinct levels, and we will hold meetings at all levels to select delegates to the Democratic Convention. Some of the candidates in the mock election will in fact file as candidates in the Democratic Primary, on June 2nd. Four, we'll make a real effort on the floor of the Democratic Convention to challenge the people that Mississippi will send as a delegation to the Convention in Atlantic City. The timetable on this will dovetail with the people coming down to Mississippi for the summer. We'll have two sets of Freedom Schools—in July and August. Then we hope we'll all pack up and move to Atlantic City."

Around us, everybody stirred. "The other thing," Moses went on, his voice dropping, if possible, to an even less emotional pitch. "Some of the news of the violence in Mississippi still doesn't get out. Last three months, five people have been killed in the southwest corner of Mississippi, at least three people have been whipped, and there have been a hundred and seventy-five cross burnings in southwest Mississippi and adjoining counties of Louisiana since the March on Washington. So one thing that needs to happen and that possibly might begin to happen this summer is that Mississippi might be opened to the country." He paused,

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DIALOGUE overheard near Rockefeller Center, on an unseasonably chilly day, between a matron waiting for the light to change and a rookie policeman:

MATRON: "You look absolutely frozen."

ROOKIE POLICEMAN: "Do I? Gee, if I catch cold, my mother will have a fit!"

SNCC

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA VOTER-REGISTRATION

PROJECT

The problem of effectively influencing national votes involves the relative weight given the rural vote in both the electoral college and the state legislatures. Historically, the South has suffered from the "rotten borough" system of apportionment whereby the rural vote in some instances approached three times the value of tis urban counterpart. Of course, in Georgia the problem is being resolved. The long range answers to the problems of law enforcement, education, and public welfare must rest in the hands of the state government. Therefore, a campaign producing a significant Negro influence in the state-wide political machinery could lead to the changes desired in the South. This means winning control of a number of county organizations and influencing a number of others. Direct Negro control is not probable in a single state, the highest percentage of voting-age Negroes to total population being 36.1%, in Mississippi. However, Negro control of the 137 rural counties in the deep South in which there is a Negro majority, and registration of a very high percentage of Negroes in the other counties, could give the Negro a political influence of greater significance than its mere numbers would suggest. Only 16.5% of the total Southern Negro population lives in the "black belt counties" but these counties constitute nearly one-fourth of the total number of counties in the "solid south" states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Virginia. Negroes might easily have the determining voice in state-wide political life in a state like South Carolina where Negroes are in the majority in 21 of 46 counties, or in Mississippi where the Negro is a majority in 31 of the 82 counties, or in Alabama, where 14 of the state's 64 counties have Negro majorities. The Negro's voting potential is significantly powerful in Georgia; he sould control 40 of the state's 159 counties.

The rural areas are important politically and represent the area of most critical human need resulting from civil rights deprivations: (1) In most instances there are few if any popular and respected leaders in the rural countes. (2) There is a much more vicious system of sanctions set up against the exercise of the franchise by Negroes. (3) Historically, violence and intimidation have threatened the widely dispersed and economically dependent Negro in the farming areas. (4) In addition there is the problem of producing social change in the agrarian south which is so sharply different from the cities: these areas are immune to the picket, the sit-in and freedom ride, and are also less dependent on the Negro as a consumer. Hence politics offers the only viable avenue toward amelioration of their condition. However, the efforts of rural registration need not be considered as antagonistic to that in the cities. They are complimentary: (1) The current events of a rural registration drive shall serve as the most dramatic "neon light" imagineable to highlight the kinds of conditions the vote seeks to change. (2) The atrocities likely to accure from a rural campaign will add stimulus to the urban people to turn out in indignation. (3) Hopefully the open communication between the Negro communities of the country and the cities will inspire recruits to come from the cities to help. Finally the point should be made that it is only in a campaign in the rural South that the truly revolutionary aspects implicit in the nature of the project can be realized. The problem is one of massively winning the ballot -now or never- for the unschooled, economically dependent, property-less, unsophisticated, Negro of this generation. The revolt must be their own; we are only agents of stimulation. Without an immediate prospect of hope to these people, they shall continue to migrate to the North and lose once and for all the chance of building democracy in the South .

Our prospectus outlines certain political, sociological and psychological reasons for working in proposed areas. It deals with certain considerations which we hope will reveal the coordinated relationship between the cities and the rural areas. Means for finance must be created.

PURPOSE:

(1) To set up contacts in every county of the second and third congressional districts for next year. (2) To work actively in eight central counties during the summer - Baker, Dougherty, Worth, Early, all of the 2nd congressional district and Terrell, Lee, Peach, and Marion of the third Congressional district. (3) To confront the segregationists and the Negro community with a realistic attempt in the deep South of intergroup cooperation and assimilation.

MODE OF OPERATION IN ALBANY FOR PROJECT:

(1) The volunteer workers will include both black and white living together, initially, in Albany. (2) We will report to the office at 8 o'clock Tuesday through Saturday. (3) We will be in our lodging at 11 o'clock p.m. unless the group is engaged in some activity after that hour. (4) We will be relatively free on Sunday and Monday which is to say there will be church gatherings, mass meetings, and staff evaluation for the past week and proposals for the coming week. (5) At some point this summer "whites" will be living in other counties. (6) On Mondays, the whole staff will come to Albany. (7) The project will be self sustaining.

INDUCTION:

June 10th, participation will be in the Atlanta, SNCC office for introduction tostaff and general instruction. They will be in Albany on the 11th where a working schedule will be drawn up for the week's instruction. A syllabus, which would be basically the same as the details earlier in a proposed program, will be enlarged and mimeographed along with the Albany Story acting as an introduction. The Terrell Story should also be included.

BASIC POINTS IN THE ORIENTATION:

(1) Historic development of fear in area - (a) Police brutality in this area (b) Our efforts in Albany (c) Our efforts in Pike, Amite, and Walthall counties in Mississippi (d) Criticism and evaluation (2) Our purposes as SNCC (a) We are not an "organization" (b) We are concerned with community mobilazation and identification with "The Movement" (c) We are committed to sacrifice and teach the people through this challenge.

PHILOSOPHY OF REVOLUTION:

(1) Ground rules (a) Define objective (b) Be honest (c) Love your enemy (d) give your opponent a way out (2) Strategic steps (a) Investigate (b) Negotiate (c) Educate (d) Demonstrate (e) Resist (3) Personal Conduct (a) Be creative (b) Be firm (c) Be humble (d) Be forthright (e) Be calm (f) Be helpful (g) Be forgiving (h) Be friendly.

STAFF DECORUM: (Confirmation by group concensus)

(1) There will be no consumption of acoholic beverages. (2) Men will not be housed with women. (3) Romantic attachments on the level of "girl-boy friend relations" will not be encouraged within the group. (4) The staff will go to church regularly (5) The group shall have the power of censure.

STATISTICAL EVALUATION:

(1) Evaluation of court decision for reapportionment (2) Evaluation of non-white voter strength and its potential in the State, and especially the 2nd and 3rd Congressional Districts.

METHOD OF REVOLUTION:

In Georgia the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee proposes to accept two heavily populated congressional districts as the object of its efforts, initially.

Out of these districts, several counties have been choses as beach-heads:
(1) Terrell County. It is located in the third congressional district; the southernboundary of Terrell separates it from the second congressional district. This places it in a central location and it serves as the symbol of oppression in southwest Georgia; another symbol must be substituted. It was also here that the first court action was brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The cunty is presently under a court injunction against further discriminatory conduct in the registration process. The Negro composes 67-7% of the total population. If we are able to cut through the fear in the minds of the people there, the gate will have been opened to southwest Georgia as "Terrible Terrell" is infamously known all over the area.
(2) Peach County. The strongest point for activity in this county, initially, lies in its importance as the resource for college students. It could serve as a training area also. Negros out-number whites two to one, but out of 8,000 only 679 are registered in 1958 - only 21.16 of qualified number. From Peach County, Houston, Macon, and Taylor are easily accessible.
(3) Marion County. This is the beach-head to the northeast. Having 62.5% of the population only 3% of the Negroes are registered. It will serve as the example of the possibility for progress in the northeast.
(4) Lee County. This will be the jumping off spot in the southeast section of the district. We have tremendous support for a summer voter-registration campaign. 67.7% of the population is Negro so that it will certainly be illustrative of the power of the ballot, opening eyes of other counties throughout the district.

In the second congressional district, four counties have been shosen:
(1) Dougherty County. Here is the crossroads of people in the rural areas for miles and miles. From this center we will dessiminate data to surrounding counties and coordinate all activities in the southwest. It will serve as one of the training stations for student participation, Negro and white. It hides tremendous potentials for future contracts since the college there is people prosominately be students who live in south Georgia. As a unit the county has great importance. In the first place, 38.1% of the population is Negro. Secondly, prominent leaders of the community filed a suit against the county and city officials. for encorcing segregation in voting facilities. The suit was upheld.

This produced a greater awareneds of the voter-registration process as it may be connected with the destruction of segrgation. Thirdly, it is the home of the Negro lawyer in south Georgia. And finally, it is in Albany that the potential for instructors studying and evaluating our gains in registration through statistical analysis is great. Class projects may be planned to include studies by students in various associated areas such as housing, education, employment, etc.

(2) Early County. On the northeastern border of the second congressional district is Early County, with a Negro population of 9,300 - 54.7% of the total in the county in 1959. It lies on the Alabama line and has a record of atrocities against Negroes. Only 226 Negroes of the 4,790 men over 18 were registered in 1957. We must have dontacts there.

(3) Baker County. This is another symbol in Georgia which myst be shattered - "no hope for Baker County". We feel that when Negroes register in Baker, the spell will be cast across south Georgia. People in this area will receive an unequaled motivation to register. Baker is another county among the forty where over fifty per cent of the total population is Negro. The percentage in Baker of Negroes was 63.3% in 1958. At that time no Negro had been allowed to register. Yet, there is a federal injunction against discrimination of persons in voter-registration on grounds of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Baker is said to be worse in police brutality and judicial injustice than Terrell County. A psychological victory in Baker will do more for the three districts involved than a thousand man canvass team; a psychological victory must preced the "door knock".

(4) Worth County. Only 4% of eligible Negroes in this county are registered - 296 - while they compose 50.8% of the population. Contacts are available for voter-registration in this county.

In Georgia, the methods used to systematically disfranchise the Negro have been founded on this hypothesis - the obliteration of motivation toward suffrage. Whatever the apparent procedure, purging or inflating of voting lists, economic warfare, police brutality, etc., all attempts to nullify the right to vote among Negroes have aimed at a psychological enslavement which has increased in effectiveness through the years.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee intends to deal with this grand historical strategy on the same level which causes it to be effective. We propose to engage in a battle for minds. Our considered opinion is that interest among the people in the pursuit of happiness exists under the most atrocious conditions of servitude. When we life the veil of fear from the eyes of the people and provide in its place, the motivation to become responsible citizens, the people will rally among themselves in the direction which we propose to channel their energies.

Using the count as the smallest unit of our concern, we propose two areas of emphasis - the strictly rural as opposed to the urban area.

At the initial stage, we feel that it is necessary to have two persons in each county for a period of not less than two months, living with the people and sharing in the joy and suffering of the total community life.

RURAL AREA:

The strictly rural area stands as a challenge to us. First, because of its isolation and political virginity, as far as the Negro is concerned, and secondly, it is the source of political strength in the South and in national politics. The population of deep South counties is largely rural of necessity since the economic framework, both historically and presently, out of which the people live, is agricultural.

METHOD:

(1) There will be a series of surveys of the community.
A. The first survey is done by two persons stationed in the field who are SNCC field secretaries.
(1) The standing leadership (leading Negroes) must be approached - ministers physicians, students, masons, ladies clubs, etc.
(2) The suborndination of organizational interest must be clearly stated in no uncertain terms.
(3) An explanation must be given for the intended efforts.
(4) The opinion of what is needed most in the community must be known. If there is a symbol of discontent for the whole community, it should be known. An appraisal of the community should be made by leading persons in the community.
(5) Personal relationships should exist between leading Negroes and staff.
B. The second survey should be done by students of the community who will generally be on the high school level.
(1) It is announced in the churches and other public places that a voter-registration drive is in process in the county.
(2) Students will go from one home in their particular community to another explaining who is in the community, what is hoped to be accomplished, and how each person can help.
(3) Various sessions will be held with the students, interpreting and re-interpreting the methods we use and why they are necessary.
(4) Names will be solicited of persons immediately interested in active participation. Leaders indeed, begin to emerge.
(5) At this point, a meeting of interested persons in the community is called through students, by way of mouth.
C. The third canvass is done by the emerging leadership, that is, those who aspire to lead, along with the standing leadership.
(1) The mass meeting announcement is made public in the churches.
(2) The need for the meeting is cited as the area is canvassed, reviewing all that has been said in the past.
(3) The canvass is made with forms, thereby making the process uniform and formal.
(4) Fears are talked about with the people in their homes.
(5) A meeting for evaluation of past events is called for those who have been active so far. Plans for the mass meeting are drawn up in a joint effort.

(2) There will be channels of communication.
A. The mass meeting is most important.
(1) In the rural areas there is a sense of isolation and the meetings bring people together physically, mentally, and spiritually. It is here that we hold soul searching sessions. It is repeated over and over again that it is not shameful to admit fear but rather, a sign of maturity - the first step. This is done in the group and each person understands in time (intellectually or by per-

sonal identification and adceptance of being free to admit the developed fears from their youth. This develops to be a point of group identification and acceptance and later solidarity. The acknowledgement of fear, separation and inaction among the Negro population, becomes the first step for courage, unity, and action.)

(2) In the mass meetings there is a canvass for unregistered persons, homes for classes in Voter-Registeration requirements, and canvassers. Evdryone will have a unique function. We have found that people will respond more readily if it is suggested that they go to register in a group. This is of course in line with the new motivation-group action, a sense of direction in belonging to each other, and a sense of disciplined urgency. It is at the mass meeting alone, that we initially ask people to register.

(3) There is an attempt to relate the relevance of the Christian gospel in these meetings. The people are usually highly sensitive to values termed religious. We present the historical dista toward nonviolence as manifested and interpreted by the church and challenge the people to follow in comparable action of today.

(4) The most constant communication in these meetings is related to the role of the Justice Department. We project the idea of total dependence on the alertness of the department as a further stimulus for action. The Justice Department is a magic phrase and in the deep South holds an unbelievable position of confidence, prelently, in the minds of the oppressed.

(5) In the mass meeting, we keep the people aware that they are not alone in their local efforts. Pictures are shown of what other communities have done and are doing to help themselves. Tapes are played and songs are sung to promote a sense of belonging to the "MOVEMENT" of people for their rights both now and in the past.

(6) After a core of responsible persons whom the people respect are observed we drop slowly from the public leadership to a position of strict admisorship (on a peer legal). Then the people form a workable structure of their own design, for the most part, including a representative from every social unit of identifiable group status in the county. This would mark the point in the development that a general pattern of operation within the community would have been established by those who have been active. We could then leave the area.

B. The high school transportation system in the couty is used as a means of communication.

(1) The county is divided up into cities, towns or villages. There students in every geographical division and all ages can be used.

(2) The bus system can be utilized. The responsibility for deseminating information in a bus is delegated to eight students, who receive information from four students who receive their information from one main student who receives his information from the SNCC staff workers. There is one person for each bus. All information is written out and folded nea ly into the hand. We have found opposition in many counties, though Negroes drive their buses and own them in some cases. Students are warned to stay away from us so we have found a way to come to them unseen. This has proved effective in Terrell County.

(3) This is in many counties the only means of literary communication. The papers, which are for the most part weeklies, are for the most part weeklies, are segregationist and carry only news which depict the Negro as a bastard man and a villian.

C. We publish a communication sheet called the Student Voice each week and sometimes more often, depending on the situation.

(1) We reach the religoius populace for the most part, but this is not the extent of our distribution.

(2) In some places, we have gotten insurance persons to carry our literature.

(3) It is shocking to observe, as we deliver them to mass Meetings, how people scramble for a copy.

The second point of emphasis concerns itself with the urban area. Generally thesame principle applies here but the method is varies. Although there is a definite advantage in having "crash drives" when the deadline for registration or voting nears, we believe that Voter-Registration should be a continuing process.

1. Block workers are assigned to each block, apartment, or road.
A. A worker is not given more families than he has time to contact, not more than 25.
B. Each worker is given a map of the block for which he is responsible.
C. Workers are stationed in the business district of the area and if possible in the court house where people can be directed to register who come to buy car tags, or pay taxes.
2. Each worker uses an information sheet.
A. The top of the form is filled by the worker- name, address, and block working.
B. The name, address and telephone number of persons canvassed; whether or not he is registered should be indicated.
C. The worker must know if the persons need transportation and if so, how many people they can get to go to register along with them.
D. It must be known if a registered person has voted within three years.
E. Baby sitters are provided.
F. Car pools are organized.
3. Included in the Voter-Registration program is the get out the vote campaign.
A. A list of registered voters must be gotten along with their telephone numbers which are placed on a master sheer from which are derived a set of cards, one for the block worker and one for the poll watcher. On each card would appear a name, address and telephone number.
B. The poll watchers pull cards as voters come to the ballot box and inform the office about tardy voters.
C. The telephone workers call the voter once the week before the election, once the day before the election, and the day of the election.
D. Each voting district should have a headquarters (somebody's home), cars for transportation, baby sitters, poll watchers, and telephone workers.

Our operations are based on the premise that we cannot do the work ourselves. The people must and should do the foot work. The people should include student, ministers, the man on the street, businessmen, maids, the housewife, and so on. They must be motivated to feel it is their responsibility. They must further understand that each individual is needed to such an extent that one person's lost will damage the project. Each is vital to the success of the campaign.

The second and Third Congressional Districts in Georgia, offer, potentially, the greatest stimulation for Voter-Registration in the state, and the counties named are the first step in a systematic attempt to move to other counties as conditions warrant. We do not feel limited for other counties will be stimulated and appeal for help.

PERSONS OPENING HOMES TO STUDENTS FOR THE SUMMER:

Mr. A. C. Searless, Albany, Georgia - - - - - - - - - - - - - One whole house

Bobby Burch, 1005 River Rd., Albany, Georgia - - - - - - - - " " "

Mrs. Caroline Daniels, 601 1st. Ave., Dawson, Georgia - - " " "

Mr. & Mrs. Edwards, Sasser of Terrell County - - - - - - - - One or more

Mr. & Mrs. Hall, Bronwood of Terrell County - - - - - - - - One girl

Mr. Pullum, Bronwood of Terrell County - - - - - - - - - - - (?)

Mr. Lucious Holloway, Dawson, Georgia - - - - - - - - - - - One

Mr. James Mays & Bros., Leslie, Georgia of Lee County, Rt.1-Four or more

Mrs. Viola Hicks, Albany, Georgia - - - - - - - - - - - - - Two

And lots more

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, MARCH 22 - An anti-segregation group here has begun a campaign to integrate a local movie theatre, and a South-wide student group has pledge its support.

Gloria Richardson, Co-Chairman of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee (CNAC), said here today that the CNAC sent telegrams of protest to the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce , the City Council, and the Dorchester County Ministerial Alliance asking them to "use your authority to persuade the Dorset Theatre to desist in its policy of segregation."

The theatre, which has always been segregated, and had required Negroes to take balcony seats, placed an iron chain between Negro and white sections of the balcony when groups of Negro youngsters attended a "Kiddie Show" on March 16. One Negro youngster, who tried to cross the barrier, was expelled from the theatre, and another who requested his admission fee back was refused.

The CNAC also telegrammed the theatre management, saying "we deplore the fact that your theatre is segregated to begin with. We are asking that you reconsider your total policy at this time."

In Atlanta, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) sent a wire to Cambridge's City Council saying "we call upon you to use your influence to integrate the Dorset Theatre. The SNCC telegram was signed by SNCC Chairman Charles McDew.

Over 400 students were arrested in nearby Baltimore three weeks ago during a concerted drive against a segregated movie theatre there. After one week of demonstrations, the movie house agreed to accept Negroes as patrons.

The text of the SNCC telegram follows:

"We call upon you to use your influence to integrate the Dorset Theatre. Segregation in the so-called liberal state of Maryland is a blot on the traditions of American liberty. We stand ready to assist the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee in all their efforts."

Charles McDew, Chairman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

-30-

Student
Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee

NEWS

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

NASHVILLE STUDENTS MARCH TO PROTEST SEGREGATION

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, MARCH 22 — Several hundred Negroes, students and adults, are scheduled to march from Tennessee A & I University to downtown Nashville tomorrow in protest against segregated restaurants here, and to inform the Negro public of latest developments in the anti-segregation campaigns.

The students will march to protest, in particular, arrests which have taken place at the B. & W. Cafeteria, and Cross Keys Restaurant, targets of continual demonstrating since last Thanksgiving.

Faculty members of Fisk University and of Vanderbilt University, a predominantly white college, have gone on record supporting the student movement.

Charges against 16 students arrested at Cross Keys March 4 were dropped yesterday at a trial witnessed by 500 persons. One of the arrested students, Paul Brooks, an ex-field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, remained in the city jail from March 4 until March 21.

The cases of nine students who were arrested February 26 at the B. & W. Cafeteria are still on appeal.

John Lewis, chairman of the Nashville Nonviolent Movement, the student anti-segregation group which has staged demonstrations since the beginning of the sit-in movement in 1960, said, "We are determined to use all non-violent means at our disposal to rid Nashville of its plague, segregation, so that all our citizens may enjoy the same rights and privileges."

Lewis, a former Freedom Rider who was savagely beaten in Montgomery, Alabama after a Greyhound bus was burned in Anniston last year, has been arrested here several times. He was one of the nine arrested at B. & W. Cafeteria.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TWO BOUND OVER IN HOTEL "SLEEP-IN"

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MARCH 21 -- Two Negro college students, both members of the anti-segregation Committee On Appeal For Human Rights (COAHR) waived hearing before a Municipal Court Judge here today on charges of trespassing at the segregated Henry Grady Hotel. They were bound over to Fulton County Criminal Court.

Amos Brown of Morehouse College and Paul Berrien of Clark College appeared briefly in court here, but their lawyer, Attorney Donald Hollowell, asked that their commitment be waived. They were bound over on $100 bond each, the same amount for which they were released from city jail a week ago after they had been arrested when they staged a "sleep-in" demonstration in the lobby of the Henry Grady Hotel.

The two arrested students, along with two others, had entered the hotel with reservations obtained by a white student at Spelman College.

Although they presented photostatic copies of their reservations to the desk clerk, they were told that the hotel was "sold out." They refused to leave, opened their suitcases, took out blankets and pillows, and lay down on couches in the hotel's lobby. When police arrived and asked them to leave, two did; Berien and Brown were arrested.

The Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, the Atlanta University Center student group, has been responsible for integrating Atlanta's lunch counters and movie theatres, and for securing white collar jobs for Negroes in several downtown department stores.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, MARCH 23 - The Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee (CNAC) is committed to a full slate of anti-segregation activity. CNAC head Gloria Richardson, who compares Maryland's Eastern Shore with Mississippi - "the only difference is that these people here have passed the shooting, beating stage for subtler things" - said that the group would continue its drive against discrimination.

The CNAC, organized more than a year ago, has a variety of programs aimed at improving the status of Negroes. The group has engaged in a selective buying campaign against several Cambridge stores, in voter registration and education drives, and has filed complaints against industries in the area that have government contracts. The CNAC also spearheaded a drive to secure better employment for Negroes in state, county and local positions.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MARCH 23 - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) will host over 300 students at its third annual conference of student anti-segregation protestors here Easter weekend.

The conference theme is "Emancipation Then; Freedom Now."

Ruby Doris Smith, Conference Coordinator, said that students from every Southern state will attend. The conference participants will attend workshops on nonviolence, Southern politics and social action, and will hear speakers give new ideas and techniques to be used in the anti-segregation struggle, she said.

-30-

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MARCH 24 - "Atlanta's college students are committed to fight segregation wherever it exists," the leader of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights (COAHR) said today.

Gwen Isles, a Spelman College senior who is chairman of the three-year-old student anti-segregation group, said that students here will continue their push against segregation. The group has already integrated lunch counters and movie theatres here.

-30-

Make file
SNCC-LEGAL

Attach
Clearcopy Original
Envelope

May 14, 1962

Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel
314 Christman Street
Cleveland, Mississippi

Dear Diane:

Mrs. Baker informed us Sunday that you had decided to appear in the Jackson Court on Monday, May 21, 1962 so that you may protest the bond money posted by the Legal Defense and Education Fund. Your decision has been warmly received.

So far as your decision not to accept appeal bond if you are found guilty, it is not within my province to make any comments. As you know we are behind you and shall support all commitments made in the best interest of the movement.

I should hope to be in Jackson for your trial.

Best wishes!

Sincerly yours,

James Forman

Carbon copies:
Mr. Jack Greenberg
Mrs. Baker
Mr. Wiley Branton

May 24, 1962

Mr. James R. Forman, Executive Secretary
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
197½ Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Forman:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 15, 1962, in which you ask me "to serve as an agent of the Legal Defense and Education Fund in behalf of the staff of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other students who have a relationship with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee."

I do not feel that it would be proper for me to serve as an "agent" of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund for SNCC or any other organization at this time. I also do not understand that there is any expressed intention on the part of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund to represent anyone involved in civil rights litigation, but rather suspect that they would consider each case on its merits so far as their participation is concerned.

I am concerned about the haphazard manner in which SNCC has been going about getting legal advice, and I think that there could be better coordination of the approach to your legal problems which would be beneficial not only to SNCC but to the various lawyers assisting you. In this regard, I will be pleased to consult with you as often as I may find it convenient to do so regarding any of the legal problems which you may have from time to time. I could then perhaps communicate your problems to the Legal Defense and Educational Fund in a manner that might produce a more satisfactory relationship for you and the lawyers, as is always the case when one lawyer is talking to another. Such an arrangement would obviously

save time for you and Legal Defense. I would also be willing, my schedule permitting, to consult with you regarding your legal problems generally and to interpret laws or decrees with which you might be concerned.

I have no idea how much time this will take, and my first interest will of course be with the Voter Project. I am willing to give it a try, and will work with SNCC in this manner for as long as the arrangement is satisfactory to both of us and to the Legal Defense Fund. However, there is nothing about this arrangement that should be construed in any manner as to have me listed as counsel for SNCC except in such separate proceedings as I may have actually entered my appearance as counsel of record in a particular proceeding.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Copy to Mr. Jack Greenberg

WAB/mr

SNCC-LEGAL

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS
President

JACK GREENBERG
Director-Counsel

CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY
Associate Counsel

May 21, 1962

Mr. James Forman
Executive Secretary
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
197½ Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jim:

I have your letter of May 15, concerning a request for assistance in the Talladega case and with legal problems generally. I think the best way to handle the matter is pretty much as we have in the past, with the exception that since Wiley Branton is in Atlanta and is agreeable to working with you, you can regularly consult with him in the first instance.

I do not think we can give any specific commitment to represent you and your associates in all cases that may arise in the future. We must retain the flexibility to appraise each case and situation as it arises to determine how it fits in with our program. But as you know, we have helped you in most, if not all instances in which you have called upon us and you can expect a like degree of cooperation in the future.

I am going to speak to Wiley about working with you. I do not know that he would be agreeable, or if we would find it agreeable for him to be our "agent." However, we value his counsel as I am sure you will and I think that our working together will be facilitated by your consulting with him in advance and by his consulting with you when he feels that consultation of that sort is appropriate.

I am getting in touch with Orzell Billingsley concerning the defense in Talladega and we expect to work with him on it.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Greenberg
Director-Counsel

JG:arw

Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes

SNCC-LEGAL

MAY 16 1962

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

197½ Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MUrray 8-0331

May 15, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Robert Moses, Jim Monsonis, Julian Bond and I were appreciative of the visit you, Mr. Greenberg, and Mr. Pollack paid to our office on Thursday night, May 10, 1962.

Since it is the expressed intention of the Legal Defense and Education Fund to represent anyone involved in civil rights litigation, we are formally asking you to serve as an agent of the Legal Defense and Education Fund in behalf of the staff of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other students who have a relationship with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee."

The new Coordinating Committee will meet June 1, 1962. It would be quite beneficial to them if we could produce some correspondence indicating that you are willing to allow us to call upon you for legal advice and to serve as the agent of the Legal Defense Fund in behalf of southern students.

We envision such a relationship as one that may eliminate the many legal advisors who may or may not be beneficial to the cases with which we are now or in the future may be involved. Naturally, we would assume that the Legal Defense and Education Fund would cover the fees involved in such an arrangement. This would of course free us from the involvement inherent in obtaining and paying legal counsel. As you know we are not equipped to retain a staff of lawyers, nor should we involve ourselves

- more -

in this course - since the Legal Defense and Education Fund has performed quite well in this field.

We hope that you seriously consider this proposal and inform us at your earliest convience of your decision.

Sincerely yours,

James Forman

James R. Forman, Executive Secretary
Student Nonviolent Coordinating
Committee

Charles F. McDew
Chairman

cc: Mr. Jack Greenberg

JRF/nfc

SNCC-LEGAL

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

135 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MUrray 8-0331

June 8, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for your letter of May 24, 1962.

We are grateful for the services you have rendered to the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE in your capacity as an attorney. We look forward to consulting you in the future.

Sincerely yours,

James Forman

James R. Forman, Executive Secretary
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

cc: Mr. Jack Greenberg

JRF/nfc

JUN 27 1963

June 26, 1963

Attorney Wiley A. Branton
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

This is to authorize you to establish an incorporated organization entitled, "Student Aid Society." The officers are:

H. Julian Bond, ~~President~~
672 Beckwith Street, S.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Miss Ella J. Baker, ~~First Vice-President~~
Waluhaje Apartments
Westlake Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

James Forman, ~~Second Vice-President~~
162 Fairburn Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Betty J. Miles, ~~Secretary-Treasurer~~
1630 Paxton Avenue, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

James Forman

James Forman

July 11, 1963
Dr. James Forman

The Clerk
Montgomery Circuit Court
Winona, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

Re City of Winona
v Lawrence Guyot

This is to inform you that this office represents one Lawrence Guyot who is the defendant in an action now on appeal from the Mayor's Court of the city of Winona upon a charge of disturbing the peace and disorderly conduct, from a conviction rendered in Mayor's Court on or about June 11, 1963.

We intend to associate Mississippi counsel at the time of trial.

Will you please let the record show that the undersigned represents this defendant and arrange for me to receive a notice of the trial or any hearings in the matter whenever the same might be set.

A copy of this letter is enclosed with the request that you mail it to the party who will handle the prosecution for the city. Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. Lawrence Guyot

2-vep 3-3

June 24, 1963

Mr. St. John Barrett
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Barrett:

Re United States of America
v the City of Winona, et al,
Civil Action No. WC-6331

Thank you for sending me a copy of the complaint which the Justice Department filed in the above cause. It will be interesting to observe what happens today in Oxford, in the hearing on the preliminary injunction and any subsequent hearings.

I had certainly hoped that the Justice Department would have included Lawrence Guyot in the law suit so that any further prosecution of him might also be enjoined. The fact that he is not included in the law suit will require him to obtain private counsel to protect his rights on appeal. Do you think it possible to include him at this late date by amendment or does the Department think it would be best to leave him out of the law suit inasmuch as he was not a passenger?

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Form No. DJ-96a
(Rev. 4-13-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 24 1963

ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. Mr. Wiley A. Branton	Project Director,
2.	Voter Education Projects
3.	Southern Regional Council
4.	5 Forsythe St., N.W. (Room 206)
5.	Atlanta 3, Georgia

- [ ] SIGNATURE
- [ ] APPROVAL
- [ ] SEE ME
- [ ] RECOMMENDATION
- [ ] ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
- [ ] PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____
- [ ] COMMENT
- [ ] NECESSARY ACTION
- [ ] NOTE AND RETURN
- [ ] CALL ME
- [ ] PER CONVERSATION
- [ ] AS REQUESTED
- [ ] NOTE AND FILE
- [ ] YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS

Here is a set of our pleadings in United States v. The City of Winona, filed June 17, 1963.

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
St. John Barrett		June 20, 1963

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

WESTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, v. THE CITY OF WINONA: MARTIN C. BILLINGSLEY, Mayor of the City of Winona; THOMAS HERROD, Chief of Police of the City of Winona, and EARL W. PARTRIDGE, Sheriff of Montgomery County, Defendants.	Civil Action No. WC-6331 **COMPLAINT** Filed June 17, 1963

The United States of America alleges as a claim against the defendants:

1. This is an action for an injunction to prevent an unlawful and unconstitutional burden upon and interference with interstate commerce by motor carrier in the United States and the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission passed and adopted pursuant thereto.

2. This Court has jurisdiction of this action under Sections 1331 and 1345 of Title 28 U.S.C. and under Sections 42 and 43 of Title 49, U.S.C.

3. The City of Winona is a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of Mississippi. It is located in Montgomery County, Mississippi.

4. Martin C. Billingsley is Mayor of the City of Winona and, as such, is the chief executive officer of the City and police justice of the Police Court of the City of Winona. He resides in Winona.

5. Thomas Herrod is Chief of Police of the City of Winona and, as such, has supervision and control of the Police Department of the City of Winona.

6. Earl W. Partridge is Sheriff of Montgomery County and, as such, is authorized to enforce the laws of Mississippi within the County. He resides in Montgomery County.

7. Continental Southern Lines, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as Continental) is a common carrier by motor vehicle within the meaning of 49 U.S.C. 303(a)(14) engaged in the transportation of passengers in interstate commerce to, from and through Winona, Mississippi. Continental holds a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing and requiring it to provide such transportation in interstate commerce.

8. Continental owns and uses a building (hereinafter referred to as the Trailways Terminal) in Winona for the use and convenience of its passengers. The facilities in the terminal include waiting room, restroom, eating and drinking facilities. The Trailways Terminal is leased by Continental to one Marjorie Staley who acts as terminal manager.

9. Among the facilities in the Trailways Terminal is a restaurant (hereafter referred to as the "terminal restaurant") in which food service and restrooms are

available as a regular and integral part of the transportation service afforded by Continental to its passengers.

10. On January 30, 1962, Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, sent a letter to Martin C. Billingsley, as Mayor of the City of Winona, advising Mayor Billingsley that the Department of Justice had received information that it was the policy of the City of Winona to require the segregation of the white and Negro races in public transportation facilities within the city. Mr. Marshall further stated that he was informed that on November 4, 1961, two Negro youths were arrested by the defendant Earl W. Partridge in the terminal restaurant in furtherance of the City's policy respecting racial segregation. The letter further advised Mayor Billingsley that the enforcement of a racial segregation policy in the Trailways Terminal, and the arrest of Negroes in furtherance of that policy, violated specific provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations and of the statutes relating to interstate commerce. Mr. Marshall offered to arrange a conference between a representative of the Department of Justice and officials of the City of Winona.

11. On February 16, 1962, Jerome K. Heilbron, an attorney in the Department of Justice, conferred with the defendant Martin C. Billingsley and with the City Attorney of Winona. In this conference Mayor Billingsley assured Mr. Heilbron that the City of Winona would not interfere with the implementation of the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission or the laws of the United States forbidding racial discrimination in interstate bus transportation.

12. On June 9, 1963, Fannie Hamer, Annell Ponder, June Johnson, Ruth Daye, Rosemary Freeman, Euvester Simpson and James West, each a Negro citizen of the United States, (hereafter referred to collectively as "the Negro passengers") were traveling by bus from Charleston, South Carolina, to Greenwood, Mississippi. The bus on which they were riding, and which was being operated by Continental, stopped at approximately 10:50 a.m. at the Trailways Terminal in Winona for a scheduled rest stop of twenty-five minutes. During this stop Annell Ponder, June Johnson, Ruth Daye, Rosemary Freeman, Euvester Simpson and James West, alighted from the bus and entered the terminal restaurant for the purpose of using the eating and restroom facilities therein.

13. Each of the persons described in the preceding paragraph had the right under 49 U.S.C. 316(d) and under Section 180a, Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, to enter and use the restaurant facilities in the Trailways terminal in Winona, Mississippi, free from distinction based upon race or color.

14. After entering the terminal restaurant as described in paragraph 12, the Negro passengers were directed by the defendant Thomas Herrod and another law enforcement officer to leave the terminal restaurant. The Negro passengers, in compliance with this directive, left the restaurant.

15. After the Negro passengers had left the terminal restaurant as described in the preceding paragraph, they stood peaceably in front of the terminal. While they were so standing, the defendant Thomas Herrod arrested Annell Ponder, June Johnson, Rosemary Freeman, Euvester Simpson and James West, took them into custody and transported them to the Montgomery County jail in Winona. The defendant Herrod had no lawful cause or reason for arresting these Negro passengers.

16. Immediately after the defendant Herrod had arrested the five Negro passengers referred to in the preceding paragraph, the defendant Earl Partridge arrested Fannie Hamer while she was standing peaceably in front of the terminal restaurant. Fannie Hamer at that time had committed no public offense and there was no lawful reason or justification for her arrest. The defendant Partridge transported her in custody to the Montgomery County jail.

17. On June 11, 1963, Fannie Hamer, Annell Ponder, Rosemary Freeman, Euvester Simpson and James West were convicted in the Police Court of the City of Winona, presided over by the defendant Martin C. Billingsley as Police Justice, of the offenses, under Mississippi law, of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. Each of these Negro passengers pled not guilty. Each was convicted by the court and fined $100.00. Each of them has filed an appeal and has been released from custody on an appeal bond. The cases are presently awaiting a trial de novo in the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial District of Mississippi. The city of Winona has prosecuted and threatens to continue to prosecute these cases.

18. The arrest, incarceration, prosecution and punishment of the Negro travelers as described in the preceding paragraphs was for the purpose and has the effect of intimidating and discouraging them and other Negro passengers in interstate commerce from exercising their right to use the facilities of such commerce free from any undue prejudice or disadvantage by reason of their race or color.

19. The conduct of the defendants in excluding Negro passengers from the terminal restaurant, and in arresting those who have used or seek to use the restaurant, violates 49 U.S.C. 316(d), prevents Continental and Marjorie Staley

from complying with Section 180a of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and imposes an unconstitutional and undue burden upon interstate commerce.

20. Unless restrained by order of this court the defendants will continue to prevent Negroes from using the facilities of the Trailways terminal, without regard to race or color, and will arrest, prosecute and punish Negroes who so seek to use the facilities or who peaceably remonstrate against the denial of such use.

21. Unless restrained by order of this Court, the City of Winona will continue to prosecute the disorderly conduct and resisting arrest charges described in paragraph 17 against the Negro passengers and will thereby discourage them and other Negroes from exercising their right to use the facilities of the Trailways bus terminal in Winona free from discrimination based on their race or color.

22. The conduct of the defendants here complained of causes immediate and irreparable injury to the plaintiff, consisting of obstruction to and interference with the free flow of interstate commerce, and obstruction to and interference with Continental in complying with the valid regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the statutes of the United States respecting interstate commerce.

23. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff respectfully prays that the defendants, together with their agents, officers, employees, successors, and all those in active concert or participation with them, be enjoined from:

(a) interfering in any way with Negroes [redacted] use of any of the public facilities of the Trailways Terminal in Winona, Mississippi;

(b) threatening, arresting or imprisoning any Negroes on account of such Negroes using or seeking to use any of the public facilities located in the Trailways Terminal in Winona;

(c) further holding in custody, imprisoning, prosecuting or punishing Fannie Hamer, Annell Ponder, June Johnson, Rosemary Freeman, Euvester Simpson or James West upon the charges upon which they are now being held or upon any other charges arising from the efforts of such persons to use the facilities of the Trailways terminal in Winona free from racial discrimination, or to peaceably remonstrate against such discrimination;

(d) failing to dismiss the charges now pending against the Negro passengers;

(e) interfering with, obstructing, or attempting to interfere with or obstruct, Continental Southern Lines, Inc., or Marjorie Staley in their compliance with the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission set forth in Section 180a to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations;

(f) otherwise seeking to impose any racial distinction or discrimination upon passengers using the vehicles or facilities of Continental in Winona, Mississippi.

Plaintiff further prays for such additional relief as the interests of justice may require.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff

By:

ROBERT F. KENNEDY
Attorney General

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General

HOSEA M. RAY
United States Attorney

ST. JOHN BARRETT, Attorney
Department of Justice

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

WESTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	CIVIL ACTION NO WC-6331
CITY OF WINONA, et al., Defendants.	)	Filed June 17, 1963

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

TO EACH OF THE DEFENDANTS:

You are notified that the plaintiff will move this Court in the courtroom of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, at Oxford, Mississippi, on June 24, 1963 at 10:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for a preliminary injunction enjoining the defendants, their agents, officers, employees, successors, and all those in active concert or participation with them, from:

(a) Interfering in any way with Negroes [redacted] use of any of the public facilities of the Trailways Terminal in Winona, Mississippi;

(b) threatening, arresting or imprisoning any Negroes on account of such Negroes using or seeking to use any of the public facilities located in the Trailways Terminal in Winona;

(c) futher holding in custody, imprisoning, prosecuting or punishing Fannie Hamer, Annell Ponder, June Johnson, Rosemary Freeman, Euvester Simpson or James West upon the charges upon which they are now being held or upon any other charges arising from the efforts of such persons to use the facilities of the Trailways terminal in Winona free from racial discrimination, or to peaceably remonstrate against such discrimination;

(d) failing to dismiss the charges now pending against the Negro passengers;

(e) interfering with, obstructing, or attempting to interfere with or obstruct, Continental Southern Lines, Inc., or Marjorie Staley in their compliance with the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission set forth in Section 180a to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations;

(f) Otherwise seeking to impose any racial distinction or discrimination upon passengers using the vehicles or facilities of Continental in Winona, Mississippi.

The motion will be based upon all of the pleadings and other papers on file in this case, upon the affidavits of Annell Ponder and Fannie Hamer attached hereto, and upon testimony and other evidence to be offered upon the hearing.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff

By:

HOSEA M. RAY
United States Attorney

ST. JOHN BARRETT, Attorney
Department of Justice

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

WESTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	CIVIL ACTION NO._____
CITY OF WINONA, et al, Defendants.	)	

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

I.

The conduct of the defendants constitutes an undue and unreasonable burden upon interstate commerce and subjects passengers in interstate commerce to unjust discrimination and to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage.

United States v. City of Jackson, ___ F. 2d ___ (C.A. 5, May 13, 1963);
United States v. Lassiter, 203 F. Supp. 20 (W.D. La., 1962) Affirmed 371 U. S. 10;
City of Shreveport v. United States, ____ F. 2d _____ (C.A. 5 May 22, 1963)
United States v. City of McComb, C.A. No. 3215, UNRPT"D., (S.D. Miss., November 22, 1961).

II.

The United States is a proper plaintiff.

United States v. City of Jackson, supra;
City of Shreveport v. United States, supra;
In Re Debs, 158 U.S. 564 (1895);
United States v. United States Klans, 194 F. Supp. 897 (M.D. Ala., 1961);
United States v. Lassiter, supra;
United States v. City of McComb, supra.

III.

Injunctive relief is a proper remedy against the complained of conduct.

United States v. City of Jackson, supra;
United States v. Wood, 295 F. 2d 772 (5th Cir., 1961);
United States v. City of McComb, supra.

IV.

There is no barrier in equity, in a suit brought by the United States, with respect to injunctive relief against state court proceedings.

Leiter Minerals, Inc. v. United States, 352 U. S. 220 (1957);
United States v. Wood, supra.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

By:

HOSEA M. RAY
United States Attorney

ST. JOHN BARRETT, Attorney
Department of Justice

8-12-63
when pd. send
receipts to Jim

August 5, 1963

Mr. James Forman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond St., N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Jim:

Re Student Aid Society, Inc.

I have completed all of the work relating to obtaining a charter for the Student Aid Society, Inc., The petition was filed in the Superior Court of Fulton County and the order of incorporation was signed by Judge Luther Alverson on August 2, 1963, and a charter issued by the Secretary of State on the same day. All of the papers have been properly filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County and in the office of the Secretary of State.

It will be necessary for the corporation to file a report with the Secretary of State within the next few days and then annually thereafter, on or before November 1. I am enclosing the report form which needs to be filed and it will be necessary for the corporation to meet and adopt a constitution and by-laws and select officers so that the information may be contained in the report.

I am bringing the charter with me to New York at your request since I expect to see you on August 5.

There is no fee for my professional services but I do request immediate reimbursement of certain filing fees which I furnished in the amount of $46.90 as follows:

Daily Report Company, for legal publication	$36.00
Clerk, Superior Court	5.90
Secretary of State, issuance of charter	5.00
	$46.90

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

SNCC CHARTER

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING AMENDMENT

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The petition of the **GEORGIA SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC.,** respectfully shows:

1. Petitioner was incorporated by the Order of this Court on the 17th day of November, 1950, and its Charter was subsequently amended on the 10th day of January, 1956.

2. Petitioner desires to further amend its Charter so as to delete therefrom Paragraph II (f) thereof, and, further, so as to add thereto the following paragraphs:
"Paragraph IX. The corporation shall not engage in any such activities as carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, nor shall it participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office"
"Paragraph X. By a two-thirds vote of the Directors present and voting at any properly constituted meeting of the Board of Directors, this Charter may be amended and renewed or surrendered, so long as no provision thereby is inserted, inconsistent with the purposes herein expressed for the corporation. In the event the Charter is surrendered, the assets of the corporation shall be applied by the Board of Directors, or, if not by the Board of Directors, by an Order of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, to purposes within those for which the corporation was chartered, but in no event for the benefit of the incorporators, Directors, officers or employees of the corporation."

3. Pursuant to applicable provisions of law, the Board of Directors of petitioner, in a Resolution adopted by them at a meeting called to propose the amendment, have adopted Resolutions authorizing and directing said amendments to be made. A certified copy of said Resolution is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A", and, by this reference, made a part of this petition.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that its Charter be amended in the particulars set forth in the Resolution incorporated in the attached Exhibit "A".

HAAS, DUNAWAY, SHELFER & HAAS
/s/ GEORGE A. HAAS
Attorneys for Petitioner
601 Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 1-1151

EXHIBIT "A"

I, BERNARD B. ROTHSCHILD, hereby certify that I am the Secretary of the Georgia Society of Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia, with its principal office and place of business in Fulton County, Georgia, and that a special meeting of its Board of Directors was held on the 29th day of May, 1963, at which more than two-thirds of the Directors were present, in person or by proxy, notice of the time and purpose of said meeting having been given in accordance with law and the by-laws of said corporation, and that the following is a true and correct copy of the Resolutions unanimously adopted by said Board of Directors, as the same appears in the Minute Book of the corporation:

"RESOLVED, That the Charter

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY:

The petition of **Edward Andrews, William R. Mellen** and **John M. Bowling,** all of 410 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Georgia, shows:

1. That petitioners desire for themselves, their heirs, successors and assigns to be incorporated for a period of thirty-five (35) years under the name and style of

SCOTT FURNITURE INDUSTRIES, INC.

2. The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain and profit to its stockholders.

3. The principal place of business shall be in Fulton County with the privilege of establishing branch offices and places of business elsewhere, both within and without the State of Georgia.

4. The general nature of the business to be transacted by the corporation shall be to manufacture, fabricate, design, produce and sell, either for themselves or as agents for others all kinds and types of furniture and to manufacture or design any and all types of allied products used in the furniture business including component parts of furniture and to engage in the business of creating original designs for the manufacture of furniture and to participate in any advertising business allied thereto, or to engage in such other lawful business as a majority of the stockholders desire and to do all things needful and necessary and incidental to the above.

5. The capital stock of the corporation shall be of one class, being common capital stock of the par value of $1.00 per share which may be issued and disposed of by said corporation for such consideration in money, property or the fair valuation of other services as may be fixed by the incorporators or stockholders.

6. The maximum authorized shares of common capital stock shall be 300,000 shares.

7. The corporation shall begin business with a paid in capital of not less than $200.00.

8. Petitioners desire that this corporation have all of the powers allowed corporations of like character by law and including but not limited to those powers set forth in section 22-1827 et. seq. of the Code of Georgia as amended.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they be granted a charter in the name and style aforesaid with all of the rights, powers, and privileges and immunities set forth above or which may be hereafter conveyed upon like corporations by and under the laws of the State of Georgia.

CANDLER, COX, McCLAIN & ANDREWS
By ASA W. CANDLER
Attorneys for Petitioners
410 Palmer Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 3-7851

ORDER

The foregoing petition having been read and considered, and

It appearing from the certificate of the Secretary of State attached thereto that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any existing corporation registered on the records of the Secretary of State; and

8. Said corporation shall have the power to include in its by-laws any regulatory or restrictive provisions relating to the proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of any of its stock by any of its stockholders. The manner and form, as well as relevant terms, conditions, and details of such provisions and restrictions shall be determined by a three-fourths majority vote of the stockholders of the corporation.

9. Petitioners desire the powers, rights and immunities enumerated in Chapter 22-1827 and 22-1828 of the Georgia Code as amended from time to time.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid and in the charters herein set forth.

/s/ WILLIAM H. MOORE, JR.
Attorney for Petitioners
925 Grant Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
523-6521

ORDER

It appearing to the Court that the foregoing application for incorporation of

"GREATER ATLANTA MUSIC COMPANY"

is legitimately within the purview and intentions of the laws of this State, and it further appearing from the certificate of the Secretary of State, that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the records of the Secretary of State, the application is hereby granted, and the petitioners, their successors, and assigns are hereby incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all the rights, powers, privileges, and immunities mentioned in the foregoing petition for incorporation and with such additional rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are provided by the laws of Georgia, as may now exist, or may hereafter be provided by the laws of Georgia.

This 12 day of July, 1963.

VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Fulton Superior Court.

July 16 23 30, Aug 6, 1963-x

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

Come the petitioners, **H. Julian Bond, Ella J. Baker, James Forman,** and **Betty J. Miles,** and respectfully show to the Court as follows:

1) Petitioners desire for themselves, and successors, associates and assigns to be incorporated and issued a charter as a non-profit corporation under the name and style of:

"STUDENT AID SOCIETY, INC.

2) The general nature of the business of the corporation is to serve as a non-profit, charitable, and educational corporation for the purposes of assisting students financially in attending schools and colleges through scholarship aid, loans or other assistance pursuant to such by-laws, regulations or provisions as may be adopted by the Board of directors of said corporation; to own property and accept title to property, both real and per-

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The petition of **James V. Carmichael,** a resident of Cobb County, Georgia, whose post-office address is c/o Scripto, Inc., 160 Boulevard, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Ben S. Gilmer,** a resident of Fulton County, Georgia, whose post-office address is c/o Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, Hurt Building, Atlanta, Georgia; **Lucien E. Oliver,** a resident of Fulton County, Georgia, whose post-office address is c/o Sears, Roebuck & Company, 677 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia; **Richard H. Rich,** a resident of Fulton County, Georgia, whose post-office address is c/o Rich's, Inc., corner Broad and Alabama Streets, Atlanta, Georgia; and **James D. Robinson, Jr.,** a resident of Fulton County, Georgia, whose post-office address is c/o The First National Bank of Atlanta, First National Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully shows to the Court:

1. Petitioners desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate as a non-profit corporation without capital stock, under the name and style of

ATLANTA ARTS ALLIANCE, INC.

for a period of thirty-five (35) years with the right of renewal as provided by law.

2. The principal office of said corporation shall be in Fulton County in such particular location as the governing body of the corporation may from time to time determine.

3. The corporation is organized and shall be operated for the purpose of establishing in Metropolitan Atlanta a center for the "Greater Atlanta Program for Art", to treat and administer on a comprehensive basis the needs of the various art institutions in Metropolitan Atlanta for exhibition space, teaching, museum areas, libraries, and auditoriums for the presentation of their specialties.

4. Included in the arts affected shall be music, symphony, painting, sculpture, theatre, ballet, opera, architecture, literature and decoration.

5. The Greater Atlanta Program for Art shall serve as a nucleus to bring in participant institutions and arts into a center for the study and presentation of all the arts for the Atlanta Metropolitan District and the Southeastern Region of the United States.

6. The corporation may determine the method of financing and operating such center, select and acquire an appropriate site, arrange for the design, construction and equipment of the center, establish the policy of and plans for the center, and be available for consultation and assistance to all of the participant art institutions and arts.

7. Your petitioners shall constitute the initial governing board of the corporation as a "Board of Trustees." The governing body shall from time to time consist of not less than 5

purposes herein above set forth, or necessary or incidental to the powers so conferred, or conducive of the attainment of the purposes of the corporation, subject to such limitations as are or may be prescribed by law. All of the foregoing powers shall be exercisable without order of court or any other authority.

13. The earnings, if any, of this corporation shall be used exclusively for the purposes for which this corporation is formed, as hereinabove described. No person or Trustee of this corporation shall have any personal, proprietary, or beneficial interest in the property of this corporation, either during its corporate existence or on its dissolution.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, under the Corporate Act of Georgia of 1938, with all the rights, privileges and immunities as provided in said law, and as hereinbefore set out, and such other rights, privileges, powers and immunities as may now or hereafter be conferred upon corporations of like character under the laws of the State of Georgia.

HANSELL, POST, BRANDON & DORSEY
Petitioners' Attorney
Sixth Floor
First National Bank Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
522-3558

ORDER INCORPORATING ATLANTA ARTS ALLIANCE, INC.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

The foregoing petition of James V. Carmichael, Ben S. Gilmer, Lucien E. Oliver, Richard H. Rich, and James D. Robinson, Jr., for a charter, praying that they be incorporated under the name and style as set out in said petition, having been read and considered, and it appearing to the Court that said petition is within the purview and intent of the law in such cases made and provided, and it further appearing from the Certificate of the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia that the name of said proposed corporation is not the name of any other corporation registered in the records of the Secretary of State, and it further appearing to the Court that petitioners have complied with all conditions precedent and all statutory requirements applicable to such petitions;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the petitioners and their successors are hereby incorporated for the term of thirty-five (35) years, with the right to renew this charter, as may be now or hereafter provided by law, as a body corporate under the name and style of

ATLANTA ARTS ALLIANCE, INC.

without capital stock and with all of the powers, privileges and immunities set forth in said petition, together with such other rights, powers and privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be afforded by the laws of this State to similar corporations.

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING AMENDMENT

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The petition of **FOUNDATION OF THE CIVITAN CLUB OF ATLANTA, INC.** respectfully shows:

1. That it was originally incorporated by an Order of this Honorable Court on the 27th day of September, 1945, and its charter was amended by an Order of this Honorable Court on the 1st day of June, 1961, and that other than as aforesaid, its charter has not been amended.

2. That petitioner now desires to amend its corporate charter further as follows:

By adding a new article to be known as Article XIV and renumbering the present Article XIV of the amended charter so that it shall be Article XV, the new Article XIV to read as follows:

"In the event that Civitan International shall cancel the charter of the Civitan Club of Atlanta, then this Corporation shall dissolve or shall discontinue the use of the name "Civitan" and shall not thereafter display, or use, or permit others not so entitled to use the name "Civitan" or any emblems or marks pertaining thereto."

3. That at a regularly held meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Corporation held on the 9th day of July, 1963, said Trustees duly adopted a resolution authorizing the foregoing amendment by the unanimous vote of all Trustees present and the Trustees present being in excess of a majority of the entire membership of the Board, a copy of which is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A", and incorporated herein by reference.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that its charter be amended as herein set out.

BEN J. CAMP
Attorney for Petitioner
1404 Candler Bldg.

EXHIBIT "A"

RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FOUNDATION OF THE CIVITAN CLUB OF ATLANTA, INC.

RESOLVED that the Charter of this Corporation be amended as follows:

By adding a new article to be known as Article XIV and renumbering the present Article XIV of the amended charter so that it shall be Article XV, the new Article XIV to read as follows:

"In the event that Civitan International shall cancel the charter of the Civitan Club of Atlanta, then this Corporation shall dissolve or shall discontinue the use of the name "Civitan" and shall not thereafter display, or use, or permit others not so entitled to use the name "Civitan" or any emblems or marks pertaining thereto."

* * * * * *

I certify that I am Secretary of FOUNDATION OF THE CIVITAN CLUB OF ATLANTA, INC. and that the above is a correct copy of a resolution of said Corporation duly adopted at a regularly held meeting of said Corporation, the vote thereon being unanimous vote of all Trustees present and the Trustees present being in excess of a majority of the entire membership of the Board.

/s/ WM. B. GRIFFITH
Secretary
(CORPORATE SEAL)

ORDER

The foregoing petition of FOUNDATION OF THE CIVITAN CLUB OF ATLANTA, INC. that its charter be amended as set forth in said petition, having been read and consider-

Notice

Effective now, legal notices for Friday's paper must be in the office of the Fulton County Daily Report by noon of the preceding Thursday.

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The petition of **Edwina C. Hawes, John E. Parsons,** and **J. Sam Plowden,** all of 315 Grant Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia, respectfully shows the Court as follows:

(1) Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors, and assigns, to be incorporated under the name of:

"SMITH, INC."

for a period of thirty-five (35) years with renewal rights.

(2) The principal office of the Corporation shall be in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege and authority to establish and maintain branch offices within and without the State of Georgia.

(3) The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain and profit, and the general nature of the business to be transacted is as follows:

(a) To act on its own behalf, or as agent for others, to buy, sell, exchange, assign, negotiate, or discount commercial paper, notes, mortgages, deeds to secure debt, bills of sale to secure debt, title retention contracts, conditional sales contracts, and other contracts or evidences of indebtedness.

(b) To buy, sell, exchange, rent or lease, or otherwise deal in or encumber personal or real property.

(c) To borrow or lend money, and to execute or accept notes and/or security instruments therefor.

(d) To act on its own behalf, or as agent for others, as a service, business and/or engineering consultant for the erection or maintenance of any residential or commercial buildings, or any portion thereof, including but not limited to, electrical, mechanical, and structural portions thereof; and to contract with corporations or individuals for these purposes as prime-contractor or sub-contractor.

(4) The maximum number of shares of stock shall be five hundred (500) of $100.00 par value per share. The corporation shall not begin to operate until Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars has been paid in.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all powers, privileges, and immunities herein set forth and as are now, or may hereafter be allowed a corporation of similar character under the laws of Georgia.

PLOWDEN & HILLIARD
Attorneys for Petitioners
J. SAM PLOWDEN
Law Offices
315 Grant Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 3-3434

ORDER

The within and foregoing application having been read and consider-

ees of the corporation."

3. Pursuant to applicable provisions of law, the Board of Directors of petitioner, in a Resolution adopted by them at a meeting called to propose the amendment, have adopted Resolutions authorizing and directing said amendments to be made. A certified copy of said Resolution is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A", and, by this reference, made a part of this petition.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that its Charter be amended in the particulars set forth in the Resolution incorporated in the attached Exhibit "A".

HAAS, DUNAWAY, SHELFER & HAAS
/s/ GEORGE A. HAAS
Attorneys for Petitioner
601 Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 1-1151

EXHIBIT "A"

I, BERNARD B. ROTHSCHILD, hereby certify that I am the Secretary of the Georgia Society of Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia, with its principal office and place of business in Fulton County, Georgia, and that a special meeting of its Board of Directors was held on the 29th day of May, 1963, at which more than two-thirds of the Directors were present, in person or by proxy, notice of the time and purpose of said meeting having been given in accordance with law and the by-laws of said corporation, and that the following is a true and correct copy of the Resolutions unanimously adopted by said Board of Directors, as the same appears in the Minute Book of the corporation:

"RESOLVED: That the Charter of the corporation be amended by striking therefrom Paragraph II (f) thereof.

"RESOLVED FURTHER: That the Charter of the corporation be amended by adding thereto, as Paragraph IX thereof the following:

'The corporation shall not engage in any such activities as carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, nor shall it participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.'

"RESOLVED FURTHER: That the Charter of the corporation be amended by adding thereto, as Paragraph X thereof, the following:

'By a two-thirds vote of the Directors present and voting at any properly constituted meeting of the Board of Directors, this Charter may be amended and renewed or surrendered, so long as no provision thereby is inserted, inconsistent with the purposes herein expressed for the corporation. In the event the Charter is surrendered, the assets of the corporation shall be applied by the Board of Directors, or, if not by the Board of Directors, by an Order of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, to purposes within those for which the corporation was chartered, but in no event for the benefit of the incorporators, Directors, officers or employees of the corporation.'

"RESOLVED FURTHER: That the officers of the corporation be, and they hereby are, directed, authorized and empowered to do all things necessary and proper to obtain the foregoing Charter amendment."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Georgia Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., this 30th day of May, 1963.

/s/ BERNARD B. ROTHSCHILD,
Secretary

ORDER

The foregoing petition of the GEORGIA SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., to amend its charter read and considered. It appearing that the same is within the legitimate purview of the laws of Georgia and that all the requirements of law have been fully complied with, it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that all of the prayers of said petition are hereby granted and that the charter of the petitioner is hereby amended as prayed in said petition.

This 15 day of July, 1963.

CLAUDE D. SHAW
Judge, S. C., A. J. C.
July 16 23 30, Aug 6, 1963-x

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME
A-101855
STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FULTON

Notice is hereby given that **Jean Adkison Oliver,** the undersigned, filed her Petition in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia on the 22nd day of July, 1963, praying for a change in the name of her son from **Donald Bruce Adkison, Jr.** to **Donald Bruce Oliver,** and Notice is hereby given to any interested or affected parties to be and appear in said matter in said Court on or before 9:30 o'clock A. M., on the 26th day of Aug., 1963, at which time objections to the granting of the relief prayed for must be filed in said Court.

This 22nd day of July, 1963.

/s/ JEAN ADKISON OLIVER
Hodges and Oliver Attys.
Jonesboro, Georgia
July 23 30, Aug 6 13, 1963-x

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being common capital stock of the par value of $1.00 per share which may be issued and disposed of by said corporation for such consideration in money, property or the fair valuation of other services as may be fixed by the incorporators or stockholders.

6. The maximum authorized shares of common capital stock shall be 300,000 shares.

7. The corporation shall begin business with a paid in capital of not less than $200.00.

8. Petitioners desire that this corporation have all of the powers allowed corporations of like character by law and including but not limited to those powers set forth in section 22-1827 et. seq. of the Code of Georgia as amended.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they be granted a charter in the name and style aforesaid with all of the rights, powers, and privileges and immunities set forth above or which may be hereafter conveyed upon like corporations by and under the laws of the State of Georgia.

CANDLER, COX, McCLAIN & ANDREWS
By ASA W. CANDLER
Attorneys for Petitioners
410 Palmer Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 3-7851

ORDER

The foregoing petition having been read and considered, and

It appearing from the certificate of the Secretary of State attached thereto that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any existing corporation registered on the records of the Secretary of State; and

It appearing that the application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State, it is

Ordered that the application of said petitioners be granted and that said company hereby is incorporated under the name and style of

SCOTT FURNITURE INDUSTRIES, INC.

with all of the rights, powers, privileges and immunities prayed for in said petition and allowed corporations by law and subject to the limitations set forth in said petition.

This 2nd day of August, 1963.

s/ LUTHER ALVERSON
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Aug 6 13 20 27, 1963-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF FULTON

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY:

The petition of **William H. Moore, Jr., Inge Moore,** and **Juanita D. Tate,** whose addresses are 925 Grant Building, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, shows to the Court:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves and associates and successors to be incorporated under the name of:

"GREATER ATLANTA MUSIC COMPANY"

with authority to transact business under such other trade names as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

2. The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain.

3. Petitioners desire to engage in the wholesale and retail sale of musical instruments, accessories, and related items. The corporation shall be empowered to do any and all things necessary and incidental to carrying on of its business, including but not limited to the right to buy, sell, own, hold or lease, real and personal property of any kind.

4. The corporation shall have a maximum authorized capitalization of $50,000.00 with one class of stock; the maximum number of shares of stock shall be 1,000 with a par value of $50.00 a share, all which shall be common stock.

5. The corporation shall begin business with not less than $200.00 capital. All stock shall have preemptive rights, and may be issued for cash, property, services, or other things of value to the corporation; provided that no issue of stock nor amendment to the corporate charter or by-laws shall destroy, directly or indirectly, any of the pre-emptive rights of the initial stockholders.

6. Said corporation shall have an existence of a period of 35 years with the right of renewal as provided by law. The principal office shall be in Fulton County, Georgia, with the right to establish branches elsewhere.

7. Subject to the limitations set forth in this charter, said corporation shall have the power to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision of its by-laws in form, or circumstances upon the vote of three-fourths of its outstanding stock and all rights conferred upon stockholders, directors, and officers herein are granted subject to this reservation.

the laws of Georgia, as may now exist, or may hereafter be provided by the laws of Georgia.

This 12 day of July, 1963.

VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Fulton Superior Court.
July 16 23 30, Aug 6, 1963-x

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

Come the petitioners, **H. Julian Bond, Ella J. Baker, James Forman,** and **Betty J. Miles,** and respectfully show to the Court as follows:

1) Petitioners desire for themselves, and successors, associates and assigns to be incorporated and issued a charter as a non-profit corporation under the name and style of:

"STUDENT AID SOCIETY, INC.

2) The general nature of the business of the corporation is to serve as a non-profit, charitable, and educational corporation for the purposes of assisting students financially in attending schools and colleges through scholarship aid, loans or other assistance pursuant to such by-laws, regulations or provisions as may be adopted by the Board of directors of said corporation; to own property and accept title to property, both real and personal, and to have all of the rights and privileges or immunities now or hereafter allowed to similar non-profit, charitable or educational corporations under the Laws of Georgia and particularly those provided for in Code Section 22-1881, or any amendments thereto.

3) This being a non-profit corporation there shall be no authorized capital or shares of stock issued.

4) This corporation shall be incorporated for the period of thirty-five (35) years with the privilege of amendment and renewal of the charter pursuant to the Laws of the State of Georgia.

5) The principal office of the corporation shall be in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege of establishing offices in Georgia and other states.

6) The names and Post Office addresses of the applicants for this charter are as follows:

H. Julian Bond, 672 Beckwith Street, Atlanta 14, Georgia

Ella J. Baker, Waluhaje Apartments, West Lake Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia

James Forman, 162 Fairburn Road, Atlanta, Georgia

Betty J. Miles, 1630 Paxton Avenue, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia

7) Petitioners exhibit herewith a Certificate from the Secretary of the State of Georgia, as required by Section 22-1803 of the Georgia Code.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they be incorporated and that a charter be granted to them under the name and style aforesaid, with the rights, powers, privileges, and immunities set out herein above

WILEY A. BRANTON
Attorney for Petitioners
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
FOR ATLANTA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
ORDER OF INCORPORATION

The within and foregoing Petition for Incorporation and application for charter having been examined by me, and it appearing that the said application is legitimately within the purview and intent of the laws of the State of Georgia pertaining to corporations, the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other now existing corporation registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and it further appearing that the applicants have complied with all of the provisions of the laws relating to the granting of charters; it is hereby ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the said application be and the same is hereby chartered under the name of

"STUDENT AID SOCIETY, INC.

as a non-profit corporation with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities prayed for and granted to corporations under the Laws of the State.

This 2nd day of August, 1963.

s/ LUTHER ALVERSON
Judge, Fulton Superior Court
Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Aug 6 13 20 27, 1963-x

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tion as the governing body of the corporation may from time to time determine.

3. The corporation is organized and shall be operated for the purpose of establishing in Metropolitan Atlanta a center for the "Greater Atlanta Program for Art", to treat and administer on a comprehensive basis the needs of the various art institutions in Metropolitan Atlanta for exhibition space, teaching, museum areas, libraries, and auditoriums for the presentation of their specialties.

4. Included in the arts affected shall be music, symphony, painting, sculpture, theatre, ballet, opera, architecture, literature and decoration.

5. The Greater Atlanta Program for Art shall serve as a nucleus to bring in participant institutions and arts into a center for the study and presentation of all the arts for the Atlanta Metropolitan District and the Southeastern Region of the United States.

6. The corporation may determine the method of financing and operating such center, select and acquire an appropriate site, arrange for the design, construction and equipment of the center, establish the policy of and plans for the center, and be available for consultation and assistance to all of the participant art institutions and arts.

7. Your petitioners shall constitute the initial governing board of the corporation as a "Board of Trustees." The governing body shall from time to time consist of not less than 5 nor more than 50 Trustees. The terms of the initial Board of Trustees shall be for three years, and additional Trustees who may be from time to time added shall be likewise for a term of three years, provided that additional Trustees shall be elected on a staggered term basis so that after the full organization is completed, one-third of the total number of Trustees shall have terms expiring in each year.

8. The initial governing Board of Trustees shall from time to time select from those concerned with said arts in Greater Atlanta additional Trustees from time to time, not to exceed the number of 50 in all.

9. The Board of Trustees by a majority vote may adopt rules and by-laws not inconsistent with this charter, and shall conduct the affairs and activities of the corporation, and may have authority at any time and from time to time to amend this charter in the appropriate manner provided by law, and amend the by-laws, and by such majority vote to provide for a dissolution of the corporation.

10. This corporation is not organized and shall not be operated, for pecuniary gain or profit.

11. No part of the net earnings of this corporation shall inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; no part of the activities of the corporation shall be to carry on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation, and this corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

12. The corporation shall have the power to accept, acquire, receive, take, and hold, by bequest, devise, grant, gift, purchase, exchange, lease, transfer, judicial order or decree, or otherwise, for any of its objects and purposes, any property, both real and personal, of whatever kind, nature, or description and wherever situated; to retain all contributions in the original form in which received; to buy, sell, exchange, convey, mortgage, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of or deal in, at either public or private sale all forms of property, both real and personal, in order to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation, to borrow money and secure the payment thereof by mortgage, pledge, deed, indenture, or other instrument, or by other lien upon, assignment of, or agreement in regard to all or any part of the property, rights, or privileges of the corporation, wherever situated, whether now owned or hereafter to be acquired; to invest and reinvest any funds belonging to the corporation at any time and from time to time in such securities and property, real and personal, as the Trustees in their sole discretion see fit, regardless of whether such investments be legal investments for trust funds under the laws of Georgia or any other State; and in general to exercise such other powers which now or hereafter may be conferred by law upon a non-profit corporation organized for the

Gilmer, Lucien E. Oliver, Richard H. Rich, and James D. Robinson, Jr., for a charter, praying that they be incorporated under the name and style as set out in said petition, having been read and considered, and it appearing to the Court that said petition is within the purview and intent of the law in such cases made and provided, and it further appearing from the Certificate of the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia that the name of said proposed corporation is not the name of any other corporation registered in the records of the Secretary of State, and it further appearing to the Court that petitioners have complied with all conditions precedent and all statutory requirements applicable to such petitions;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the petitioners and their successors are hereby incorporated for the term of thirty-five (35) years, with the right to renew this charter, as may be now or hereafter provided by law, as a body corporate under the name and style of

ATLANTA ARTS ALLIANCE, INC.

without capital stock and with all of the powers, privileges and immunities set forth in said petition, together with such other rights, powers and privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be afforded by the laws of this State to similar corporations.

IN OPEN COURT, this 2nd day of August, 1963.

s/ LUTHER ALVERSON
Judge, S. C. A. C.
Aug 6 13 20 27, 1963-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY:

TO THE FULTON SUPERIOR COURT:

The petition of **Ellen Smith, Inslee M. Johnson,** and **William W. Daniel,** whose post office addresses are 1223 Fulton National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia, shows the following facts:

1. That they desire to be incorporated under the name of

NORRELL PERSONNEL SERVICE, INC.

for thirty-five (35) years.

2. The object of the corporation is pecuniary gain to the stockholders. The general nature of the business of the corporation shall be that of a personnel placement or employment business, and it shall engage in all phases of personnel work including the placement of prospects for employment, the examination and evaluation of employees, and it shall aid, assist, and advise persons seeking all types of employment, and aid, assist, and advise all types of employers seeking to fill employment positions; the corporation shall also have authority to do any and all acts incident and necessary or helpful in the accomplishment of the foregoing.

3. The maximum number of shares of stock which the corporation shall be authorized to issue is 50,000 shares of $1.00 par value common stock. The corporation shall not begin business until it has the minimum capital provided by law.

4. The principal office of the corporation shall be located in Fulton County, but the privilege of establishing other offices elsewhere within and without the State is desired.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they be incorporated under the name aforesaid with all the rights and immunities herein set forth and such additional powers and privileges as may be granted or permitted by Georgia law.

PHILLIPS, JOHNSON & DANIEL
By: WILLIAM W. DANIEL
Attorneys For Applicants
1223 Fulton National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 4-5626

ORDER

The foregoing petition, together with the certificate of the Secretary of State certifying that the name of the proposed corporation is not now the name of any other existing corporation in Georgia, having been presented and considered, the application is granted, and the petitioners are hereby incorporated under the name of

NORRELL PERSONNEL SERVICE, INC.

with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities mentioned in the foregoing petition and all those permitted by law.

This 2nd day of August, 1963.

LUTHER ALVERSON
Judge, Fulton Superior Court,
Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Aug 6 13 20 27, 1963-x

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in set out.

BEN J. CAMP
Attorney for Petitioner
1404 Candler Bldg.

EXHIBIT "A"

RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FOUNDATION OF THE CIVITAN CLUB OF ATLANTA, INC.

RESOLVED that the Charter of this Corporation be amended as follows:

By adding a new article to be known as Article XIV and renumbering the present Article XIV of the amended charter so that it shall be Article XV, the new Article XIV to read as follows:

"In the event that Civitan International shall cancel the charter of the Civitan Club of Atlanta, then this Corporation shall dissolve or shall discontinue the use of the name "Civitan" and shall not thereafter display, or use, or permit others not so entitled to use the name "Civitan" or any emblems or marks pertaining thereto."

* * * * * *

I certify that I am Secretary of FOUNDATION OF THE CIVITAN CLUB OF ATLANTA, INC. and that the above is a correct copy of a resolution of said Corporation duly adopted at a regularly held meeting of said Corporation, the vote thereon being unanimous vote of all Trustees present and the Trustees present being in excess of a majority of the entire membership of the Board.

/s/ WM. B. GRIFFITH
Secretary
(CORPORATE SEAL)

ORDER

The foregoing petition of FOUNDATION OF THE CIVITAN CLUB OF ATLANTA, INC. that its charter be amended as set forth in said petition having been read and considered and it appearing that the petition is within the purview of the laws of this State applicable thereto;

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED AND DECREED that the charter of the FOUNDATION OF THE CIVITAN CLUB OF ATLANTA, INC. be and hereby is amended as prayed for in the petition.

This 15th day of July, 1963.

s/ CLAUDE D. SHAW
Judge, S. C. A. C.
July 16 23 30, Aug 6, 1963-x

APPLICATION TO REGISTER A BUSINESS TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER TRADE NAME

STATE OF GEORGIA :
COUNTY OF FULTON :

The undersigned do hereby certify that they are conducting a business at: 672 - 11th Street, N. W., in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, County of Fulton, in the State of Georgia, under the name of

QUALITY CARD AND GIFT COMPANY

and that the business to be conducted is retail and wholesale sales of greeting cards and gift items, and that said firm is owned entirely by the following, to-wit:

HOWARD V. REED
825 Moores Mill Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia
THELMA J. REED
825 Moores Mill Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

This affidavit is made in accordance with the Act of the Georgia Legislature approved August 15, 1929, and amended March 20, 1943.

Howard V. Reed
Thelma J. Reed

Filed in office this 30th day of July, 1963.

J. W. SIMMONS
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of July, 1963.

Armintie B. Alsup
Notary Public

Notary Public, DeKalb County, Georgia. My Commission expires Mar. 23, 1964.
SEAL

Hardy E. Pickering, Jr., Attorney
1618 Fulton National Bank Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
July 30, Aug 6, 1963-x.

LEGAL NOTICE

To John Wesley Floyd in accordance with Georgia Laws 1956, Act 362, codified as Code Section 92A-611, you are notified that security in the amount of $157.78 will be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury if not claimed by you before August 20, 1964.

COLONEL H. LOWELL CONNER,
Director Department Of Public Safety
By: J. W. ARMSTRONG, CAPT.,
Supervisor,
Bureau of Safety Responsibility.
July 30 Aug 6 13 20, 1963

LEGAL NOTICE

To Clarence Kennebrew in accordance with Georgia Laws 1956, Act 362, codified as Code Section 92A-611, you are notified that security in the amount of $145.44 will be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury if not claimed by you before August 20, 1964.

COLONEL H. LOWELL CONNER,
Director Department Of Public Safety
By: J. W. ARMSTRONG, CAPT.,
Supervisor,
Bureau of Safety Responsibility.
July 30 Aug 6 13 20, 1963

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of sale to secure debt, title retention contracts, conditional sales contracts, and other contracts or evidences of indebtedness.

(b) To buy, sell, exchange, rent or lease, or otherwise deal in or encumber personal or real property.

(c) To borrow or lend money, and to execute or accept notes and/or security instruments therefor.

(d) To act on its own behalf, or as agent for others, as a service, business and/or engineering consultant for the erection or maintenance of any residential or commercial buildings, or any portion thereof, including but not limited to, electrical, mechanical, and structural portions thereof; and to contract with corporations or individuals for these purposes as prime-contractor or sub-contractor.

(4) The maximum number of shares of stock shall be five hundred (500) of $100.00 par value per share. The corporation shall not begin to operate until Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars has been paid in.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all powers, privileges, and immunities herein set forth and as are now, or may hereafter be allowed a corporation of similar character under the laws of Georgia.

PLOWDEN & HILLIARD
Attorneys for Petitioners
J. SAM PLOWDEN
Law Offices
315 Grant Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 3-3434

ORDER

The within and foregoing application having been read and considered, and it appearing that the name here contemplated is not now the name of any other Corporation existing in this State, it is therefore

ORDERED AND DECREED that said Petition be and the same hereby is granted, under the name and style of:

"SMITH, INC."

with all the powers, privileges, and immunities prayed for in said petition.

Dated this 22 day of July, 1963.

/s/ GEORGE P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, A. J. C.
July 23 30 Aug 6 13, 1963-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY

The petition of **Robert Lee Andrews,** 1443 Jonesboro Rd., S. E., **Sam A. Barker,** 72 Thirkield Avenue, S. E., and **James Henry Jackson,** 1059 Fortress Avenue, S. W.

1. The petitioners desire themselves and their associates to be incorporated as a body politic as a non-profit corporation under the laws of this State under the name and style of:

"SOUTHSIDE BOY'S CLUB, INC."

For a period of thirty-five (35) years with the full right of renewal as provided by law.

2. The object and purpose of said corporation shall be organized and operated exclusively for the pleasure and recreation of its' members and their guests, forming and establishing a media for the mutual social fellowship among its' members in the form of a boys club and for other non-profitable purpose including promoting their welfare through training, education, social adjustment, and restoration. For the purpose of raising funds and money for various and divers charitable projects which said corporation shall from time to time enter upon and launch and to provide a club house for the purpose of carrying on the activities of said corporation shall be limited to male persons whose ages are from six to sixteen in accordance with the constitution and by laws of the corporation. The principal office and place of the corporation shall be in Fulton County, Georgia, but shall have the right to establish branches elsewhere.

ROBERT L. ANDREWS
SAM A. BARKER
JAMES HENRY JACKSON

ORDER

The above and foregoing petition having been presented to me and it appearing that the same is within purview and intentions of the laws of this State, and that all of said laws have been fully complied with, and it further appearing that from a certificate of the Secretary of the State attached hereto that the name of the proposed corporation is not the same of any other existing corporation registered on the records of the Secretary of State.

It is considered, ordered and adjudged that said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and petitioners, their associates and successors are hereby in corporation under the name of

"SOUTHSIDE BOYS CLUB, INC."

With all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities set forth in the petition and with such additional rights, powers and immunities, and privileges as are provided by the laws of Georgia, as they now or may hereafter exist. This 29th day of July, 1963.

s/ STONEWALL DYER
Judge of Superior Court
July 30, Aug 6, 13, 20, 1963-x.

9-3-63
8-29-63

August 20, 1963

The Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Burke:

Re State of Mississippi
v Charles McLaurin,
Curtis Hayes, Charles
Cobb

On August 6, the above named parties were arrested in Rulevilla Mississippi, as they accompanied people to the polls either for purposes of voting as registered voters or in attempting to vote by the use of affidavits because they felt that they had been denied the right to register. They are all SNCC field secretaries and were taken to Indianola (Sunflower County) where they were fined the sum of $100 each upon some vague charge of "interfering with an election."

Our office wired $250 bail for each of the defendants and they were released on appeal bond on August 9, 1963 with the bond being made returnable for September 16, 1963.

We would appreciate it if you would cause this matter to be investigated immediately and see if you could not persuade Mississippi authorities to dismiss the charges prior to September 16. We will wait for about two weeks longer before we undertake to employes Mississippi lawyes to repeesent them so that we will not have to employ legal counsel in the event that charges can be dismissed.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

August 23, 1963

Mr. James Forman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
8 Raymond St., N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your check in payment to Mr. Branton for his expenditure of personal funds for filing fees in the matter of the Student Aid Society, Inc.

I am enclosing for your files the official receipts for these fees.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Secretary to Mr. Branton

enc. 3

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

688-0331

August 21, 1963

AUG 23 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Room 206
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley,

Thank you for your work on the Student Aid Society, Inc.

I am having a check for your filing fees sent to you at your office.

Sincerely,

James Forman

James Forman
Executive Secretary

JF:sch

September 3, 1963

Mr. James Forman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jim:

We are sending you these legal publications regarding the Student Aid Society, via Worth Long who has an appointment here this afternoon.

Mr. Branton thought you might find them useful or necessary for your files.

Sincerely,

Jean Levine
Secretary to Mr. Branton

enc.

9-17-63

September 10, 1963

Mr. Gray Evans
Attorney at Law
107 W. Market Street
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Evans:

Re City of Greenwood v
Oscar Broom et al
Convicted 4/5/63

In a telephone conversation yesterday which I had with Carsie Hall, Jackson attorney, I learned that there was a possibility of the above cases coming on for trial in the next term of the Leflore County Court. These cases involve the 12 defendants who were convicted in the City Court on April 5, 1963, upon a charge of disorderly conduct.

It is my understanding from talking with you several months ago and from conversations with lawyers for the Justice Department that there is an agreement that these cases will not be prosecuted further until there has been some disposition of the earlier case which was filed against the city of Greenwood in the Federal District Court. The persons who were convicted on April 5 were not named in the earlier federal action but their arrests grew out of similar circumstances.

Carsie Hall and Jack Young will represent the defendants whenever these cases come up for trial but it is important

that we know at this time whether or not these cases are to be tried at this term of court or am I correct in my interpretation or understanding of the agreement that they will not be tried until after the federal action has been held.

Will you please let us hear from you at once.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc: Mr. John Doar
Mr. Cassie Hall

DEATON AND EVANS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
107 W. MARKET STREET
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

CHARLES M. DEATON
GRAY EVANS

TELEPHONE GLADSTONE 3-3445
P. O. BOX 411

September 12, 1963

MEMORANDUM

SEP 14 1963

TO: Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

RE: City of Greenwood vs. Oscar Broom, et al

The County Judge has just informed us that there will be no jury term of the Leflore County Court for the month of September, 1963.

Mrs. Shirley R. Beale
Secretary

DEATON AND EVANS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
107 W. MARKET STREET
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

CHARLES M. DEATON
GRAY EVANS

TELEPHONE GLADSTONE 3-3445
P. O. BOX 411

May 13, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Room 206
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 10th regarding your interest in the trial of the 12 defendants which you represented in our city court on April 5, 1963.

Because we will not have another jury in the County Court until the August term, these defendants could not possibly be tried until the August term of County Court. I do not plan to be in Mississippi for the August term of court and intend to request the County Judge to postpone the calling of a jury to a later date. So I can assure you that there will be no trial before the August term and possibly not until September or October.

Cordially,

Gray Evans

Gray Evans

1- Incc - Legal

May 10, 1963

bc: Mr. John Doar

Mr. Gray Evans
City Prosecuting Attorney
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Evans:

Re City of Greenwood v
Oscar Broom, et al
Convicted 4/5/63

I am very much interested in learning the status of the appeals which were perfected to the county court of Leflore County on behalf of the 12 defendants who were convicted in the city court on April 5, 1963 upon a charge of disorderly conduct.

We have not undertaken to employ a Mississippi counsel to represent these defendants and would not proceed to do so until and unless we were sure that these cases were going to trial. If you will recall, I suggested the possibility of an agreement that these cases would not be set for trial until after the hearing on the Justice Department's petition for an injunction against the city of Greenwood in the United States District Court. I would appreciate hearing from you in this regard in order that I will know how to proceed.

In any event, I want to make sure that I receive some notice as to just when the cases will come to trial as we do not want to run the risk of a forfeiture of bail.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Hon. Charles Pollard

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

WBB
JMV
RTB

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

DRO:ash

SEP 13 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 206
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SEP 12 1963

Re: State of Mississippi v. Charles McLaurin, et al.

Dear Mr. Branton:

This is in response to your letter of August 20, 1963 to Mr. Marshall concerning Charles McLaurin, Curtis Hayes and Charles Cobb.

As I indicated to you when I talked to you by phone on September 4, we do not presently intend to take any action with respect to these cases.

Also, in connection with the Negroes arrested at Itta Bena, we have filed in the Court of Appeals a petition for an injunction pending appeal in an effort to stop the further prosecution of these persons in the County court. I asked the Appeals Section to send you a copy of our moving papers in the Court of Appeals. They sent the papers to you last week.

Sincerely,

D Robert Owen

D. ROBERT OWEN
Attorney
Civil Rights Division

SNCC legal

Itta Bena March—

9-13-63

Greenwood Commonwealth

Federals Block Trial Of Appeal Cases Here

The county has continued the appeal cases of 45 Negroes scheuled for trial next Monday until the October term of County Court.

The change in plans came when County Prosecuting Attorney John J. Fraisier Jr. and county Attorney A. H. Bell were served with a motion for a temporary injunction pending a decision on the appeal of the decision handed down by District Judge Claude Clayton in Greeville last July 23.

The attornies said in order to have time to answer the charges made in motion filed by the Justice Department in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans they would have to delay the appeal cases set for this month and re-set them for the Ocotober term.

The Negroes have been out on bond posted by the National Council of the Churches of Christ since August 17.

The Negroes include those arrested in Itta Bena and those arrested at the courthouse. All 45 at the time of their conviction refused to post bond pending the appeal.

The U. S. Justice Department stepped in and filed a motion for injunction seeking the release of the Negroes from jail. However, at a hearing held in Greenville before U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton the case was decided in favor of the county and the Justice Departmen's injucion plea was denied.

Names as defendents in the original case filed by the Justice Department were Leflore County, John Fraiser, Jr. county prosecuting attorney, H. D. Weber, deputy sheriff and town marshall of Itta Bena, Harold Pittman, deputy sheriff and John Arterbury, director of the County Penal Farm.

The motion filed this week in Federal Court seeks. pending appeal of Judge Clayon's decision, an order prohibiting the county from proceeding further to enforce the conviction of the 45 Negroes on June 19 in Itta Bena Justice of the Peace Court for disturbing the peace.

Assisting Fraizier and county Board of Supervisor attorney A H. Bell in preparing answers to the latest motion filed by the Justice Department is Guy Rogers, assistant attorney general of Mississipp

The date set for the case to be argued before the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court in New Orleans is September 23.

Cameron On Panel

9-16-63

Greenwood Commonw.

JACKSON, Miss., (AP) — The federal appeals court panel to hear an important Mississippi voters rights case will include a judge sharply critical of past civil rights opinions.

He is Judge Ben Cameron of Meridian, who recently accused the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals' chief judge of rigging panels to insure rulings favorable to civil rights.

Chief Judge Elbert Tuttle of Atlanta moved Judge Cameron onto the panel Friday after Judge John Minor Wisdom of New Orleans asked that he be reassigned.

The three judges are all members of the 5th circuit, which has nine judges who are assigned to three-judge panels to hear appeals.

The suit before the panel challenges the constitutionality of the state's voter registration laws.

Panel members will be Cameron, Judge John Brown of Houston, Tex., also of the 5th Circuit and Dist. Judge Harold Cox of Jackson, Miss.

The Justice Department, which filed the suit, said a number of Mississippi voter registration regulations are designed to discriminate aganst Negroes.

The law says anyone seeking to register must interpret a section of the state constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar.

* * *

WILEY A. BRANTON
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

10-9-63

October 3, 1963

The Clerk
Montgomery Circuit Court
Winona, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

Re City of Winona
v Lawrence Guyot

This office has previously informed you that we represent Lawrence Guyot who is the defendant in an action which was appealed from the Mayor's Court of the city of Winona following a conviction on or About June 11, 1963 upon a charge of disturbing the peace. We also informed you that we intended to associate Mississippi counsel prior to trial.

I note that the Montgomery County Circuit Court is scheduled to meet in a few days and I would like to know whether or not this case will be heard during this next term of court or if it is necessary for counsel to appear on behalf of the defendant on any particular date.

A copy of this letter is enclosed for mailing to the party who will handle the prosecution for the city since we do not have that information.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. Lawrence Guyot
cc: Messrs. Jack Young & Carson Hall

10-11-63

bc: Mr. Robert Moses

October 4, 1963

Mr. John Doar
Civil Rights Division
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear ~~John~~: Mr. Doar: (c on o)

Re Itta Bena Defendants

I am enclosing a photocopy of an article which appeared in the October 1 edition of the Greenwood Commonwealth in connection with the decision by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in the appeal of the denial by Judge Clayton of your motion for a temporary injunction in the Itta Bena case.

The law firm of Jack Young and Carsie Hall of Jackson, Mississippi is already representing the defendants who were arrested at the court house in Greenwood a day or two following the Itta Bena arrests and we were previously informed that those cases would not be tried during the September term of LeFlore County Court. To my knowledge, the Itta Bena defendants do not have private counsel representing them and if they are forced to go to trial on October 14, then we need to know so as to have the defendants present because we do not want any bond forfeitures.

Perhaps your office could reach an agreement with the County that the appeal will not be heard until after the Fifth Circuit has heard your appeal on the merits which

Sincerely,

I note will not come off until sometime after January 1.

Please chekk into this and give me the benefit of your thoughts as early as possible.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. Jack Greenberg
Messrs. Young & Hall

VOLUME 48—NUMBER 26 Greenwood Commonwealth 10/1/63

Court Won't Block March Trial Here

Federal Judges Deny Request Of Justice Department In Case

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, has denied a motion for a temporary injunction by the U. S. Justice Department against Leflore County.

The decision handed down yesterday clears the way for the county to go ahead with the appeal cases of 45 Negroes arrested and convicted in Itta Bena on charge of disturbing the peace stemming from a march and bottle throwing episode last July.

The Negroes have all been out on appeal bonds posted by the National Council of Churches of Christ on August 17. Their cases were set to be heard during the September term of County Court, but the county was forced to delay the appeal cases in order to answer the motion for an injuuction filed by the Justice Department.

Still pending in the Fifth Circuit Court is an appeal filed by the Justice Department on the decision handed down by District Judge Claude Clayton on July 23.

Judge Clayton in that decision ruled against the Justice Department which had sought to free the Negroes and an injunction against Leflore County, the county prosecuting attorney, director of the County Penal Farm and three deputy sheriffs of the county.

When announcing its decision yesterday the Fifth Circuit Court said it had instructed the clerk of the court to place the appeal case on Judge Clayton's ruling on the court calendar at the earliest possible date after January 1,1964.

The county is expected to go ahead on the appeal cases of the 45 Negroes during the October term of County Court which will open on October 14.

The decision yesterday handed down by the Fifth Circuit Court was made by Chief Justice Tuttle, and Circuit Judges Jones and Bell.

COURT DATES
SECOND MONDAY
APRIL AND OCTOBER

Mrs. Grady L. Nail
Circuit Court Clerk
Montgomery County
Winona, Miss.

HENRY L. RODGERS
JUDGE
CHATWIN M. JACKSON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

WB

October 10, 1963

OCT 11 1963

Hon. Wiley A. Branton
Attorney At Law
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

With reference to your letter of October 3, concerning a case styled City of Winona Vs. Lawrence Guyot, I would like to say that I do not have any such case in my court.

You may consult Attorney Rupert Ringold, Winona, Mississippi, and he might give you the information you would like to know.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Grady Nail

Mrs. Grady Nail
Circuit Clerk

Jv 7-282

Civil legal

"The Crossroads of North Mississippi"
WINONA
Cairo
TO CHICAGO
TO ST. LOUIS
Fulton
TO LOUISVILLE
Nashville
Paragould
Blytheville
Jonesboro
Jackson
Memphis
Ft. Smith
Little Rock
Hot Springs
Pine Bluff
Florence
Chattanooga
C. & G. R. R.
Birmingham
Greenwood
Greenville
Starkville
Columbus
Texarkana
TO WEST COAST
El Dorado
McGehee
C. & G. R. R.
TO EAST COAST
Montgomery
Meridian
Shreveport
Vicksburg
Jackson
Monroe
Hattiesburg
Natchez
Brookhaven
Mobile
Alexandria
Baton Rouge
Amite
Gulfport
To Lake Charles
New Orleans
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
I. C. R. R.
51
82

September 9, 1963

Mr. R. Jess Brown
Attorney at Law
Vicksburg, Mississippi

RE: State of Mississippi
v.
Charles McLaurin
Curtis Hayes
Charles Cobb

Dear Jess:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of September 6 when you told me that you were representing the above named defendants in the criminal charges now pending on appeal to the Circuit Court of Sunflower County, Mississippi, following their arrest and conviction which resulted from certain alleged actions during the Primary Elections on August 6.

The Voter Education Project furnished the bail money for each of these defendants, and the bonds are returnable for September 16, 1963. This office will be pleased to cooperate with you in any way that you may desire, in an effort to protect the rights of the parties.

It is my understanding that the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund will take care of your fee in the representation of this cause.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jd

cc: Mr. Jack Greenberg

October 25, 1963

Mr. Carsie Hall
Suite 207 Redmond Building
115½ N. Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Carsie:

Re Itta Bena and Greenwood
Defendants, and City
of Winona v. Lawrence
Guyot

This will acknowledge your letter of October 18, in which you informed me that the cases at Greenwood would not be heard in this term of County Court and that the Circuit Judge at Winona had continued Lawrence Guyot's case until the second Monday in April, 1964.

I did not know that Jess Brown had been employed to represent Guyot in the Winona case but since the two of you and Jack Young work very closely together I am sure that you can come to some agreement regarding responsibility of the Guyot case.which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Please keep us advised of the status of these cases.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Insr legal

SNCC legal

LAW OFFICES
YOUNG & HALL
SUITE 207 - 208 - 213 REDMOND BUILDING
115½ N. FARISH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

JACK H. YOUNG
CARSIE A. HALL

PHONES: FL. 2-7484
FL. 4-3135

October 18, 1963

OCT 21 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Re: City of Winona
V Lawrence Guyot

Dear Mr. Branton:

As promised I called the District Attorney of Montgomery County, Mississippi, concerning the trial of Lawrence Guyot, he told me to get in touch with him on Tuesday October 15, 1963. That I was unable to do, so I called Mr. Ringold, the City attorney for Winona on Wednesday, he informed me that he had on his desk a letter from Atty. R.Jess Brown, with motions to continue all of the cases including one for Guyot. He suggested that we come to Winona at once. We left at once for Winona.

We arrived at Winona at about 11:30. We were ushered into a room, wherein there was the Judge of the Circuit Court, Mr. Ringold, a Court reporter and a man that was not introduced to us.

The first question that was asked of me, was how did I get into the picture as R.Jess Brown was the attorney of record. I told him of your call to me. The next question was directed at Brown, it had to do with the reason for asking for a continuance. Jess stated that his reason being that he had not been in contact with the defendants. The judge stated that with these facts in mind he felt that the defendants were not entitled to a continuance but that he was granting one with the understanding that all of defendants would be present and in Court on the first day of the term. The first day being the second Monday in April 1964.

I might also tell you that it was the opinion of Mr. Ringold, that the action of the Justice Department had nothing to do with the "Distrubing of the Peace" charges aganist the defendants. In fact he stated that the Justice Department had filed no papers with his Court.

Yours very truly,
Carsie A. Hall
Carsie A.Hall

SNCC
Legal

LAW OFFICES
YOUNG & HALL
SUITE 207 - 208 - 213 REDMOND BUILDING
115½ N. FARISH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

JACK H. YOUNG
CARSIE A. HALL

PHONES: FL. 2-7484
FL. 4-3135

October 18, 1963

OCT 21 1963

Mr. Wiley A.Branton
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Re; Itta Bena and
Greenwood defendants

Dear Sir:

On Thursday morning October 17, 1963, Mr. John D.Frazier, Leflore County Attorney, called me and told me that there would no trials for any of these defendant at this term of County Court. He gave as the reason, that the arresting officer had to go to the hospital for an operation and that he would not be able to testify.

Yours very truly,
Carsie A.Hall

October 25, 1963

Adrian W. DeWind, Esq.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. DeWind:

This will reply to your inquiry relating to a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service proposing to deny income tax exemption to the Northern Student Movement (NSM), in part because of $9,000 raised for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's (SNCC) voter registration program.

This letter will confirm that the SNCC voter registration program is part of the Southern Regional Council's (SRC) Voter Education Project, which received a favorable tax exemption ruling as charitable and educational from the Internal Revenue Service on March 22, 1962.

In accordance with that ruling, SRC required prior submission of the SNCC program to insure that the SNCC program, its employees and personnel would refrain from any partisan political propaganda or activity aimed at influencing legislation or supporting any candidate for election to public office. SNCC was also required to establish and maintain separate accounting records for project funds and to conduct its voter registration program separately and apart from any of its other activities.

SRC staff have visited and worked with the SNCC program and have supervised its activities to insure compliance

Snce legal

with the above-mentioned requirements.

Heavy demands against a limited budget have prevented the Voter Education Project from paying all of the expenses incurred by SNCC in the operation of their voter projects and I know that SNCC has had to raise funds from other sources to supplement the grant received from the Voter Education Project.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Director

WAB:jl

PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

MURRAY HILL 8-5600
CABLE: LONGSIGHT, N.Y.

SIMON H. RIFKIND
ROBERT E. SAMUELS
JOHN F. WHARTON
LLOYD K. GARRISON
MYER D. MERMIN
HOWARD A. SEITZ
H. RUSSELL WINOKUR
ALEXANDER HEHMEYER
ADRIAN W. DeWIND
EDWARD G. MILLER, JR.
MORRIS B. ABRAM
MORDECAI ROCHLIN
PAUL J. NEWLON
JOSEPH S. ISEMAN
JAMES B. LEWIS
SIDNEY R. NUSSENFELD
MARTIN KLEINBARD
RICHARD H. PAUL
NORMAN ZELENKO
JOHN E. MASSENGALE
JAY H. TOPKIS
EDWARD N. COSTIKYAN
ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY, JR.
JOHN C. TAYLOR, 3RD
BERNARD H. GREENE
ERNEST RUBENSTEIN

ARTHUR J. COHEN
COUNSEL

RANDOLPH E. PAUL (1946-1956)
LOUIS S. WEISS (1927-1950)

OCT 24 1963

October 22, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Executive Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Here's the draft letter I discussed with you on the telephone, which I think would be very helpful in getting a reversal of the Internal Revenue Service position on the Northern Student Movement.

Obviously, if there are any inaccuracies, make any changes you think are necessary.

Many thanks and best regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

Adrian W. DeWind

Encl.

DRAFT

[SRC]

Adrian W. DeWind, Esq.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. DeWind:

This will reply to your inquiry relating to a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service proposing to deny income tax exemption to the Northern Student Movement (NSM), in part because of $9,000 raised for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee's (SNCC) voter registration program.

This letter will confirm that the SNCC voter registration program is part of the Southern Regional Council's (SRC) voter education project, which received a favorable tax exemption ruling as charitable and educational from the Internal Revenue Service on March 22, 1962.

In accordance with that ruling, SRC required prior submission of the SNCC program to insure that the SNCC program, its employees and personnel would refrain from any partisan political propaganda or activity aimed at influencing legislation or supporting any candidate for election to public office. SNCC was also required to establish and maintain separate accounting records for project funds and to conduct its voter registration program separately and apart from any of its other activities.

SRC staff have visited and worked with the SNCC program and have supervised its activities to insure compliance with the above-mentioned requirements.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Executive Director
Voter Education Project

BILL OF SALE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I, Wiley A. Branton, Trustee, for and in consideration of the sum of $1.00 and other good and valuable consideration in hand paid by James Bolton, Trustee, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged do hereby grant, sell and quit claim unto the said James Bolton, Trustee, and unto his heirs, assigns, and successors forever, the following described personal property, to wit:

1957 Volkswagen, two-door sedan automobile,
Serial No. 491805

to have and to hold the same unto the said James Bolton, Trustee and unto his heirs, assigns and successors forever. And I do hereby certify that there are no liens or encumbrances against that property.

Witness my hand and seal this 23rd day of December, 1963.

_____

State of Georgia)
County of Fulton)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of December, 1963.

_____
Notary Public

My commission expires:

_____

Greenwood Commonwealth

Justice Department Files To Withdraw Appeal Case

12-26-63

SNCC Legal

The U. S. Justice Department has asked a federal appeals court to dismiss its appeal in a suit against county officials

The Justice Department appeal was taken when U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton denied the government's request for a temporary injunction against prosecution of 45 Negroes arrested in Itta Bena last june after a march.

The 45, who county authorities charge threw rocks and caused other disturbances in Itta Bena, have been convicted in Justice of the peace court. They are currently free on appeal bond and their cases may come up in the January term of Leflore County Court.

At the same time the Justice Department asked for a temporary injunction against county prosecution of the Negroes, the department asked for a permanent injunction against the same thing. A hearing may be held in February on the permanent injunction.

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had set January 8, 1964, at Houston, Tex., as the time and place for hearing the Justice Department's appeal.

This morning, however, copy of formal motion to dismiss the appeal was received by Bell and McBee, attornys for the County and other defendants. Briefs were already being prepared by the local attorneys but will not be filed. Such a motion to dismiss the appeal is usually granted as a matter of course. If sustained the case will be remanded to the docket of the district court at Greenville for final disposition which may be in February, 1964. Thus the Department of Justice has moved to dismiss its own appeal and yielded to the decision of the district court on the orginal application for injunction.

Aubrey Bell said that one of the attorneys from the Justice Department called on him last week and proposed to dismiss the appeal if the County and other defendants would agree not to prosecute the Negroes before the trial of the case on the merits in the district court.

The proposal was not acepted and the county refused to make such agreement.

"The motion to dismiss was filed anyway and the case will await such further action as may be appropriate in the District Court," said Bell.

SNCC Legal

VOLUME 48—NUMBER 118 SNCC Legal
Greenwood Commonwealth

Itta Bena 'March' Case Opens

1-20-64

Defense Attorney Seeks To Stop Appeal Trial

By BILL RICHARDSON

The appeal cases of 45 Negroes arrested and convicted in Itta Bena last June on charges of breach of the peace came to trial this morning in County Court amid motions for dismissal on grounds ranging from faulty afdidavits to denial of due process of law.

Judge Charles Pollard presided at the seseion this morning where 12 of the defendants waived the reading of the affidavits and pleaded not guilty.

Carsie Hall, Negro attorney from Jackson, represented the 12 defendents this morning and made a motion for dismissal of the case on the grounds that the County Court does not have jurisdiction. The motion was denied.

Hall then made a motion to "Quash" on the grounds that the affidavit as written and presented was not definite and not clear.

"The defendants have no way of knowing on what part of section 2089.5 they are being tried, "Hall argued. "We do not know how to prepare our defense."

County prosecuting attorney John Fraisier, Jr., replied, "the affidavit charges in the language of the statute and sets out what they did- then we will set out the facts."

Again the motion was denied.

In a last ditch effort to prevent the case from going to trial, Hall then made an oral motion to have the jury dismissed on the grounds there were no Negroes on the jury and that there had only been one Negro on the venire.

Hall said: "to try these defendants in this manner denies process of law under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Judge Pollard denied this motion and stated: "the jury panel for this term was drawn in compliance with the statutes of Mississippi, in the presence of the sheriff of this county and the clerk."

The cases were first tried in the Justice of the Peace Court in Itta Bena last June. Those convicted were sentenced to the County Farm. Later some were sent to the penitentiary at Parchman when they failed to obey orders at the County Farm.

The appeal cases of the Negroes have been tied up in a number of federal suits in several federal courts and only recently the U. S. Justice Department dropped its appeal of a district court decision denying the department a temporary injunction against further trial of the case in Leflore courts.

Even though the Justice Department has dropped its efforts to halt the appeal cases they still maintain an interest in the case. This morning the department had one of their atorneys siting in on the trial as well as a court stenographer taking the complete testimony at the trial.

The 12 Negroes being tried today are Jim Strong, Wiliam McGee, James Brown, John B. Williams, Willie Lee Ray, Charles Moorhead, Clem O'Banner, Colton Ginn, Daniel Strong Jr., Kenneth William Echols, James Reed and Charles Strong Jr.

The first witness called to the stand was Mrs. H. E. Weber, wife of the town marshall of Itta Bena.

Mrs. Weber told the jury that between 10:30 and 11 p.m. on the night of June 18 she was in her kitchen with three young house guests when she heard a loud noise.

"I looked out the kitchen door and saw a group of approximately 100 Negroes gathered at the intersection of Lake Shore and Humphrey Street. They hesitated a second," she said, "and then they started running.

"They started scattering and went between the Legion Hut and the Mayor's office and then into my back yard. I heard glass breaking and loud thuds."

Mrs. Weber said she awakened her husband who went out and got into his car. She said the crowd of Negroes had started to retreat when her husband left the house.

Further questions brought out that Mrs. Weber later left her house and went out into thhe yard to see what damage had been done. She told the jury: "there was broken glass everywhere. Windshields of cars were broken. There were broken bottles and bricks everywhere in the area."

Under cross examination by the defendants attorney, Mrs. Weber admitted that she was not able to see who the Negroes were. She told the jury, "they were too far away and it was dark. There was just a street light and I was not able to tell one from another."

In several of the cases brought before federal courts the Negroes had claimed they were coming to the town marshalls home for portection.

However, Mrs. Weber said at no time did she hear her husband's name called nor did she hear anyone call for help or protection.

"People have come for help before, but never in a mob like that one. They never once called for my husband nor did I hear his name or my name mentioned by the mob. All I could hear was their singing, hollering and loud noise. She later referred to the noise as sort of a "Chant."

SNCC Legal Greenwood Commonwealth

Just Walk, Says Negro In Itta Bena March Case

1-21-64

.. BY BILL RICHARDSON .

The appeal cases of 12 Negroes among 45 arrested and convicted in Itta Bena last June ground into the second day today with conflicting testimony coming from three of the defense witnesses.

Attorney Carsie Hall of Jackson, representing the defendants, placed three of his witnesses on the stand before the court recessed for lunch and it appeared he still had four more to call.

It is also believed that the state will place a rebuttal witness on the stand before the case will be turned over to the jury this afternoon.

In this morning's testimony, Ilene Loggins, Negro, told the court that when the group passed the light plant on the way to the deputy sheriff's house she saw John Harris and Tick Harris throw bottles into the group.

A later witness, Lillie B. Stewart, told the court they passed nowhere near the light plant. In an effort to clear the testimony, Hall then recalled Lillie Stewart to the stand, but could not shake his witnesses' statement that they had not passed near the light plant.

The Stewart woman told the court under cross examination by the county prosecuting attorney, "I told Mr. Weber we were marching for freedom. I thought we was marching but they told me later we was walking."

She said she recognized those that threw the bottles as John Harris and Oliver Harris and said she has known them all her life.

Ilene told the court that she knew a telephone call had been made to the deputy sheriff's home before the march started.

"Nick Hampton called and told Willie McGee that Mrs. Weber said he wasn't home. We decided to go up there anyway."

All of the defense witnesses called so far have admitted taking part in singing a song, "I Ain't Going To Let Ed Weber Turn Me Around."

Willie Esther Baxter, the third witness accused Deputy Weber of using profanity that night. The witness replied to all cross examination questions in a beligerent manner and said she wasn't frightened or scared. When asked a direct question why she then wanted to go to Deputy Weber's house she replied, "to seek protection."

Charles Moorhead, one of the defendant's in the case now before the court was the last witness called in the morning. Moorhead said he thought something smelling like morphine or tear gas had been thrown into the church, but under cross examination he admitted he had never smelled morphine or tear gas.

The case was expected to go into the afternoon and should go to the jury before 5p.m. It is expected that if a verdict of guilty is returned by the jury that the state will agree to halt further trials of the appeal cases until that verdict can be appealed to a higher court.

All of the defense witnesses called so far are the same ones that were called during a federal injunction suit in Greenville last year.

The suit was brought by the Justice Department in an effort to prevent Leflore county from carrying out the sentence handed down by the Justice of the Peace Court.

All of the defendant's in the case have served two months of their original sentence. Twenty- eight of the men received $500 fines and six month terms and 17 of the women were fined $200 and sentenced to four months.

All 45 of the Negroes arrested that night and convicted are now out on appeal bonds placed by the National Council Churches of Christ.

In yesterday afternoon's session H. E. Weber, town marshal and deputy sheriff of Itta Bena took the witness stand and told the court,, "I was awakened by my wife. When I looked out the window, I could see between 75 and 100 people out there. They were congregated in front of the Legion Hut and around it and I could hear glass breaking."

Weber said he dressed and got into his car and went around to the front of the Legion Hut. He said he got out of the car and approached the crowd of Negroes.

"I asked them what they were doing and they wouldn't answer. Several times I told them to break it up and go home, but they refused. When they refused to move I placed them under arrest and took them to the Itta Bena jail. About 15 minutes later I moved them to the county jail in a school bus."

Weber said he placed 52 under arrest that night. Seven of those arrested were minors and were later released to their parents and were not convicted in the Justice of the Peace court.

Carsie Hall, Negro attorney for the 12 defendents, spent a considerable amount of time trying to determine under what power Weber made the arrest. Weber said he could arrest them as town marshal or could make the arrest as a deputy sheriff.

Hall asked Weber, "what business did you have telling these people to go home?

Weber replied, "what busi-

(Continued on Page Two)

Greenwood Commonwealth

Itta Bena Cases Are Combined

SNCC Legal

1/22/64

..BY BILL RICHARDSON

All 45 of the Negroes arrested and convicted in Itta Bena last June of disturbing the peace are to return to County Court Monday morning to hear their sentences.

Late yesterday afternoon the case of 12 of the defendents was submitted to the jury which took 30 minutes in its deliberation before returning a verdict of "guilty as charged."

Following this, county prosecuting attorney John J. Fraiser Jr. and Negro attorney Carsie Hall of Jackson, attorney for the defendants, met and reached an agreement for the remaining 33 defendents.

In court this morning this agreement was approved by Judge Charles A. Pollard. It calls for the remaining defendants to waive the reading of the affidavits, and to enter a plea of not guilty. It called for the facts of the trial just completed to be made a part of the record of the remaining cases, including all testimony, witness es testimony, motions of the defendants, objections to the evidence and rulings of the court, instructions granted and agreements of counsels.

It also calls for the remaining defendants to waive their right for a trial by jury.

The reason for this move, according to the two attorneys was that the evidence in each of the subsequent cases would be the same, along with the same witnesses and testimony and objections.

By making the record of the case just completed a part of their cases' the judge will then decide on the sentences for each of the 45 defendants.

It is believed that after Judge Pollard hands down the sentences Monday that the attorney for the Negroes 'will file a motion for appeal of the cases to Circuit Court.

Just prior to the jury receiving the case, Hall made a motion calling for the court to direct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. This motion was denied.

The testimony in the case yesterday afternoon was a continuation of that which had taken place during the morning session. The only exception was that the state called back to the stand Mrs. H. E. Weber.

A surprise witness brought in by the state was Gene Bidwell, a teacher at Itta Bena. Bidwell is a Captain in the U. S. Army Inactive Reserve and is a graduate of several Chemical, Radiological and Bacterialogical Warfare schools. He told the jury that he, at the request of two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, had gone with the agents to the Hopewell Baptist Church the night of June 18, to determine whether tear gas had been thrown into the church. Bidwell said it hadn't.

If the Negroes decide to appeal their cases to the Circuit Court it is expected that they will be brought up in the May term.

Greenwood Commonw.

Judge Considers Remaining Itta Bena Cases

1-27-64

Some 45 Negroes arrested after a melee in downtown Itta Bena last summer were ordered to return to county court here at 9 a.m. Wednesday.

County Judge Charles Pollard told the Negroes to return after prosecutors and defense attorneys this morning completed the mechanics of including all 45 within the scope of evidence developed during a jury trial last week for 12 of the number. A jury found the 12 guilty.

The rest have entered not guilty pleas, and waived trial by jury rights, agreeing to let Judge Pollard consider their cases on the same evidence as brought out in the jury trial.

The judge hadn't made a decision on the cases he is considering this morning. He may announce a decision Wednesday.

The judge also ordered the forfeiture of bond on one defendant, Roosevelt Walls, who failed to report to court this morning. Pollard said the forfeiture would become final on the first day of the February term of his court.

All the 45 have been free on bond since serving about half the time imposed after they were convicted of disturbing the peace charges in justice of the peace court in Itta Bena.

SNCC Legal

[illegible]

[illegible] Hopewell church that night. Was [illegible] they claim, [illegible] way unknown, but I [illegible] being asked it. Are FBI men [illegible] to check the church while I was there looking these people up?"

Weber said the Negroes at no time requested police protection from him that night.

The next witness called by the state was Deputy Sheriff Herbert Freeman of Jim Ben. Freeman told the court that he had received a call from Orangeburg Sheriff Wiley Jenkins that a group of Negroes were leaving the Hopewell Baptist church and heading on towards [illegible].

Freeman said he, along with other deputies, went up town and saw the group. When he got in the vicinity, he said, "I asked them what they were doing, and they said they were seeking police protection from a group of Negroes. I told them they had it and to go on home. They took about six steps and stopped."

Freeman said when he first arrived at the scene, one of the buggies started toward him from the group with a jug. "I didn't know what he was going to do. As soon I took it away from him and placed him under arrest."

When the group stopped, he said, Willie Mooney, one of the defendants, came back toward him and said that "a white person, meaning the one present, by Freeman, told them to do as he told them to do."

Freeman said, when he went to the group and asked, "Who can I get to leave some of you with?" [illegible]

Freeman said when he got [illegible] the group was [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] the church.

[illegible] Hall [illegible] Henrietta Kingston [illegible] who told the court about the same thing as Coola. However, under cross examination she identified one of the Negroes who threw a bottle that night as John Harris.

Fraiser shot back: "You have had two other times in court to identify this Harris. Why didn't you mention his name then?" Fraiser was speaking about the federal case in Greenville in which the county was upheld in its prosecution of the Negroes.

Henrietta replied, "no one ever asked me." She also admitted they had been promised police protection by the night marshal before they left the church.

[illegible] Henrietta said [illegible] the church and gathered out from [illegible] church and formed up into [illegible] and started marching toward the home of Deputy Sheriff Weber.

She said while they were marching toward Weber's home they were again covered by something that smelled bad and made her eyes smart and made her cough.

She was unable to identify the substance.

The next witness called by Hall was Henrietta Kingston who told the court about the same thing as Coola. However, under cross examination she identified one of the Negroes who threw a bottle that night as John Harris.

Fraiser shot back: "You have had two other times in court to identify this Harris. Why didn't you mention his name then?" Fraiser was speaking about the federal case in Greenville in which the county was upheld in its prosecution of the Negroes.

Henrietta replied, "no one ever asked me." She also admitted they had been promised police protection by the night marshal before they left the church.

January 25, 1964

Mr. Carsie Hall
Attorney at Law
Redmond Building
N. Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Carsie:

Re City of Greenwood
v.
Oscar Broom et al
Convicted 4/5/63

I am in receipt of a letter dated January 20, from Mr. Gray Evans, City Prosecuting Attorney of Greenwood in which he informs me that the February 1964 term of the LeFlore County Court will be called on February 10, and that I have cases pending on appeal for that term of court.

The only cases which I have pending at that time are those involving several defendants who were convicted on April 5, 1963, on charges of disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. This involved 12 defendants at that time and there was an earlier group (including Bob Moses and Jim Forman) convicted of similar charges a few days prior to April 5 which led to a complaint being filed by the Justice Department to free them from jail. But when the case came on for hearing in Greenville the Justice Department entered into an agreement with the city officials of Greenwood to release all of that group of defendants on their own recognizance and to stay any further prosecution of them until the Federal Court action could be heard on the merits. It was my understanding that the same agreement would cover the group convicted on April 5 since the circumstances were similar.

In my letter to Gray Evans of September 10, 1963, a copy

of which was sent to you, I informed Mr. Evans that you and Jack Young would represent the defendants whenever these cases come up for trial. I do not know if the city of Greenwood intends to call these cases up for trial next month or not, but request that you ascertain this information as soon as possible in order that the defendants can be properly notified.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: John Doar

January 20, 1964

Fred M. Witty, Jr.
Frank King Odom
R. Jess Brown
Wiley A. Branton
M. F. Pierce
Porter W. Petect
James M. Pierce
Willie J. Heckler

Judge Charles Pollard has asked that I inform you that the February, 1964 Term of the Leflore County Court will be a Jury Term.

A panel will be called for February, the 10th, the first day of the Term.

You are, therefore, asked to make your plans accordingly.

The docket shows that you have cases pending on appeal before this Court, and for that reason, you are hereby notified that these appeal cases will be called at that time.

Sincerely,

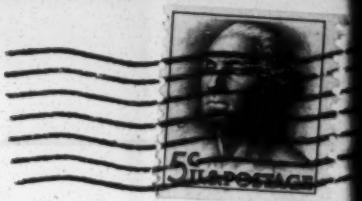
Grayhvans

Gray Evans
City Prosecuting Attorney

cc: Honorable Charles A. Pollard,
Judge, Leflore County Court

DEATON AND EVANS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
107 W. MARKET STREET
P. O. BOX 411
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

GREENWOOD, MISS.
JAN 20
8-PM
1964



Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
No. 5, Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Judge Sentences 45 Negroes

County Judge Charles Pollard this morning sentenced 45 Negroes to a six month term on the county farm and to pay a $500 fine in a case growing out of a racial disturbance in Itta Bena last summer.

Carsie Hall, their attorney, served notice he will appeal to Leflore County circuit court.

The 45 were found guilty of disturbing the peace in justice of the peace court in Itta Bena and they had appealed to Judge Pollard's court.

The judge suspended three months of the county farm sentence because each of them had already served time on the charge. The suspension will stay in effect pending the "good behavior" of the defendants.

Greenwood Com
1-07-64

SNCC Legal

Trial Proceeds Without Nine Defendants

A County Court jury was expected to decide sometime this afternoon the outcome of an appeal case of 10 Negro demonstrators arrested and convicted here last April in City Court.

The trial of the Negroes got off to a slow start when Negro attorney Carsie Hall of Jackson, appologized to the court about the fact that none of the defendants were in court, nor did he know where they were.

Hall told Judge Charles Pollard that he had tried to get in touch with the defendants, but had not been able to do so.

City prosecuting attorney Gray Evans, assisted by former city police court judge Norman Brewer moved for a forfeiture of the bonds posted for the Negroes. Judge Pollard ruled that in a misdeameanor case the defendants could be tried in their absence and that it was up to Hall whether he wanted to go ahead with the trial or forfeit the bonds. Hall asked that the trial proceed.

The first witness called by the prosecution was police chief Curtis Lary who told the jury that on the morning of April 4, 1963, a large group of people, more than 50, were walking up East McLaurin Street and had reached Avenue E. Lary said," I stopped the group there and told them they would have to disperse and break up into smaller groups. Some of them did this, but 19 said they would not. I asked them several times to break up, they refused and we placed them under arrest."

Lary said the Negroes told him they wanted to go to the courthouse to register to vote.

"I told them they were free to go anywhere they wanted, but that they would have to go in small groups and not in a large group. They still refussed to break up and we brought them to jail."

Lary was followed by Capt. A. E. Henderson of the police department, Jackson Atkinson, a member of the Auxiliary Police Force and patrolman Ray Logan. All three of the other witnesses corroborated Lary's testimony and said the chief had given the marchers ample time to break up before they placed them under arrest.

Shortly after Lary took the witness chair one of the defendants in the case, Willie McGee, appeared in the courtroom. McGee was the only defendant to show up.

Greenwood Commonwealth
2/19/64
SNCC Legal

Greenwood Commonwealth
Sec. Leg.
2/20/64

County Jury Upholds City Court Ruling

2/20/64

A County Court jury, deliberating for 10 minutes, found 10 Negroes guilty of breach of the peace and upheld a lower court's decision here yesterday.

The Negroes were arrested last April during the height of racial demonstrations here. They were take into custody by the police after they failed to disperse as ordered by police Chief Curtis Lary. The incident happened at the intersection of Avenue E and McLaurin Streets.

Only two of the defendents showed up for their trial, which has been pending in the county court for almost eight months.

Carsie Hall, Negro attorney from Jackson, made an apology to the court for the absence of the defendents and stated that he had tried to get in touch with them.

Shortly after the first witness, chief Curtis Lary, took the witness stand, one of the defendents appeared in the courtroom.

A second defendent, Henry Gilmore showed up after the noon recess and was placed on the witness stand as the only defense witness. Gilmore told the jury "we were given plenty of time to disperse. Chief Lary ordered us to disperse at least five times before he started making arrests. He told us we were free to go anywhere we wanted to, but we would have to go in smaller groups."

Immediately after the jury had returned its verdict, judge Pollard announced that the defendents would be sentenced on Monady.

Hall also indicated that he would appeal the cases up to the Circuit Court which meets in May.

The 10 defendents have all been out on bond since last year. Judge Pollard said that bond would be set at $500 each.

Asks Briefs

Greenwood Commonwealth

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) —A federal judge has called for briefs by Wednesday in a Justice Department suit asking an order for a speedup in the handling of Negro voter applications at Canton.

In a hearing Saturday, a government attorney John Doar said the registrar should give [illegible] time basis.

Canton attorney G. B. Herring Sr., representing registrar Foote Campbell, said Negroes are not really interested in registering and drives taper off when the publicity ends.

U. S. District Judge Harold Cox said he had no sympathy for groups that take to the street or use massive demonstrations to further their ends.

He said he would never respect "a bunch of people who act like chimpanzees—singing, chanting and carrying on. But I'll oppose with every ounce of my energy any discrimination."

Cox suggested that Justice Department attorneys and lawyers representing the registrar get together with the voter drive leaders so only a few applicants at a time could go to the courthouse and register.

Negroes in Canton recently launched a vote drive. More than 200 Negroes lined up outside the courthouse the first day. Four got in to take the test.

♣ ♣ ♣

LAW OFFICES
YOUNG & HALL
SUITE 207 - 208 - 213 REDMOND BUILDING
115½ N. FARISH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

JACK H. YOUNG
CARSIE A. HALL

PHONES: FL. 2-7484
FL. 4-3135

February 25, 1964

FEB 27 1964

Mr Wiley A Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N W
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Re: City of Greenwood versus
Oscar Broom, et al

Dear Wiley:

In early February, I was in Greenwood, at which time I talked with Gray Evans, the city prosecuting attorney, and he informed me that the trial of the above mentioned group would be held on the 19th of February, 1964. It was further agreed that it would be necessary only to try one person and that all of the other people involved would be bound by the decision in that case.

On February 19, we appeared for trial. The Court was called to order at 9:00 a.m. with not a single defendant being present. I made a motion for continuence until the next term of court. The Court overruled said motion. The City Prosecution made a motion for forfeiture of all bonds. The Court overruled this motion. A motion to try all the defendants in absentia was granted. A motion to consolidate all cases was granted.

We went to trial, and at 10:20 a.m., three of the defendants came into the Courtroom. All defendants were convicted. At this point, an agreement was reached whereby only one appeal would be necessary and we were given until Monday, February 24, 1964, at 11:00 a.m. to report to the Court with an appeal bond.

In the meantime, our surety company quit writing bonds. We went to Greenwood with cash money for said bonds. At this time, the Court instructs me that it was the intention of the Court to have all defendants present for sentencing. The Court felt that it could not sentence these people in absentia.

SNCC legal

We were given until March 2, 1964, 10:00 a.m. to have all defendants present and in court. Those who are not present, forfeiture will be asked on their bonds. However, the agreement to one appeal and one appeal bond stands.

Very truly yours,

Carsie A Hall

CAH/mok

Wiley A. Branton
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mr. Gray Evans
City Prosecuting Attorney
P.O. Box 411
Greenwood, Mississippi

March 12, 1964

Dear Mr. Evans:

Re City of Greenwood
v.
Oscar Broom et al

In a telephone conversation with Mr. Carsie Hall yesterday I agreed to mail to you a check made payable to Curtis Larry, Chief of Police, in the amount of $600, and one made payable to Mrs. Martha T. Lamb, Clerk, in the amount of $45.00, representing payment in full of the fines and court costs levied against the following defendants:

Eric Rainey	Rev. Kenlock
Lavonne Hampton	Oscar Broom
Milton Hancock	Henry Gilmore

Will you please see to it that these checks are delivered to the proper parties so that the files can be closed on these cases. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. Carsie Hall
enc. 2

Memo from JEAN LEVINE

(Gray Evans)

Curtis Lamp. Chis 60.00
Ms Martha T. Lowe. 45.00 $645.00

3-9-64

Phone call from SNCC office re Greenwood trial this morning:

Six people forfeited bonds this moring - did not appear for sentencing:

Eric Rainey —
Jim Sanders (Gregory's writer)
Rev. Kenlock —
Lavonne Hampton —
Oscar Broom —
Milton Hancock —
HENRY GILMORE (Did not show up)

Kenlock had a lawyer who phoned to say he could not appear because of another trial in New York.

Forman says (through person calling today) that SNCC could not reach the other persons.

A deal was made this morning that if SNCC paid $640-$100 fine on each plus $40 court costs, the people will not lose their property but if any remain active in state and get caught they will get 30 days in jail. Milton Hancock is the only one affected since he lives in state. This money must be given to the judge by Monday morning and must be sent to Carsie Hallto give to the judge. She says Jim says SNCC has no way to get $640?????

Greenwood Commonwealth 3/9/64

Negroes Fail To Show, Bonds Are Forfeited

See Legal

Judge Charles Pollard filed a writ of procendo to the City Court to enforce the judgement of that court against six Negroes that were set for sentencing this morning stemming from their trial held recently.

The Negroes, Oscar Broom, Henry B. Gilmore, Lee Von Hampton, M. H. Hancock, Robert Kinlock and Eric Rainey, had all failed to appear before the Judge for sentencing.

The Negroes were part of a group that were tried for disturbing the peace in Itta Bena last fall.

Four of the group were sentenced to six months and fined $500 each last Monday.

Judge Pollard's ruling this morning means that the original city court sentence of the bonds they had filed are forefeited.

It re- instates the judgement of the city court as if the appeals hadn't been made.

WBV

GRAY EVANS
ATTORNEY
GREENWOOD, MISS.

MAR 19 1964

March 17, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Attorney at Law
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: City of Greenwood vs. Oscar Broom, et al

Dear Mr. Branton:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 12 and a check to Curtis Lary, Chief of Police, in the amount of $600.00, and a check made payable to Mrs. Martha T. Lamb, Clerk, in the amount of $45.00.

These checks have been delivered to the respective payees.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this matter.

Yours very truly,

Gray Evans

Gray Evans
City Prosecuting Attorney

GE/er

SNCC-Legal

March 19, 1964

Mr. James Forman
Executive Secretary
Student Nonviolent Coordinating
Committee
84 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Jim:

Last week, VEP mailed you a copy of a letter which we had sent to the city prosecuting attorney in Greenwood, Mississippi, reflecting payment of fines and court costs amounting to $645, all payable for defendants who had been convicted last April in Greenwood, Mississippi.

The payment of this money, under the circumstances, left serious questions in my mind because this money was sent to pay the fines and court costs for six defendants who failed to appear in court when the cases were called up on appeal. I had personally gone to Greenwood residents last spring and persuaded them to sign property bonds to get ten "marchers" out of jail, and assured the sureties that they would suffer no liability. It is very disturbing that six of the ten defendants failed to appear in court, even though we had asked for an additional two weeks so that they could come in for sentencing under an agreement where only one case would be taken up on appeal to the circuit court. I personally gave the names of the six defendants to both you and Worth Long, but even so not a single one of the six appeared in court, and we were therefore forced to pay the fines.

It is not the money I am concerned about so much as it is the disturbing element of what could possibly happen with the hundreds of other cases which are now pending over the country where it might be necessary for defendants to appear in court.

SNCC legal

It would be helpful to me to know what procedure you follow in trying to keep up with the many defendants and what efforts are made to get them back for trials when their cases are called up. My immediate concern is the possibility of the need for some of the other Greenwood defendants to appear in court, including the Itta Bena "marchers" in those cases where the National Council of Churches assisted in providing bail and where I feel a sense of personal responsibility.

I would appreciate hearing from you regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

cc:

Mr. Robert Moses
Mr. Jack Greenberg
Mr. Carsie Hall
Mr. John Pratt

for **LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

ALBERT FUENTES

DEDICATED DEMOCRAT

HARRIS COUNTY HEADQUARTERS
500 STATE NATIONAL BUILDING
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(Area Code 713 - CA 7-8201)

Harris County Co-ordinator
Imogene Williams

State Campaign Co-ordinator
E. B. Taylor, Dickinson, Texas

REPORT FROM HOUSTON: March 25th, 1964

When we were being lulled to sleep by the "Let's have harmony" music, the ONLY voice that spoke out loud and clear about getting down to work was that of Albert Fuentes, Jr. - candidate for Lieutenant Governor - and the only Democrat opposing the incumbent, Preston Smith, whose record speaks for itself.

Albert Fuentes is the bright star on the Democratic political horizon. He is rallying enthusiastic support from all segments of the electorate in all sections of this great state of Texas. Here in Houston, we cannot stress enough how important it is to support and work for Albert Fuentes, Jr. He is a solid candidate, exceptionally well versed politically, with sincere and honest dedication to all that we are working for. YOU MUST MEET THIS CANDIDATE ! Get together with your friends and campaign workers and make arrangements to have Albert Fuentes visit with you - at rallies - meetings - coffees and dinners.

Just think of the opportunity we have to win the position of leadership in the State Senate! It will be great for a change to have a Lieutenant Governor who will steer progressive legislation to committees which he has named, instead of letting special interest committees bottle-neck and kill good bills. The Senate has been the graveyard of liberal legislation since the time of Jim Hogg - - and a change is LONG PAST DUE!

In Houston, the political activity can best be termed, "gathering the forces". This means of course, the many facets of campaigning - cards, buttons, ribbons, letters, stamps and as always, RAISING FUNDS.

Typical of the situation of most candidates in the liberal camp, Albert is forced to conduct a truly "poor boy" campaign. No jet airlines for Albert - he has driven across Texas with a car-top sign stating, "ALBERT FUENTES STATE HEADQUARTERS" and inside his car, the bologna sandwiches, boxes of raisins, bread crusts, orange peels and cigarette residue. Albert has covered over 21,600 miles in less than 120 days! This kind of campaigning has produced endorsements and support from all elements of grass-roots Democrats, including the recently announced unanimous endorsement by the deep East Texas group in Lovelady, Texas, known as the "Texas Land Owners and Independent Oil and Gas Producers Association! What people said couldn't be done - ALBERT IS GETTING DONE!

Albert is the candidate of the people of Texas, and he is dependent upon the HELP of the people. Sandwich money and gas money is running low. WE'VE got to keep him going until May 2. He can make a $ S-T-R-E-T-C-H into $$$$$$$$$$$$$. It's up to YOU to meet with your friends, collect ¢¢¢¢¢¢¢ and make $$$$$$$ and send them to Albert TODAY! Only 39 days until MAY 2nd!! YOU can do it - it must be done if we are to WIN! ! ! DO IT NOW ! Send your contributions to:

ALBERT FUENTES CAMPAIGN FUND - 500 State Nationa Bldg - Houston, Tex 77002

For any assistance in arranging speaking dates, appearances at meetings, etc., write me at the address above. That's the word for now. Pass it around among your friends, neighbors and co-workers and let's elect ALBERT FUENTES, JR. as the next LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of TEXAS.

Democratically yours,

Imogene Williams

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:

ALBERT FUENTES, JR. was born 34 years ago in San Antonio and attended public schools and St. Mary's University. He was a pre-med student at the University of Texas before serving in the Marines during the Korean conflict, and at the present time has a real estate and research business which is the basis of support for his wife and three children.

Mr. Fuentes has a keen knowledge of the political science of proper government methods and operations and his knowledge and judgement are highly respected among educators in the state. He has served as Political Science Lecturer at St. Mary's University, University of Texas and Rice University.

As the state organizer of the Viva Kennedy Clubs in 1960, it has been the desire of ALBERT FUENTES, JR. to give Texas the opportunity to join the rest of the nation in exercising a Democratic platform and program which would once again make Texas the great state it should be. Albert Fuentes points out that in view of the fact of his opponents position in the Texas Legislature for 14 years, Texas has dropped behind most other states in, EDUCATION - PER CAPITA INCOME - UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION and OLD AGE PENSIONS. Fuentes says, "Texas is losing its consumer market and we must elect people who are willing to put Texas back in the hands of the people".

When, at the request of our late be loved President, the "Viva Kennedy Clubs" were changed in name only, ALBERT FUENTES, JR. became State Executive Secretary of the Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations and served effectively in that capacity until his resignation to file for the Lieuenant Governor candidacy.

In 1836, a Fuentes ancestor died in the Alamo beside Bowie, Crockett and Travis and to this day his name is viewed by thousands of Texans on the monument which stands in memory of those glorious defenders of Texas Freedom. Today, his descendant, ALBERT FUENTES, JR. stands willing to serve his fellow Texans and give his all to free our great state from the hands of those interests who would keep this "f-o-u-g-h-t f-o-r" freedom from its people.

His love for his people has long fired ALBERT FUENTES, JR. with an ambition to represent ALL peoples - of ALL races - and ALL creeds, on a basis that is equal and God-endowed. His humanistic principles are widely known and have never been challenged or doubted. ALBERT FUENTES, in his candidacy, wants nothing more than that our fine state be brought back to the high place of recognition of the TEXAS-WAY-OF-LIFE that we have in the past enjoyed. ALBERT FUENTES, JR. is a man of honor, deep principle, intellect and dedication. He is the kind of public servant whose talents we sorely need.

FUENTES FOR LT. GOVERNOR
HARRIS COUNTY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
500 STATE NATIONAL BUILDING
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

The Texas Observer

FEB. 21, 1964

A Journal of Free Voices

A Window to The South

25c

Albert Fuentes Makes His Case

Arlington

Albert Fuentes, Jr., of San Antonio, Lt. Gov. Preston Smith's Democratic opponent this year, seems slimmed down a trifle and ready for a hard race. He has always been an articulate speaker, and in his talk to labor's COPE here, one could detect a new edge to his style, honed, no doubt, by the whirring grindstone of statewide politics. He circulated among the delegates assiduously and solicited votes person-by-person. He said he is running a poor boy campaign —that he had slept the night before in his car rather than spend the money on a hotel room, in fact.

Fuentes, who has three children, is business agent for a hod carriers' union local in San Antonio. He has been operating the Bexar Advertising and Distributing Co., which he says distributes such things as leaflets and samples, since 1958. After five or six months as county right-of-way agent, he says, he began, in 1962, the State Government Research Bureau, of which he is the director.

In 1963, Fuentes was a central figure in the Crystal City elections that resulted in the ousting of the old guard in city politics there and the election of an all-*mexicano* city council. He has lectured, he recalls, at St. Mary's, Trinity, Southern Methodist, and Rice universities. He has probably traveled around the state organizing chapters of the Political Assn. of Spanish-speaking Organizations much more than any other member of PASO, of which he was executive secretary until he resigned because of his candidacy for lieutenant governor last weekend.

Since 1962, Fuentes says, his professional work has been concerned with public issues. Illustrative of his work is his participation, since late 1962, in a campaign to establish home rule in Bexar County.

Under Texas statutes, he contends, home rule "lets the county cut the umbilical cord from state government" and do anything the legislature does not prohibit. A 50-member Bexar County committee for county home rule was formed, and it retained Fuentes' State Government Research Bureau to do the work of getting the idea accepted and promulgated. Fuentes said that since 1957 he had been studying county home rule as it works in Florida.

TO LIBERALS, Fuentes says, the program offered an opportunity for county progress in civil rights, a minimum wage, management-labor relations, and public works. County buildings and health codes could be established. Many liberals supported the program.

To H. B. Zachry, conservative, wealthy San Antonio contractor, the program had a different attraction, Fuentes explains.

"Zachry took an interest when he saw what I was driving at. How do you establish an industrial metropolitan area?" Fuentes said. "A home rule county would mean the city couldn't annex [land from it]. There could be a double tax structure —an urban tax area, and rural taxes." The county would thus be attractive for industrial uses. "I think this had a lot to do with Zachry's interest," Fuentes says.

Zachry conferred with Cty. Cmsr. Albert Pena, Fuentes, and several lawyers in a meeting about the program—the only time Fuentes ever met Zachry, he notes—and Fuentes says Zachry subsequently supported the program. "His interest was purely business," Fuentes says. Zachry contributed, "like a hell of a lot of other people did," to the Bexar County committee for county home rule. "They contributed to the committee and it came along to me," he says.

Fuentes says he has had no relationships with Zachry and has never been hired by Zachry to do a project. Fuentes made some money out of the home rule campaign that Zachry supported through the committee, but, says Fuentes, "not very damn much. The books show I made a couple or three hundred dollars over a four-month period." During the same time he was a county right-of-way agent and made a little more money with his advertising and distributing firm, he adds.

Petitions for home rule were circulated amid a dispute about the petitions' form, the commissioners court refused to call the election that was required, and the home rule forces went to district court, which issued a mandamus ordering an election on the subject. This has been appealed. That's where the matter rests now.

Fuentes says he of course has had various clients—never the Teamsters, by the way, from whom, he says, he has never received any money, although he has worked with them politically and has no apologies for that—and that when Preston Smith and other conservatives lay out their lists of clients, so will he.

"VOTE FOR THOSE people that are going to support your programs," he advised the COPE delegates meeting here. "If we don't, then we won't be alive. . . . The only ones who will lose [are] we ourselves if we don't stick together."

Some people can't seem to realize that conservatives are not serving their interests, Fuentes said. "It's just like watching a guy do down a street in a 1942 Chevrolet with a Goldwater sticker," he said to laughter and applause.

"The only real conservatives in Texas are the liberals," he reasoned. "What is more sound economics than enlarging the consumer market?" He called for improved wages and working conditions, more purchasing power for individuals, a minimum wage, better jobless compensation benefits, higher old-age pensions.

"We're probably the best moderates in taxation you've ever seen," he quipped. For too long, taxes have been put on "the little man," and he wanted the state to be moderate and "spread the burden, according to ability to pay," with a personal income tax and a corporate income tax.

If the labor delegates believed what they said they did, he told them, they had to be for equal job opportunities. Talk about equal opportunities becomes meaningless if a qualified engineer is rejected for a job because of his race, he said.

Depreciating pessimism among liberals, he quoted Woodrow Wilson, that he would rather fail with something that will eventually succeed than succeed with something that will eventually fail. Negroes, Latins, labor, and independent liberals, he said, have "doubled their poll taxes this year."

Fuentes said that Lt. Gov. Smith has served the corporations. Employing his ironic use of labels against Smith, Fuentes said that if ever there was a "collectivist," it's Smith—he wants to "force independent oilmen to pool their resources and share their wealth."

He received a good ovation from the delegates, and State Labor President Hank Brown remarked on the microphone as Fuentes left the meeting room, "Those of us who have been privileged to work with you know of your sincerity and your dedication to the working people of this state."

DISCUSSING with the Observer a comment by the editor on his candidacy, Fuentes said he felt the writer had proceeded without understanding him and with insufficient facts at his disposal.

As for racial discrimination, he said, "I'm not bitter about it, but I'm not going to sit back and let it continue. Unless we all unite, we will have a serious condition continue." He intensely dislikes, not individuals, but discrimination itself, he said.

The minority problem, he said, is not restricted to race. Asked to define discrimination, he replied, "Discrimination consists of a misunderstanding—lack of communication between people, and a failure to recognize individuals on their merits or their abilities.

"When an individual takes the time to visit with his neighbor, he'll find out, 'By golly, he's a human being, after all.' Racism is nothing but a failure to understand one's fellow man, that's all."

In keeping with its decision against endorsing any candidates for state-level offices, COPE did not endorse Fuentes. Fuentes said that he was "very happy" with the outcome and that the failure to endorse state-wide candidates was caused by factors that had nothing to do with his candidacy. PASO endorsed Fuentes for lieutenant governor. R.D.

The Political Position of ALBERT FUENTES, JR. Democratic Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

APR 10 1964

WB BW RTB

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Return the Government of Texas to Texans. Break the shackles of the out-of-state corporations by removing present state officials, such as Preston Smith, who are exercising the power of their office to benefit personal business ventures and out-of-state corporations, thereby destroying the private enterprise system, personal property system and independent businessman of Texas. Private enterprise and personal property must be carefully guarded (which I would do) and which return Texas to being a proud state, independent and strong in education and personal income.

Assure that legislation will reach the floor and have a fair hearing, thereby eliminating the practice of killing bills in committee, putting ALL Senators on the record.

Encourage legislation dealing with Constitutional revision, specifically concerning the budget and removing dedd funds from the Constitution and putting the monies into the hands of the Legislature.

Encourage legislation to stop the downward trend of our economy (per capita income in Texas has dropped from about 26th to about 36th). This can be accomplished by following the example of the type of legislation enacted in California, which, while they lack the natural resources that Texas has, have been able to maintain a strong consumer market which keeps them one of the TOP TEN states in the nation on Education, Per-Capita Income, Unemployment Compensation and Old-Age Pensions.

Encourage legislation to review the unemployment compensation laws. Texas business and management presently pay one of the highest rates in the nation and yet the payout to the unemployed, is one of the lowest, as compared with other states.

In order to stop the ever increasing danger of the elimination of the Labor Unions by management - which could result in creating the Hitler type Nazi Dictatorship (Which was only accomplished when the free-trade-union movement was eliminated!) or the elimination of management - which can only result in the Kruschev Communistic government (Whish can only be successful in that manner!). I would propose legislation creating a labor-management relationship which would create an atmosphere and understanding of the needs for labor and management to share the same house for the common good.

Discourage "Collectivist" type legislation which the present Lieutenant Governor has consistently favored and discourage the type of pet bills of the present Lieutenant Governor which violate property rights as exemplified in the Pooling Bill and the Change of Venue Bill.

Encourage human rights legislation in tune with the National Administration's desire to properly equip ALL citizens, regardless of race, color or national origin - with First Class education and First Class enjoyment of the freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution.

In keeping with the challenge issued by President Lyndon Johnson to join him in his war on poverty, I would encourage legislation which would establish a minimum wage that would prevent the exploitation of Mexican nationals and permit the hiring of American citizens on a sufficient economic level conducive to raising the living standards of Texas workers, thereby strengthening Texas tax revenue and improving the presently weak consumer market in our state.

Encourage legislation which would correct the inequity presently extending to our Senior Citizens. This can be done through guaranteed employment rights based on ability rather than age - and on an income level, which, by individual contribution during their productive years, result in higher pension payments upon retirement - thereby reducing the need for continually extended welfare programs.

Eliminate SECRET SESSIONS in the Senate.

June 30, 1964

Mr. W. J. Durham, President
Texas Council of Voters
2600 Flora Street
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Durham:

Thank you for your letter of June 19 together with the eight samples of the survey which you conducted regarding registration.

I had hoped that we could get information from all of the counties where you may have received the report, and we would appreciate it if you could send us all the information which you have regarding registration and exemptions for every county where you have received the report or where you might have available information.

I hope that your health is improving, and if there is anything in which we can assist you in any way, then please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

W. J. DURHAM
PRESIDENT

MOSES LEROY
REV. L. B. GEORGE
JOHN COLEMAN
VICE-PRESIDENTS

H. L. GARNER
TREASURER

M. W. PLUMMER
LEGAL COUNSELOR

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

BW
WB

Texas Council of Voters

2600 FLORA STREET
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

June 19, 1964

JUN 22 1964

Mr. Wiley Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I advised you sometime ago that as soon as we had completed our survey, I would give your our findings with reference to the qualified Negro voters in Texas and that from the survey, we would break them down according to those actually holding poll tax receipts and those who had registered under federal registration.

We are enclosing herewith eight (8) samples of the survey we made of the 254 counties in Texas. The survey will show you the method we used in making the survey and how we arrived at the number of qualified voters.

From the survey, we find that we have 390,000-plus Negro citizens who actually paid their poll tax and 17,420 who registered under the federal registration law. I trust this will give you an idea of the number of qualified Negro voters in Texas and how we arrived at the number.

We have leaders and workers in each county in Texas where there is an appreciable number of Negroes residing and we have been able to get a report from almost every county where there is an appreciable number of Negroes residing. We have missed a few and that is why I have stated that we know we have at least 390,000 Negroes with poll tax, plus.

Respectfully,

W. J. Durham

WJD/wt

Texas Council of Voters

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Rev. A. W. Harvey

Ames —
Edward Wickliff

Austin —
Arthur Dewitty

Beaumont —
Theodore Johns
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Willie Melton

Kaufman —
William Glenn

Kilgore —
Calvin Taylor
T. L. Lockhart
Mrs. G. M. Lloyd

Liberty —
Walter Fontenont

Longview —
Rev. E. C. Hawkins
Rev. S. Y. Nixon
L. Swifty Davis
Rev. E. C. Mitchell

Lufkin —
Rev. A. D. Thomas
Mrs. A. D. Thompson

Marlin —
Leon Dorsey

Marshall —
George Sanford
John A. Anderson
Rev. W. I. Menefee
Rev. J. J. Johnson

Mt. Pleasant —
Rev. J. C. Chambers

Odessa —
Julius Tave

Palestine —
Capt. H. G. Neely

Paris —
Rev. A. M. Seaman

Port Arthur —
Mack H. Hannah, III
Buddy Roosevelt

Pittsburg —
Rev. L. B. Cash

San Antonio —
Rev. C. W. Black
G. J. Sutton
Samuel Shaw
Dr. Ruth Bellinger McCoy

San Angelo —
H. L. Enid

Texarkana —
J. L. Montgomery
J. E. Pettaway
V. H. Rosborough
Roscoe R. Jones

Tyler —
Mrs. M. A. Calvin

Waxahachie —
Willie L. Lewis

Waco —
Robert Penrice
Rev. M. L. Cooper
Fred Hicks

Wichita Falls —
Rev. L. B. Bell

TEXAS COUNCIL OF VOTERS
Universal Life Building
2600 Flora Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Fellow Voter:

It is important that the Texas Council of Voters know approximately the number of Negro citizens who paid their poll taxes and the number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law to vote for candidates running for Federal offices in your county. Will you be kind enough to check all sources available and give us the following information:

1. County HARRIS

2. The number of Negroes who paid their poll taxes. 75,000

3. The number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law without paying poll taxes. 5,000

All that is necessary is to write the number in the blank spaces left above.

NOTE: If you had Negro poll tax writers, check with them and see how many books they wrote and the number of poll tax receipts each book had. Where you did nothave poll tax, poll the members of the churches, clubs and other organizations in your community as to how many of their members paid poll taxes, and how many registered without paying poll taxes.

A self-addressed envelope is herewith enclosed. Simply fill out the blanks and return this letter in the enclosed envelope.

Respectfully,

TEXAS COUNCIL OF VOTERS

By: W. J. Durham

W. J. DURHAM, PRESIDENT

WJD/wt

TEXAS COUNCIL OF VOTERS
Universal Life Building
2600 Flora Street
Dallas, Texas

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1. County DALLAS

2. The number of Negroes who paid their poll taxes. 42,000

3. The number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law without paying poll taxes. 900

All that is necessary is to write the number in the blank spaces left above.

NOTE: If you had Negro poll tax writers, check with them and see how many books they wrote and the number of poll tax receipts each book had. Where you did nothave poll tax, poll the members of the churches, clubs and other organizations in your community as to how many of their members paid poll taxes, and how many registered without paying poll taxes.

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WJD/wt

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Dallas, Texas

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1. County SMITH

2. The number of Negroes who paid their poll taxes. 3112

3. The number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law without paying poll taxes. 139

All that is necessary is to write the number in the blank spaces left above.

NOTE: If you had Negro poll tax writers, check with them and see how many books they wrote and the number of poll tax receipts each book had. Where you did nothave poll tax, poll the members of the churches, clubs and other organizations in your community as to how many of their members paid poll taxes, and how many registered without paying poll taxes.

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W. J. DURHAM, PRESIDENT

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1. County ORANGE

2. The number of Negroes who paid their poll taxes. 1208

3. The number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law without paying poll taxes. 56

All that is necessary is to write the number in the blank spaces left above.

NOTE: If you had Negro poll tax writers, check with them and see how many books they wrote and the number of poll tax receipts each book had. Where you did nothave poll tax, poll the members of the churches, clubs and other organizations in your community as to how many of their members paid poll taxes, and how many registered without paying poll taxes.

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W. J. DURHAM, PRESIDENT

WJD/wt

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Universal Life Building
2600 Flora Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Fellow Voter:

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1. County ELLIS

2. The number of Negroes who paid their poll taxes. 300

3. The number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law without paying poll taxes. None

All that is necessary is to write the number in the blank spaces left above.

NOTE: If you had Negro poll tax writers, check with them and see how many books they wrote and the number of poll tax receipts each book had. Where you did nothave poll tax, poll the members of the churches, clubs and other organizations in your community as to how many of their members paid poll taxes, and how many registered without paying poll taxes.

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Dear Fellow Voter:

It is important that the Texas Council of Voters know approximately the number of Negro citizens who paid their poll taxes and the number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law to vote for candidates running for Federal offices in your county. Will you be kind enough to check all sources available and give us the following information:

1. County GRAYSON

2. The number of Negroes who paid their poll taxes. 850

3. The number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law without paying poll taxes. None

All that is necessary is to write the number in the blank spaces left above.

NOTE: If you had Negro poll tax writers, check with them and see how many books they wrote and the number of poll tax receipts each book had. Where you did nothave poll tax, poll the members of the churches, clubs and other organizations in your community as to how many of their members paid poll taxes, and how many registered without paying poll taxes.

A self-addressed envelope is herewith enclosed. Simply fill out the blanks and return this letter in the enclosed envelope.

Respectfully,

TEXAS COUNCIL OF VOTERS

By: W. J. Durham

W. J. DURHAM, PRESIDENT

WJD/wt

TEXAS COUNCIL OF VOTERS
Universal Life Building
2600 Flora Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Fellow Voter:

It is important that the Texas Council of Voters know approximately the number of Negro citizens who paid their poll taxes and the number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law to vote for candidates running for Federal offices in your county. Will you be kind enough to check all sources available and give us the following information:

1. County WICHITA FALLS

2. The number of Negroes who paid their poll taxes. 3575

3. The number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law without paying poll taxes. 17

All that is necessary is to write the number in the blank spaces left above.

NOTE: If you had Negro poll tax writers, check with them and see how many books they wrote and the number of poll tax receipts each book had. Where you did nothave poll tax, poll the members of the churches, clubs and other organizations in your community as to how many of their members paid poll taxes, and how many registered without paying poll taxes.

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Dear Fellow Voter:

It is important that the Texas Council of Voters know approximately the number of Negro citizens who paid their poll taxes and the number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law to vote for candidates running for Federal offices in your county. Will you be kind enough to check all sources available and give us the following information:

1. County ANGELINA

2. The number of Negroes who paid their poll taxes. 1500

3. The number of Negro citizens who registered under the Federal law without paying poll taxes. 500

All that is necessary is to write the number in the blank spaces left above.

NOTE: If you had Negro poll tax writers, check with them and see how many books they wrote and the number of poll tax receipts each book had. Where you did nothave poll tax, poll the members of the churches, clubs and other organizations in your community as to how many of their members paid poll taxes, and how many registered without paying poll taxes.

A self-addressed envelope is herewith enclosed. Simply fill out the blanks and return this letter in the enclosed envelope.

Respectfully,

TEXAS COUNCIL OF VOTERS

By: W. J. Durham

W. J. DURHAM, PRESIDENT

WJD/wt

July 5, 1963

Mr. Bob Althauser
Duke Station, P. O. Box 4081
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Bob:

Your report sounds more and more interesting. Now to the questions you asked. We attempted to estimate the number of registrants for which DCNA could be credited directly. Our primary concern was to avoid exaggeration of the direct effect of the VEP program. We have no doubt there would be some justification for asserting that DCNA registered more than the 3700 for which we gave them credit. On the other hand, we are confident that it can certainaly be allowed they were directly responsible for at least that many. We find it necessary to exercise some conservatism in assessing the effect of these programs in order to counter-balance the understandable exuberance of the agencies.

In answer to your other question, we think of what you are doing as precisely what you describe - a political intelligence report - therefore, we urge that you give us all details. If we should decide to publish your report, we will edit it in such a way to avoid any embarrassment for you, or for anyone else.

I am asking Randolph Blackwell, our Field Director, to write to McKissick because he has had some acquaintance with him in the past. He will, I am sure, get the letter off today.

The way you have described the plan for your report sounds like just what we want. We are looking forward to its completion with considerable anticipation.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

9-vep2-2

JUN 24 1963

JMC
AT
WB

JUN 21 1963

Duke Station, PO Box 4081
Durham, North Carolina

June 21, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Randolph: Since you know McKissick well you write this? Jean can find you a copy of my letter for form

Dear Jack:

One of these days I'm going to finish this thing, but it done grew on me! Covering the election was not only fun but rather fundamental. Up to that point I really didn't "know" much; even know, enlightened with all sorts of things, I realize how much MORE I don't "really" know. There is a limit though, to how much I can find out without being one of the people I interview. But then I've come a little ways.

What I need from you is another letter, much like the last one which was very helpful, to Mr. Floyd McKissick, who is the adviser of the youth chapter of the local NAACP. He'll be a tough nut to crack, because as I see it, he is the de facto leader of the "progressive" or militant wing here(our Negro adults have difficulty "controlling" their students too) and I have some insidish questions to ask. He is very busy tho, and it will be difficult. I may have to settle for one of his daughters-talking with her that is. If you could mention the word "critical" as in, "our research man is doing a critical study of the recent voter registration drive," it might sufficiently inform them that I was the one to open up to ~~up-with~~ with their complaints about the way the drive was handled. The full address is below.

Among the tidbits I have come across, I discovered a 1500 deficit in registration in one of the four predominantly Negro precincts-Burton, when you compare 1961 (May) election figures with May 1963. I mentioned this to Wheeler. His first reaction was to imply, gently, that without being informed about the changing definitions of precincts,etc, I might misinterpret these figures. My reply was a question: had these lines been re-drawn in the last two years. I am quite sure now they have not, and his reply suggested the same and he again invited me(we're still trying to get in as we have both been busy-him mostly.) downtown to go over figures. Also he complains that Wiley Branton has Durham down for something like 3500 registrants. He thinks that is way too low; more likely somewhere between that and 10,000-the figure Boulware claims. But he still has to answer for the Burton deficit, even tho he maintains over the phone, that "we have not lost registration." We shall see, he-he.

He has also mentioned having some paper work done this summer, involving going through the city directory and listing the names of people not registered. He also mentioned his desire for money to do this with. We have not yet, as I said, got together to discuss this. According to figures he gave me last April, they have spent only just under $1000 so far of their original $2500. Seems odd he wants more money.

Would you ask Wiley just how he did arrive at the (~~approx~~ approx) 3500 figure for Durham?

Also, something else I am checking into. One of the student leaders complained that their request last fall, ~~from~~ to Wheeler, for gas money to carry out a fall registration drive(this to be done by the youth NAACP) was turned down. (They did it anyhow at their own expense--tho I find little increase in registration between May 1962 and May 1963).

There seem to me some problems about writing this up-in the use of actual names for example. Were I writing a political intelligence report (the way it has been shaping up this is about what it will be) I could unhesitatingly include all the dirty linen with names(mostly suspected dirty linen). But if you are going to publish this in one form or another....??

I have industriously dug up from microfilm, election figures, particularly turnout data, for Durham city elections, and the three recent presidential elections, all the way back to 1949. I was interested in finding out how, vis-a-vis registration, Durham elected its first Negro councilman(1953), and more generally, whether there is anything to the fame which the DCNA has garnered in Negro political history. I have figures for both white, Negro and 50-50 precincts, am plotting same on an enormous piece of graph paper, and am will then proceed to scrounge the data for possible generalizations. The report will include, as I presently plan it, not only the stuff you listed in the suggested outline, and my "intelligence," but some observations on the past election data, and necessarily some recent history, drawing both on Burgess (Margaret) book on Durham Negro leadership and on back papers. Comments?

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Bob Althauser

Floyd B. McKissick
313½ West Main
Durham

July 8, 1963

Mr. Floyd McKissick

Attorney-at-Law
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

This letter comes as a way of introducting Mr. Bob Althauser, a graduate student at Duke University. The Voter Education Project has found it desirable to make use of his service to do what we hope and expect will be an objective study of the registration work that has been done in the Durham community.

I think you will find Mr. Althauser to be the kind of person that you will want to be perfectly frank and candid with when he calls. We thank you in advance for any cooperation you find it possible to give.

May I also congratulate you on your recent election at the CORE convention. I will want to talk about this and the NAACP when I am in North Carolina again. Don't destroy the state - that's home for me, you know.

As ever,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

3-vop 2-2

THE DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS: 1962-1963.

A confidential report to the Voter Education Project, a program of the Southern Regional Council, which describes the geographic, political, and recent historical context of a Voter Registration Project, and examines the social dynamics between the Project and the leadership of the Durham Committee.

Robert P. Althauser
University of North Carolina
May, 1964.

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The Durham Committee on Negro Affairs: 1962-1963

INTRODUCTION

Next to "cigarettes" and "Duke University", an established Negro community is most freely associated with the city of Durham, North Carolina. Durham is well known to the American Negro because much of his economic and political history has been made there. It is known as the home of a number of substantial Negro businesses--among them the largest Negro insurance company in the nation: North Carolina Mutual Life. As heralded by an excited Negro press back in May, 1953, Durham was among the first southern cities to elect a Negro to its City Council. Perhaps as well known as either of the above, finally, is Durham's wealthy, upper and upper-middle class Negro residential sections.

From March, 1957, through February, 1960, The Durham Negro leadership was the subject of a dissertation study by Margaret Elaine Burgess--a graduate student at the University of North Carolina. Her report--NEGRO LEADERSHIP IN A SOUTHERN CITY--was published in 1960. Her report deals, in the main, with the identity of the Negro leadership (using the reputational method), the organization of the Negro community and some of the activities of its leaders. Because this present report is in some sense continuous with Burgess' work, we will presume that the reader has some acquaintance with her book.

In the spring of 1962, the Voter Education Project granted the Durham Committee $2,500. for a Voter Registration Project. The subsequent drive during the two weeks in which registration is lawfully permitted was especially important because all registration books had just been cleared--following a Durham county practice of clearing the books about every ten years.*

While this paper begins as a report on the setting, mechanics and results of the 1962 drive, we are thereafter concerned with the power system constituted by the leaders of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs (DCNA), and the actions of these leaders during the most recent city council election (held in May, 1963). The relationship between the registration drive and the nature of the Negro leadership in Durham at present will then become clear. Before we begin, however,

* Registration drives prior to elections, after May, 1962 have been been comparatively insignificant, adding less than 500 names to the books.

we should introduce the dramatis personae, the chief Negro leaders of Durham.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

There is little need to repeat Burgess' descriptions of primary Negro leadership; we are only concerned here with the bare identification of these leaders, and the reader can refer to Burgess' book for a fuller description.

BURGESS' NAME	REAL NAME	IDENTITY
		PRIMARY LEADERS
Howard Adams (Burgess, pg 69f)	John Wheeler	President of the DCNA and of the powerful Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham.
Stephan McDonald	Stewart	Head of a smaller Savings and Loan Assn. located next to Wheeler's bank; present Negro Councilman from the 3rd (Negro) ward, elected 1957 and once reelected.
Tom Marshall (pg 64f)	Floyd McKissick	Hard working Negro lawyer who takes quite a number of civil disobedience cases; advisor to the youth-NAACP college group and their leaders who were responsible for the demonstrations which brought virtual desegregation of Durham's public facilities; presently national Chairman of C.O.R.E. and coordinator of civil rights activity in a number of the region's towns and cities. Chairman, Fuller Precinct, controlled by Negroes after registration drive.
Bob Healy (pg 56f)	Austin	Aging but distinguished publisher of the influential Negro CAROLINA TIMES. An early, militant civil rights leader.
		SECONDARY LEADERS
O.G.Sherwood (pg 64)	Jones	Chairman of the important Political Committee; heads an undertaking firm.
Charles Wareman (pg. 51,117)	Boulware	Mathematics professor at N.C. College and executive secretary of DCNA; unsuccessful candidate for County Commissioner, May, 1962 just after the registration drive. Both he and Jones are Wheeler appointees.
Nathan Banks (pg 71, 142)	Harris	First Negro Councilman, elected (from Third Ward) in 1953.
- - -	Ruben L. Speaks	Prominent Negro minister of St. Marks Methodist Church; unsuccessful candidate for Councilman at-large in the May, 1963 election.
not identified yet.	Preston Edwards	Negro labor representative and chairman of Holloway precinct.
not identified yet	J.J. Henderson	Treasurer of the Political Committee

PART I: Further Introduction

1. Setting

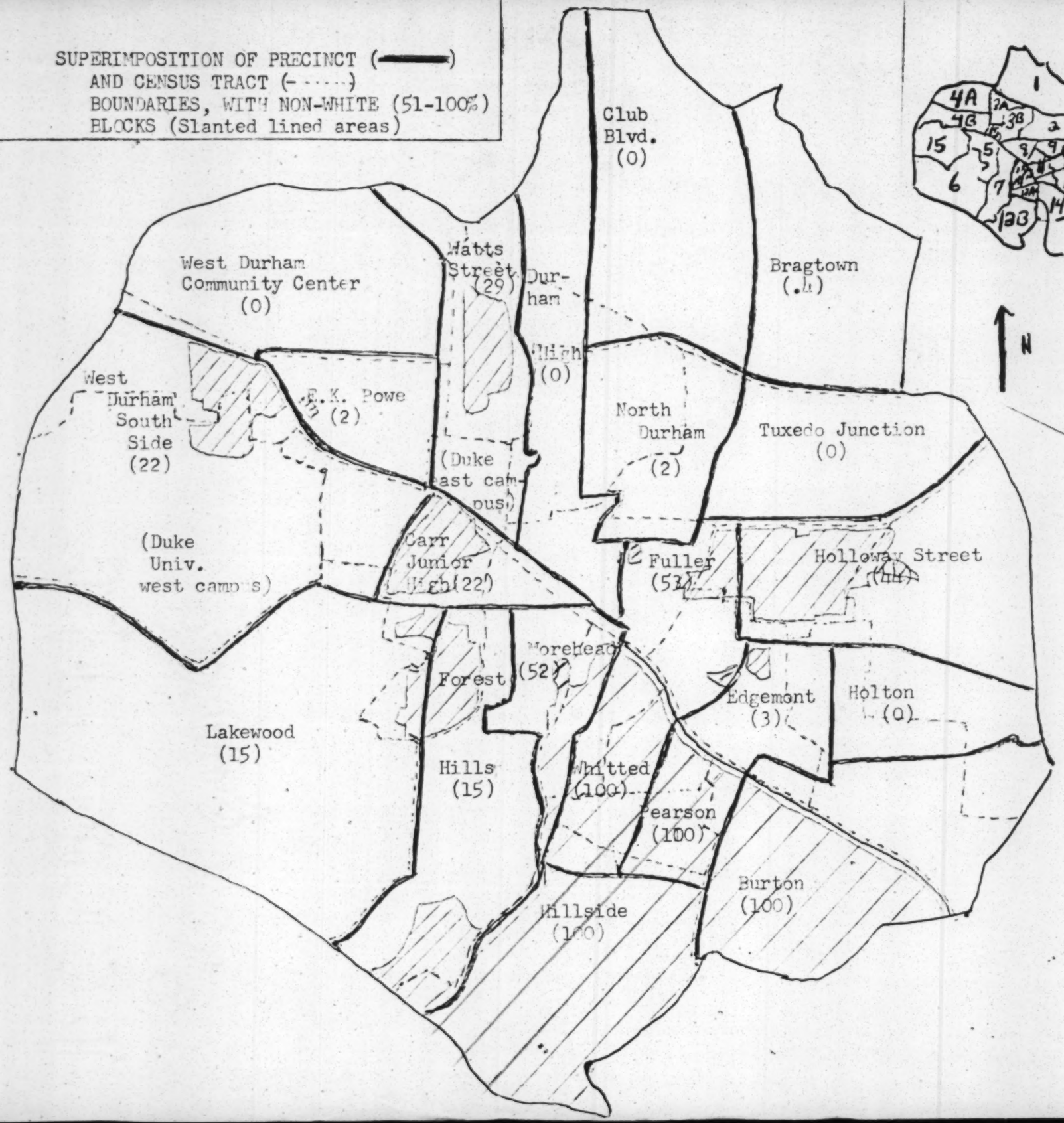
Geography of Precinct Boundaries, Census Tracts, Urban Renewal Areas and Negro Residency.

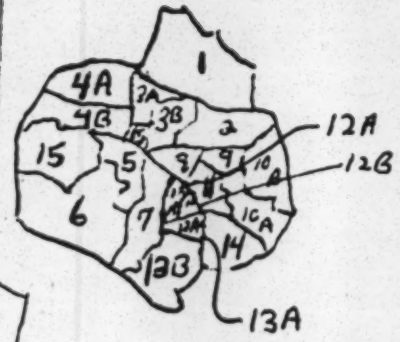
Burgess begins her book with a brief but comprehensive description of Durham and its Negro community pgs. 5, 18-24) and what follows here is meant only as a supplement to her description.

The Negro residential districts, shown on the map of "non-white blocks"shown in Appendix I, are at least five in number, depending on how one counts them; and not surprisingly, they overlap seven of the nine, designated (present or suggested) urban renewal areas. A digression into the geography of these districts, renewal areas and political precincts will be useful here, to [redacted] illuminate the subsequent discussion and clarify Burgess' descriptive camouflage.

The largest of the districts shown on the map lies in the south and southwest part of Durham. It is bounded on the north by the Southern railroad tracks which parallel Durham's Main Street, on the west by rail spur and Roxboro street, and trisected along an approximate north-south axis by Fayetteville and Alston streets. The "Hayti-Elizabeth Street" renewal area makes up the northernmost third of this district, which is by no means socio-economically or politically homogeneous. The southern portion between Roxboro and Alston comprises the Hillside precinct--one of the four predominantly Negro precincts in the city-and contains many of the city's middle and upper class Negro residences, (though some of these stretch southwestward beyond the city limits). North of Hillside precinct, but south of the Hayti-Elizabethville renewal district, lies a small Hillside renewal area. Most of the area in these two renewal districts lies within the second, most highly populous, and most highly registered precinct--Whitted. Bounded by Fayetteville street on the west, adjacent to and paralleling Whitted Precinct is Pearson. A portion of the Hayti-Elizabethville renewal area, and an adjacent Glenn Street area cover its top half. Finally, to the west of Alston street, lies Burton precinct; it contains McDougal Terrace--a housing project with 350 units--and no part of the precinct lies within any designated renewal area. It is considered a low income residential district.

SUPERIMPOSITION OF PRECINCT (▬▬)
AND CENSUS TRACT (- - - - -)
BOUNDARIES, WITH NON-WHITE (51-100%)
BLOCKS (Slanted lined areas)





SMALL CENSUS TRACT MAP *

PRECINCT NAMES ARE TYPED ON THE MAP; (percent nonwhite registrants in each precinct is shown below each name, or polling place).

% NONWHITE POLUATION BY CENSUS TRACT *

TRACT NO.	% NON-WHITE POPULATION
1	.9
2	1.6
3A	42.8
3B	1.9
4A	.2
4B	17.7
5	53.8
6	.4
7	11.3
8	22.7
9	93.3
10A	2.
10B	3.6
11	17.6
12A	100.
12B	100.
13A	100.
13B	100.
14	96.3
15	5.6
DURHAM	36.3

* Source: NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS, CITY OF DURHAM; Durham: Department of Planning, 1962.

Of the renewal areas named so far, only the first--Hayti-Elizabeth Street is a "present urban renewal area;" the rest are "suggested urban renewal areas". Such areas were arrived at after a careful study by the city's department of planning of "blight characteristics." The census tracts comprising the area so far discussed--the largest contiguous Negro residential area--ranked (out of 20 census tracts) 1, 2, 7, 8 and 10 in "penalty points" for blight. The first two tracts comprise the north halves of Whitted and Pearson precincts; the third is congruent with Pearson; and the last two comprise the bottom and no doubt middle-class halves of Burton and Whitted, and Hillside Precincts.

All but one of the remaining "suggested" renewal areas coincide with Negro residential settlements--none of them nearly as large (from 3300 to 4800) as tracts previously discussed, but three of them numbering in their non-white population from one to three thousand. It is interesting, in comparing the positioning of these smaller enclaves against the map of political precincts, to note how they invariably have precinct boundaries subdividing their areas.

Immediately adjacent to the large residential area just discussed--and to Whitted precinct in particular, lies Morehead Precinct, which slices off a small part of the larger settlement just to the west of the spur railroad track mentioned before (though there is a little Negro settlement on the other side of this spur). While 100% of the registered voters are nonwhites in the four preceding precincts, only 52% of those registered in Morehead precinct are nonwhite.

To the west, moving now in a counterclockwise circle around Durham, the second distinct Negro settlement--actually two complete enclaves divided by a two block white residential area--sits within THREE different precincts. The bottom or southward enclave is itself split along a north-side axis into parts of two white precincts-Forest Hills and Lakewood, the latter adjacent to Duke University and least blighted of all census tracts. The upper settlement sits in the western two thirds of Carr Precinct. The entire settlement--as a distinct census tract--ranks 6th in tracts most blighted, ahead of the Hillside and the south portion of Whitted and Pearson. Percent Negro registrants in these three

precincts--Carr, Forest Hills, and Lakewood--range from 14 to 22% . Much though not all of this settlement comprises the Gattis Street Renewal Area.

Just north of Duke University (West Campus)-continuing our clockwise motion around Durham,-lies the smallest of the small Negro settlements. Much of it is designated the Crest Street Renewal area and it contributes ~~to~~ 22% of the electors of West Durham South Side Precinct.

Directly north of the twin enclaves mentioned previously, but on the other side of Duke's East campus, lies Walltown and, indubitably, the Walltown renewal area. Ranking just ahead of Hill side (9th most blighted) as a blighted census tract, it comprises the bulk of the area of Watts Street Precinct but contains only 29% of its registered voters.

Finally, moving from this north central point of Durham to the eastern part, north of the largest settlement previously discussed but separated from it by Edgemount--the lower class white community--we come to Durham's "East-End." It is the most populous of the Negro census tracts outside of the principle settlement and as large (3239) as some of the tracts which make up that largest settlement. This second largest settlement is split between two precincts. Its eastern two thirds sits in Holloway Precinct--44% of whose electors are Negro. Its western third makes up about half the area in Fuller Precinct, and 53% of its registered voters are Negroes. As a census tract, this area ranks fourth, just behind the two most blighted Negro tracts and lower class Edgemont tract, as the most blighted tract. The area comprises the East End renewal area.

To summarize this "geography lesson", we have noted that Durham has five distinct settlements, constituting seven present or suggested urban renewal areas and varying parts of no less than eight precincts out of 22, without counting the four 100% Negro precincts mentioned at the beginning. The table below is included as a summary of the foregoing; in the order of their discussion.

Location	Renewal Areas	Precincts	%Negro Regis.	Rank among Census Tracts for Blight
1. Largest Negro settlement in SW part of town	Hayti-Eliz. St. Hillside Glenn St.	Hillside Whitted Pearson Burton	100 100 100 100	10 2* 1* 7
2. Western strip of largest settlement	part of Hayti-Eliz. St.	Morehead	51	
3. Twin enclaves west of above areas	Gattis St.	Forest Hills Lakewood Carr St.	15 15 22	6
4. Area just north of Duke's west campus	Crest St.	W. Durham Southside	22	
5. Walltown	Walltown	Watts	29	9
6. East End	East End	Holloway Fuller	44 53	4

*-this rank is approx. since census tracts do not in these cases coincide with political boundaries.

The Negroes who live in these residential areas and enclaves work in the textile and tobacco factories of Durham, in the banking, insurance, printing and numerous other, smaller Negro concerns--with the predominance of small business and personal services--and in the numerous white and Negro educational institutions (three colleges) and hospitals (four) in Durham.

Public Employment of Negroes

Public employment of Negroes of any significance dates back to the election of the first Negro-R. Harris, of the Bankers Fire Insurance Co.-to the City Council, in 1953. According to Stewart, former chairman of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and present Councilman, as a result of his and Harris' holding office, the DCNA has put Negroes on the Board of Education, Planning and Zoning Commission, the Adjustment Board and Recreation Commission. The fire department was integrated in the fifties, after some pressure from Negro leaders. At present, according to McKissick, Durham has about 8 Negro firemen and 14 Negro policemen--one of whom is a Lieutenant, two others are detectives. One Negro runs the process and duplicating section of the City Hall. And most recently, after the demonstrations of May, 1963, Stewart estimated that while he expected current pressure for city hall employment would pay off, there were 12 surplus workers on the payroll--(surplus because of automation of certain positions like billing clerks, etc.) formerly held by Negroes. These 12

were being kept on, and Stewart had hopes that work for them and additional Negroes would be found. In general, in both public and private employment, very few Negroes have climbed into white collar status, though this is clearly the thought behind much of the current Negro pressure on City Hall.

This then, is the residential and employment setting in which Durham's voter registration drive of Spring, 1962, was carried out. Let us turn next to the operational mechanics of that drive, before detailing its implications.

2. Mechanics of the Registration Drive

(In Durham, registration principally takes place on three successive Saturdays, although registration in the homes of a precinct's registrars during the two weeks between the first and third Saturday, while not very heavy, is permitted).

There was no organization newly established to carry out the registration drive funded by the VEP. Instead, existing precinct organizations--their leaders and their usual group of paid workers and unpaid student workers-carried out the drive. The four predominantly Negro precincts--Burton, Hillside, Whitted and Pearson --have long established precinct organizations manned for the most part by adults. There are three precincts with 40-60% Negro electors--Fuller, Holloway and Morehead. The first, controlled by the Negroes as a result of increased registration following the Spring, 1962 drive, is led by Rev. Mosely and Floyd McKissick and largely manned by college student workers. Holloway and particularly Morehead are principally manned by adults, and the overall organization and leadership in the latter--Morehead-- is particularly weak. Leadership also is weak in the remaining precincts in the city in which Negroes constitute small but significant minorities within the precincts.

According to the 'progress report' of the DCNA, written by Executive-Secretary Boulware, a special committee to request funds for the drive was first formed,and, after obtaining funds, headed by co-directors John Wheeler and Rev.William Fuller. The latter is a representative of the adult NAACP. For all intents and purposes, Mr. Wheeler in fact directed the project, disbursed the funds and kept the records.

The groundwork for the Spring, 1962 drive was laid by the DCNA, using the same methods usually employed before elections. The general approach could be described as quiet but thorough. It is thorough because the DCNA itself is made up of a fairly decent cross-section of the Negro sub-community. All Negro labor unions in Durham, churches, "faculties of educational institutions," PTA's, the various clubs, fraternities and sororities, businesses, and professional associations, etc. are invited to send representatives to the Committee. These representatives were simply sent back to their constituent bodies to inform their colleagues about the drive; in addition, a 'speakers bureau' was set up as usual-various speakers being sent out with or without request to churches, in particular, to publicize the drive.

In addition to the bureau, as Boulware describes, there was a dinner for ministers to secure their enthusiastic cooperation and a MARCH through Durham by various women workers, on the last Friday of the registration period. Students were enlisted to pass out numerous handbills.

The publicity given the drive through advertisements in the press and on radio was certainly limited and "quiet," according to the intentions of Wheeler. One ad was run in the Negro paper-THE CAROLINA TIMES.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company has a number of radio spots which are usually used for advertising or "public interest" purposes; a number of these spots were used during the drive for the general purpose of urging registration by ALL citizens. Thus, both by running ads in the Negro paper and general registration appeals in radio spots, the white community was kept as little aware of the drive as possible, while the Negro community was being fully informed.

The methods of contacting prospective registrants on the grass-roots level varied in each precinct. Some precincts covered all their territory the first (of three) Saturday, taking an informal census of who was unregistered and needed transportation (because of physical handicap, age, or otherwise...) to the registrar downtown. These workers would then return the subsequent two Saturday's to pick up people according to previous

arrangements. In other precincts, potential registrants were picked up upon first contact as well as carried to the polls by arrangement in subsequent days during the drive. The list of expenses so far incurred by the drive, provided me by Wheeler, shows that six women were paid for telephoning during the drive.

Each precinct canvassed streets within its own boundaries; such boundaries were the only criteria employed in selecting streets to be canvassed. Because registration efforts were carried out by already existing precinct organizations, however, the thoroughness of drive's total canvass was influenced by the varying strengths, and more importantly, the weaknesses of such precinct organizations. According to one woman who made a short speech to one DCNA meeting, some of the Negroes in one of the precincts (Carr Street) in which Negroes constitute around 22% of the electors had not even "heard" of DCNA.

Both students and adults-the regular precinct workers-canvassed during the drive. Students have never been paid for their personal services during any registration drive or election day canvass. Some adults during the drive were reimbursed for gas and personal services (driving); but reading over the financial statement of expenditures through July 26, 1963, which lists only $70 dollars for drivers' personal services, it is evident that not as many adults were paid as much as is customary during elections. For carrying voters to the polls adults are generally paid $10/day, plus gas--which amounts to 12-15 dollars. Were it not for the fact that everyone had to re-register and for the mere two week duration--in fact three Saturdays of active work--of the drive, the implications of payless registration work, in contrast to the usual, paid election-day work might have been more evident.

The DCNA made little if any use of mass meetings in the drive. Chairman Wheeler is not even sure they had one; and if there was one, it had little importance for the drive. Wheeler prefers to work in less demonstrative and grand ways and hardly needs such meetings to recruit an already existing organization of workers. According to the same philosophy, a special campaign office was considered but found needlessly expensive and unnecessary. A drive that concentrated its work on three successive Saturdays and two intervening Fridays simply did not need a special office

for the three week period.

The actual registration process itself was easy and unencumbered by the kind of obstructions not uncommon elsewhere in the South. There was no necessity for workers to enter the election board office and help or protect the rights and interests of registrants. As we will discuss later, the kind of opposition the Board of Elections offers to more extensive registration is far more obtuse and subtle.

Because of the ease of the registration act itself, there were too few "failures" to warrant working with after their "failure." Thus there was no machinery for recording who the successive registrants were. It appears from talking with various precinct workers that the Board and the precinct registrars are easier in the administration of the required literacy test and the ability to write one's name than were the special registrars in Raleigh's project. There was even one report that during periods of busy registration in certain precincts (it was not clear if this occurred in neighborhood registration with precinct registrars or downtown) some people signed other peoples' names; but the frequency of this was minimal according to Wheeler.

The attitude of the registrar's office downtown, and in accordance with the liberal and reputable image of Durham, is outwardly cooperative and friendly. There was no organized opposition to the drive from any part of the white community, perhaps owing to the unobtrusive and quiet manner of the advertising. The Durham papers gave due notice to the drive and the numbers of those registered each Saturday but generated little apprehension among the whites. Perhaps no one expected the Negroes to gain over whites in this--a re-registration-period. The margin of white over Negro voters could not be expected to change noticeably.

3. On Sigmund Meyer: Chairman of the Board of Elections

I made a point of interviewing Mr. Sigmund Meyer, chairman of the Durham County Board of Elections for many years-on and off. The registrations books--indeed for all intents and purposes the office of the Board--is in his private law office in the Wachovia bank building. The office is comprised of a small waiting room, Meyer's small office, an office for his secretary--"Miss

Mary", his wife--and a fourth, small storage room. If this does not sound very impressive, (and it wasn't) one must remember that the office of the Mayor, for the tenure of the recently retired Mayor Evans (1951-1963) was his business office. The only records Meyer has are the current registration books. He informed me that there simply was no room to store the past records, and as a result there was no existing record of registration even as far back as four years ago, much less back to 1949 when Harris first ran and lost a Council race. Durham apparently has such an honest reputation, as Meyer took pains to make clear, that no connection between the disposal of these records and possible fraud ever enters the citizen's minds--this despite an interesting error in the usual newspaper reports of the vote and current registration after each election which occurred in the 1961 election, to which we return later.

Perhaps a brief personal description of Meyer would be in order, because it is important to predicate the subtle difference between the outward "front" and the "inner reality." This is not to say that "Mr. Meyer", as his wife-secretary calls him, is secretly corrupt or conspiratorial, but to piece together the real Meyer and the kinds of activities which, perhaps without great significance, demonstrate the inward spirit of his response to the Negro political presence in Durham.

He is a very active lawyer, with a viable practice among whites and some Negroes that takes him into court almost every day. He is a Jew, short but not too stocky, with a brisk and officially friendly manner. I found that his being Jewish is generally presumed a sign of his fairness and objectivity in the registration of all citizens. My surmise to the effect that this image is projected, in part, in bad faith is based only on the comments of several Negro leaders and on my particular dealings with the man in obtaining registrations figures.

(I found, among some of the Negro leaders with which I talked--particularly early in the period of my concern with this report, that the same kind of "official" view of things

--as harmonious, routine, etc--was conveyed to me as that which Meyer offered.)*

Both Wheeler and Boulware conveyed the impression that Meyer was entirely cooperative, and Boulware was the first I talked with who attributed this to his Jewishness. The first angry view about Meyer I encountered was at a Morehead precinct meeting. According to the spotty few present, Meyer has refused them any floating registrars and discourages, [apparently without the slightest protest (more a feeling of relief on their part) from the Negro precinct registrars, potential registrants] from visiting the homes of these registrars during the weekdays of the three week period of registration, when this period occurs before each election. Even if permitted, those present felt that the Negro registrars would probably not cooperate by "floating" themselves. They further felt that Meyer had a policy of drawing political precinct boundaries in order to keep down the power of Negroes in mixed precincts.

McKissick supplemented the above suspicion with which Meyer is held. In many subtle ways, Meyer had a harsh attitude. Whenever a literal interpretation of the law could hinder the Negro effort--in registration or at the polls--then Meyer made such an interpretation. With regard to registration, he insisted that the books be kept in his office at all times, even if the registrar or workers had some reason for wanting to look at the books (to ascertain percentage of Negroes registered in a precinct perhaps?). With regard to elections, McKissick told me about one of apparently many unpleasant incidents at Fuller Precinct. This was the precinct which, as before mentioned, was taken over

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*The struggle to get behind this view is completely successful only to someone who gains the kind of confidence with the leaders which, I believe, only a fellow leader can have. So the construction of the "subterranean view" is necessarily contingent, built on wisps of surmise and straws of inference. But one thing is certain, about either the real Mr. Meyer or the "real" DCNA; and that is, the other subterranean view IS valid, does exist, no matter how imperfectly one penetrates its detail. The sooner I realized this, the sooner I became, in part, an effective, even "wicked" interviewer. Toward the end of my interviews, I was, as Mr. McKissick's flattery had it, "nobody's fool," and I took the official Mr. Meyer with a bit of levity that perhaps he detected.

by the Negroes after the drive, to the almost violent chagrin of one Mr. Nerkin, a strong segregationist. Some student workers were trying to instruct voters on the use of the voting machines, both with the actual machines, and then with mechanical models of the front of the machine. Nerkin violently objected, even when they moved a distance away from the polls; and proceeded to insult the female students present, to the point that McKissick almost "forgot my non-violence." Meyer had supported Nerkins' protest completely, and the students finally left under the sickening abuse. McKissick further reported that Meyer is always calling registrars, continually noting errors. Presumably this is a kind of harrassment to which the Negro registrars are particularly sensitive. Yet McKissick did not know of favoritism toward white precincts by any hypothetical, non-literal interpretation of the law in their case. And during the first visit I paid Meyer, the books were being examined with Meyer's facilitating cooperation, by a Republican Woman's group, who were listing all Republican voters on the books. Nevertheless, McKissick did not trust Meyer and said he had to be watched carefully. My experiences with Meyer tend to support this distrust, though one must be careful not to over-surmise his collusion with white politicians in the community.

The reader should be informed of two slightly odd arrangements in Durham. 1) It has the practice of wiping clean the registration books every 10 years, except when, as in 1960, a presidential year coincides with the election. 2) It also limits registration rather sharply, to a three week period preceding elections, which come at most, three times a year: in the Spring, to elect City Council, mayoralty and county commissioner candidates; in the early fall, when bond issues are held; -and in November. There are also the gubernatorial primaries every fourth summer. While registration is permitted any time during the three weeks, it is principally concentrated on Saturday's when registration downtown is open, as opposed to weekdays when registrants must seek out the precinct registrars at their homes. Both practices are established by state law; but under the local autonomy arrangement in this state, such laws are introduced by representatives of the county and apply only to that county. I inquired, some-

what suspiciously, about the rationale behind these two practices.

After ten years of registration, Meyer explained in dealing with the first practice, the books accumulated a considerable number of names of people who, in fact, had since died or migrated elsewhere. Previous to the present year, no effort had been made to keep track of registrants who were deceased each day, or who had moved out of town; but now, according to Meyer, they were getting reports of deceased persons and accordingly keeping their books clear of such persons.

Meyer almost openly implied that he would favor permanent registration, but that it could not get the approval of the County Commissioners, who in turn recommend it, with expectations of automatic processing by state representatives and eventual passage in the Legislature. I later learned that the County Democratic Executive Committee has a lot to do with such commendation, that Meyer had not asked for the change, and that there was little chance the Committee, much less the County Commissioners would approve it. Wheeler further explained that the Negroes had lost effective control of this committee when the white liberal Atkins left it in 1955 (by what route I don't know). What remained unanswered was why such registration was not secured before 1955 and why, according to McKissick, Wheeler did in fact favor Saturday-only registration. McKissick could not recall Wheeler's arguments, and Wheeler had only implied to me, like Meyer, that he favored permanent registration but could do nothing about getting it.

There were other examples of Meyer's partial dissimulation. I asked him why, if Fuller precinct had recently elected Negro officials, it still had, as I saw on the election May 18, white election workers--including the deposed Nerkin. Meyer informed me that they were appointed by someone else--I believe the County Democratic Executive Committee--but I later learned, again from McKissick, that Meyer himself appointed these workers, and that the Negro leadership was pressuring Meyer to appoint Negro workers --a step every bit as important as precinct control is, for increasing the Negro vote in Fuller.

Finally, there may be some illustrative value in detailing my experiences with Meyer in obtaining access to the registration

"books". Aside from my intentions to interview him, my principle intention in seeing Meyer was to gain permission to examine the registration books. I wished to determine the percentages of Negroes registered in the numerous "mixed" precincts. Such figures are elementary in any attempt by white or Negro political leaders to calculate possible strength and turnout in a good many Durham precincts. But while persons were distinguished by race on the registration form and in the books, Negro protests had discouraged any public report of these percentages. As it turned out, no one had examined the books privately to obtain these percentages, since the new registration books began, Spring, 1962.

In the course of numerous other questions, I made passing reference to the importance of knowing the percentage non-white registrants in mixed precincts, for my report. (I did not inform Meyer of my association with the S.R.C; rather I introduced myself as a graduate student from Duke doing a study of recent local elections). I inquired as to whether or not he had such figures available. When after a little apparent confusion I made it clear to him exactly what I was referring to, he told me about the Negro protests against reporting such figures; and we commisserated about how such objections hindered objective political research. Before I could return to the question of finding out these percentages, he asked me if I would like to examine the books and count the number of non-whites registered in the various precincts. He has been wanting to do it for some time, he said; but it would be a three or four hour job and he had not yet gotten to it. I made an appointment then to return another day to examine the books and left. He had not during the entire interview or after making the appointment, taken down my name, nor did he remember it.

The day I returned found him in court for the latter part of the morning and early afternoon. His wife-secretary recognized me and admitted me to the small storage room, and before long she left the office for lunch, leaving me alone with the books.

The mere number of Negroes registered in these precincts was not, of course, sufficient information to determine <u>percentage</u> non-white registered, and I had also asked Meyer for the official registration count in each precinct. This is unofficially and

(often) inaccurately reported to the press after each election. Meyer more or less promised me these figures but held back giving them to me, apparently expecting to "trade" these figures for the count of non-white registrants I was to do.

I was not, however, at all sure I could trust Meyer to give me these figures, though there is no doubt some law which makes these figures public. He had noted that the papers published the registration count after each election, and I had to make it clear I needed more accurate figures. Had he not previously told me of the newspaper's inaccuracy in this matter?

Thus, while counting the number non-white in each precinct, I also counted the total white and non-white in each precinct. This took considerable time. I did not want Meyer to find me making this latter count, given his expectations about what I was actually doing. So I worked as rapidly as possible, noting sums for each large page of the book, for each precinct, but not taking the time to add them up.

I was also uncertain at the time about whether or not I should, in fact, give him the figures for non-white registration; of course, he could have had anyone to do the count over again, despite the time and trouble it took. My apprehensions in this regard were verified when he returned to the office in the early afternoon, while I was still far from finished with my counting. I had the impression that he was definitely uneasy when he learned I was only noting down totals for each page of the various precinct books, intending to add them up on a machine when I returned to Duke. He realized, I think, that I could easily walk out of the office and not return with the totals, and that his asking for my name again (I had introduced myself the first day but he did not remember it) would have raised more suspicion than his "official" casual posture permitted him. So he made some remark about his being glad I was making this count, and said he had a few friends that would very much like to learn these percentages. I was pretty certain these were not Negro friends he had in mind!

But because I was also counting the total number registered in each precinct, white and non-white together, I could have very well walked out of the office and not returned. Indeed it took me a week to get down to the addition of my sums, and another week

trying to decide what my various obligations were to the profession and to the Movement in returning these figures. I called the one white liberal in Durham who still has significant rapport with the more militant leader-adviser of the students--McKissick-- and explained my dilemma. I knew before I called, from a graduate student friend who also knew this liberal--Rev. Art Thomas--that Thomas was too involved in the movement to open himself to any serious questions I would have about the Negro leadership. So I was not surprised when Thomas gave me an "official" answer, suggesting I call Jones, the head of the DCNA political committee. This I did not do, not wanting to tip off the leadership yet as to my possession of these figures. I was concerned that the remaining interviewing I had then to do would be made difficult if there was any uproar over my obtaining these figures, (considering the previous Negro protests over the public report of percentage non-whites registered in each precinct). In fact, Meyer had an easy "out" should there now be a new uproar, in the fact that a Duke graduate student (supposedly neutral to the political struggle in Durham) had obtained what before had been and still were controversial data.

But I finally decided to keep my dealings with Meyer in good faith, and so returned, some two weeks or so later, to his office. Even then, after handing over the totals of non-white's registered, I had to pointedly remind him of my desire for the registration totals in each precinct. Although I had my own figures on these totals, I was interested in comparing the "official" count with my own. I also requested totals for country registration, which he did not have; fortunately I had also found time to determine the non-white and total registration for the county precincts.

My conclusions from this experience must necessarily be speculative, but I expect Meyer passed (possibly even sold) these figures on to one or more white politicians and to one white informal leader who, I believe, sells political intelligence to other white and even Negro leaders. (One of the Negro sub leaders driving me downtown one day pointed him out to me; I believe we could call him part of the "courthouse" crowd, a'la Key's SOUTHERN POLITICS). This kind of subtle collusion, behind an official and casual image confidentially projected to most Durham citizens is probably

representative of the nature and extent of Mr. Meyer's departures from official neutrality. It might be well to point out that his kind of subtle partisanship will remain to be combatted, after court orders open up the registration books in all those southern counties in which the Mr.Meyers are far less subtle than in Durham.

Thus far we have discussed as aspects of the milieu in which the Voter Registration Project was carried out, the geography, the employment of Negroes in Durham, and the disposition of a key figure for such projects, the Chairman of the Board of Elections. This introductory part will be concluded with an additional discussion of the issue surrounding the redistricting of precincts, particularly Negro precincts.

4. Redistricting: Political Inconvenience?

I questioned Meyer about the rationale behind the redistricting (first in 1955 and then in 1959) of the part of the Negro precincts. I collected voting and registration figures as reported not-too-reliably in the Durham papers, which went back to the '49 Harris defeat. According to my data, Hillside and Pearson had been for many years the only two predominantly Negro precincts in existence, up until 1955; they have a combined registration of 4700. In 1955, Hillside was renamed Whitted, and the voting place and registration remained the same; but Pearson was split into a new Pearson and (for the first time) Burton precinct. The latter change necessitated complete re-registration of both Pearson and Burton precincts. Later in 1959, Whitted was split into a new Whitted precinct and a new Hillside, again requiring re-registration of all Negroes formerly in the old Whitted precinct. Meyer's explanation of this was simply and entirely expected: the old precincts were simply growing too big.

There is other evidence, however, which in the main, suggests that the redistricting represented in part an attempt at political hinderance. This failed miserably in 1955, but was a little more successful (temporarily, at least) in 1959.

REGISTRATION IN THE FOUR ALL-NEGRO PRECINCTS: 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962(June), 1963.

DATE	PRECINCT: WHITTED	HILLSIDE	PEARSON	BURTON	CHANGES IN PRECINCTS
1953 (May)	non-existent.	2754	1944	non-existent	
1955 (May)	2807	name change to Whitted	1951	710	Burton created & a new Pearson prect.
1957 (May)	3267	- - -	2196	1194	
1959(May	1346	1016	1099*	1419	New Hillside and Whitted from old Whitted
1960 (Nov)	2097	1505	1441	1841	
1961 (May)	2127	1510	1427	1836	
1962(June-new registration)	1856	1558	1246	1227	
1963 (May)	1968	1625	1274	1341	

*This is inexplicable; no mention can be found that when a new Hillside and new Whitted were created from the old Whitted, Pearson was also newly constituted. I noticed this after I finished interviewing.

Wheeler first confirmed my suspicions about such political hindering by recalling that the first action came after they (white and Negro liberals, Atkins leading them), had lost control, as previously mentioned, of the County Democratic Executive Committee. Wheeler said it was, in addition, an act of retribution in relation to the surprising election of Harris to the Council in 1953.

A brief examination of 1955 and 1959 registration figures provides some additional interesting observations. Registration in 1953, in the two predominantly Negro precincts, was 4698. In 1955, AFTER the renaming of Hillside and division of Pearson into Pearson and Burton, the total Negro registration in the all-Negro precinct was up 770 to 5468, despite the deaths and migrations which were wiped off the Pearson books in the process. Meyer could no doubt cite this as evidence that no political hinderance was involved. Indeed, Burton chairman N.B. White felt that, while the redistricting may have been a politically motivated inconvenience, there were advantages in having more predominantly Negro precincts. So, while more than one interpretation of this registration data can be offered, it does appear that the change was politically motivated, and unsuccessful. There can be adduced from the comparative registration figures of all the precincts at that time, additional evidence for this political motivation, though it is more suggestive than overwhelming.

For example, in 1953, registration in Hillside was 2754; in Pearson, 1944. The first figure was the largest of any precinct white or Negro at the time, yet this precinct was not subdivided, only renamed, and the 1955 figure stood at 2807. There were two other precincts--Watts and West Durham South Side (both with some Negro registrants)-- with slightly greater registration than Pearson and no less than six precincts in all with registration very near (1809 to 2056) that of Pearson which was split into a new Pearson and Burton precincts. No other white precinct listed in 1953 has any substantial drop in registration in 1955, indicating that no other precinct was subdivided in the same manner.

By 1959, gigantic Whitted precinct now showed 3267 in registration--part of this no doubt deceased or moved. It was subdivided into a new Whitted and Hillside. Here the registration figures for 1959 are slightly incongruous. The combined total of Whitted and Hillside becomes 2662, which is not too bad if we allow for the deceased and migrated. But Pearson, supposedly unchanged, comes down from 2196 to 1099. And the total Negro registration dropped from 6657 to 4880, due in part to the Whitted drop and in part to the unexplained Pearson drop. By 1960 registration was back up to 6884.

Three facts emerge from the above discussion. 1) Comparatively speaking some registration may have been lost in 1959 by the redistricting, but none was lost, certainly, in 1955. 2) In 1955 the subdivided precinct was no larger comparatively than several other untouched white precincts; yet the gigantic Whitted was left untouched until four years later, during which time it was much larger than any other Durham precinct. 3) Finally, as emphasized by Meyer and illustrated by the following incident, these figures are not terribly reliable, as they are reported over the phone to the papers on the eve of election returns and not always carefully examined by the papers thereafter. In 1961 the morning paper reported a total vote and registration figure for Burton precinct which was identical (and erroneous) with the figure for Holloway Precinct. Wheeler recalls phoning the evening paper and noting the error, but the evening Sun not only refused to check or change the error, but editorialized mockingly about how incapable the Negro leadership was of mustering its people in Burton precinct, as only 15.1% of its electors had voted, compared with 31, 43, and 48% of the other three predom-

inantly Negro precincts. Because, as noted before, the Board of Elections has no storage space for past records, there is no fool-proof way to check into the accuracy of the newspapers' figures or untangle such puzzles as the drop in Pearson registration in 1959.

All this would seem to support a strong conclusion that the redrawing of precinct boundaries was politically motivated, though somewhat expedited by the large size of the precincts. The Durham newspaper account of the 1953 redistricting announced the changes in flat and innocuous language, and as noted before, the Burton precinct leader also felt the large size of the Negro precincts in question each time largely dictated the changes. On balance, however, two such boundary-changes, entailing re-registration in two and then three large Negro precincts in a period of four years, with the first of these coming soon after the resignation of a liberal chairman of the county Democratic Executive Committee and involving the smaller, not the larger of the two existent Negro precincts, seems to us highly unusual, a bit of subtle political harrassment which was only momentarily inconvenient. At the time of the 1963 election, next discussed, whatever disadvantages were incurred from re-registration due to a change in precinct boundaries disappeared, as all precincts had to register everyone previously registered in new registration books.

PART II: ISSUES WITHIN THE NEGRO POWER SYSTEM

The precise effect which the registration drive had on the relative positions and standing of Durham's Negro leaders could be quickly stated here and the report ended. It would be much more interesting, however, to put this effect into perspective, a perspective amply provided, I think, by a review of a number of issues which arose within the Durham Committee during the municipal (mayor and part of a council elected) election, May, 1963. There were two contests of particular interest to the Committee in this election: the race for mayor and the race for Councilman at large, the latter run between a number of white candidates and one Negro minister, the Rev. Ruben L. Speaks. We will be concerned with issues arising in the process of Committee endorsement of candidates and on the day of the election itself, as well as with an assessment of factors contributing to Speaks' narrow loss of 124 votes. With this, the implications of the voter registration drive will assume their proper and comparative significance.

1. Election I: Endorsement of Candidates

On two Saturdays in May of 1963, a primary (May 4) and general (May 18) election were held in Durham, to select a mayor, three aldermen from three of the six Wards and three aldermen-at-large. (The City Council, composed of six aldermen from Wards 1-6 and six aldermen at large, has half its number elected every other year. As with the Mayor, they serve four years in office).

The candidates for office in the second, May 18 general election, very briefly, were as follows:

OFFICE	CANDIDATES:
Mayor	Wense Grabarek, Northern immigrant and resident eight years, prominent insurance man, endorsed by L. Atkins, formerly the active leader of white liberal forces in the city:
	Watts Carr, Jr., member of a very prominent old family in Durham, with the backing of more conservative citizens.
Alderman:	
WARD 2	Mrs. R.O. Everett, wife of a former Election Board chairman and incumbent;
	James D. Farthering, manager-owner of a local dry cleaning establishment, in his first try for public office.
WARD 4	J. Thomas Freeman, incumbent
	James O. Holt, Jr.
WARD 6	Vance Fisher, unopposed, and supported before by the DCNA
AT LARGE	Luther Barbour, incumbent
	Melvin Gladstein, local-Jewish merchant, in his, I believe, first try for office

James R Hawkins, incumbent from another ward, ran his campaign on the race issue with little subtlety. Some of his ads are enclosed. He is also believed to have supported the distribution of the large circular signed by Pitts, also enclosed.

S.O. Riley, an elderly man who had just recently retired from the office as Recorder in the County Court, in protest against working conditions; apparently well-known man who drew unexpected support from lower and middle class whites

Ruben L. Speaks, Northern-educated minister of St. Marks Methodist church, which has the largest seating capacity of any Negro church in Durham; speaks with considerable erudition and deliberate demeanor.

Ernest R. Williamson, only labor candidate to survive the May 4 primary, a former alderman; his first try for office after being arrested, five years ago, in a Negro house of prostitution.

The only other candidates not surviving the primary (May 4) and not mentioned above, included a second labor candidate who was later active in reviving Durham's white citizens' council, and two unknowns contesting the Ward 4 office with winners Freemen and Holt.

The Durham Committee follows a standard routine in deciding who to endorse in such elections as these. The candidates are usually introduced to regular DCNA meeting, where they make a brief speech and answer questions, before rushing off to another meeting. The only such meeting I know of during this past election occurred before the general election, but after the primary. Only candidates for mayor and for the Ward 2 appeared.

Before both elections, the Political Committee of DCNA meets in executive session to argue the merits of each candidate. The first of these meetings, before the first primary, decided to endorse three of the at-large aldermen candidates and a Ward 4 candidate who had three opponents. This meeting saw some considerable argument and disagreement, but after two sessions lasting a two or three hours, the consensus settled on Barbour, Williamson, and Speaks for at-large candidates, and Freeman for Ward 2. The only remaining issue on any consequence discussed at the second Political Committee meeting before the second primary (May 18) election was whether or not DCNA should "single-shot" vote for the Negro at-large candidate Speaks. A voter is entitled to cast three ballots for any three of the six candidates remaining in the field after the primary. Instead of endorsing the three candidates, including the two white candidates most favorably disposed to the Negro committee, the Committee considered endorsing only Speaks, and urging that the other two votes not be cast for ANY candidate. The understandable fear was that one or both of the other two white candidates usually endorsed would, with

white support, manage to beat out the Negro candidate. By withdrawing support from these two, despite the fact both had been endorsed in the primary, the Committee would hope to get Speaks into office.

In any case, after the Political Committee has decided on its "recommendations," a meeting of the entire DCNA is called for Thursday or Friday night prior to the election Saturday. There, after an interesting bit of ritual and some unorthodox parliamentary procedure to which all are apparently accustomed but the writer, the full Committee invariably endorses the recommendations of the Political Committee, over and in spite of discussion and opposition from the floor. Only rarely has the Political Committee's recommendation been overturned.

Under the heading of the endorsement process, I wish to discuss three divisive issues which I observed arising in the various DCNA meetings just mentioned. The writer attended the following meetings at which endorsement of candidates was in some way considered:*

May 3 Full DCNA meeting to endorse Political Committee recommendations for the first primary election

May 9 DCNA meeting to hear municipal election candidates; Grabarek and Carr running for Mayor; James Farthering for Alderman, Ward 4, against an incumbent previous supported by DCNA.

May 16 The second Political Committee Meeting, held in a Boys' Clubhouse deep in the heart of the Negro district.

May 17 A resumption of this Political Committee meeting just prior to the full meeting of the DCNA

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* Not attended, unfortunately, was the first Political Committee meeting. Executive Secretary Boulware, a Math professor at North Carolina College and one of Wheeler's group of supporters, informed me over the phone that my chances of being admitted were quite slim, even if I called Mr. Jones, chairman of the Political Committee to seek permission. I was quite angered by the refusal, as it was typical of the wavering degree of cooperation accorded me by the Negro leaders. I noted down the conversation, almost verbatim, as follows:

Althauser: Any possibility of coming to the Political Meeting tomorrow night?

Boulware: Well I think you'll get all we're going to do tomorrow night [at the full DCNA meeting, May 3]. I'm not the one to say (whether you can come)...There'll be just a few people there. If you contact Mr. Jones, he'd tell you. But I know you better than he does. I think I'd know what he'd say [i.e., no admission]. Come tomorrow night."

As it was early in the election, and believing the second Political Committee meeting more important than this one, I did not push the issue further by trying to obtain Mr. Jones consent to attend. I had not met Mr. Jones personally and had little expectation that my association with the Project for a report on the voter registration drive would pull much weight. These Political Committee meetings of course are held in greatest secrecy, unless all elements of surprise important to effectiveness of the Negro bloc voting are to be lost. Persons attending the Committee meeting, much less appointed to the Political Committee, are carefully screened, though serious loopholes in the secrecy of these meetings remain, as we shall see.

May 17 The full DCNA meeting to endorse recommendations of the Political Committee for Mayor, and to endorse the single-shot procedure in the at-large race.

Each of the issues within the DCNA discussed during the rest of the paper are to be considered a means of sketching in a picture of the Durham Negro leadership in more general terms. The picture has many perspectives by which it can be approached, but I will save the methodological and conceptual problems of any "research" for a methodological footnote, at the conclusion of the paper.

There are three issues which were observed to arise in the process of DCNA endorsement of candidates: the charge of "dictatorship" in DCNA on the part of the economic elite ("the boys on Parrish street," as the independent editor of the Negro CAROLINA TIMES, C. Austin, once wrote); the opposition of Negro labor leaders to the single-shot vote for Speaks; and the serious problem of "snakes", the leaders blunt term for "informers" who sell or give their minor support of candidates and, principally, information about decisions and arguments in Political and full DCNA meetings, to white politicians and the Durham papers. (I became aware of the latter issue only upon attending the second Political Committee meeting).

A. Dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie Elite?

It was Dr. Edgar Thompson, race relations expert of the Duke Sociology Department, who first suggested to me the existence of a polarization within DCNA. He had the suspicion that the economic elite had been opposed by a group of N.C. College professors at various times in recent DCNA history. Thompson noted that the College professors who ran for city office invariably lost and did not have DCNA's full support, while the candidates of the economic elite invariably won.

However, whatever degree of clustering I found within the Committee between the economic elite group led by Wheeler, and the more militant faction led almost alone by McKissick, there was nothing of the specific polarization suggested by Thompson. Nevertheless, I began my study with strong intentions of checking out the charge of domination and even manipulation of the DCNA by Wheeler and other representatives of Parrish street. Parrish Street lies just off the Main Street of Durham and contains North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co; Farmers and Mechanics Bank, and another smaller banking institution run by Councilman Steward, the only Negro

presently serving as an Alderman, from the Negro Ward).

The first confirmation of my suspicion came at the May 3 DCNA meeting, when the Political Committee's recommendations were endorsed. First Wheeler, then Jones made long introductory speeches, praising the tireless efforts of the Political Committee in arriving at its well-considered recommendations, noting the exhaustive nature of their deliberations, hinting that there was plenty of disagreement initially and lauding the self-sacrifice endured by those on the Committee whose favorites had not been eventually endorsed. Wheeler had those persons attending the Political Committee Meeting rise, and a scattered group of people, about 17 in number, stood. Jones particularly conveyed the impression that all on the Committee had "closed ranks" after the final vote was taken. He noted what he had said to a white candidate who called, soliciting his support: that no matter how I like you, if you aren't endorsed, you're out. This was greeted with an "Amen" from the audience, who was by this time fully prepared for the announcement, finally, of WHO was recommended for endorsement.

After these two speeches, Wheeler rose again, announced the recommendations and set in motion an amazingly abbreviated format of parliamentary procedure;

Wheeler: "Is there a second." "I second", from the audience.

WHEELER: "WHAT IS YOUR PLEASURE"

At this a number of persons in the audience, numbering 92 by my count, shouted, "Question". I believe it was McKissick who cried out, either "Unreadiness" or "not ready." Wheeler either ignored or could not hear him:

"All in favor." "AYE" "Opposed?" Not a voice.

The meeting was essentially over. McKissick got half-way to his feet, but sat down, protesting in conversational tone. Wheeler again returned to the integrative ritual of praising the Political Committee for its thoroughness and diligence. Tomorrow, said Wheeler, we must show our strength, even though Speaks was in no danger of losing out in the primary of the election contest. Wheeler afterward claimed this was the first DCNA meeting he recalled where there had been no opposition from the floor to the Political Committee's recommendation. Yet the parliamentary procedure, and the haste with which the absence of opposition was

ascertained were quite amazing. There was indeed, quite probably no serious opposition, but neither was their any awkward discussion in which this lack of opposition became evident.

The first explicit reference to possible objection to the ways of the leadership came at the May 9 meeting of the full DCNA. After the candidates had all left, the question arose whether to hold the final endorsing meeting of the DCNA on the Thursday or Friday preceding the election Saturday. Thursday night was customary in past years, and gave election workers plenty of rest the Friday night before election. Friday night had been increasingly favored, however, because of the advantage given opponents to the Committee if word should get out after the Thursday meeting as to who was endorsed. Unindorsed candidates would have a day in which to rouse the public against the feared "bloc vote."

Wheeler had been speaking rather firmly in favor of Thursday night. While discussion on the above points moved pro and con, Wheeler was seen consulting with Jones and Boulware. He then announced in grave tones that due to some circumstances just recently made known to himself, it would definitely be better to hold the meeting Friday night. He did not volunteer this information and his firmness drew a response from one Mr. Stanley, a labor leader of sorts. Mr. Stanley complained that "some people feel" there had been too muah dictatorial power exercised in DCNA. Wheeler's net response, when he finished speaking, directed our attention away from the immediate reference to the issue of which day DCNA would next assemble, and toward another question related to the charge of dictatorship, the constitution of the Political Committee. (Others have charged or felt that Wheeler and persons loyal to him [Jones, Boulware] heavily influenced (which they do) or controlled the Political Committee, and that the full DCNA should argue the endorsements instead of the Committee).

Wheeler promised the audience he would expand the Political Committee to include other, non-members. The present meeting would run late were it to begin consideration of candidates, so it was better to expand the Political Committee meeting, to, in effect, justify moving first consideration of endorsements to the Committee.

The same charge of (in effect) elite control came up in the course of the secret Political Committee meeting. This meeting

was completely hamstrung by the fact that, as Wheeler and Jones knew, at least two, perhaps more of the persons present were going to give or sell information about the decision of the meeting to opposing white candidates. Wheeler had even announced the fact that he had been tipped off that this would happen. Some regular members of the Committee interpreted this expressed anxiety to mean that some of the persons not ordinarily members of the Committee were the objects of concern, and a few regular members suggested these people be asked to leave. Stewart, who also knew the identity of the "snakes", replied that it was not numbers but certain people they had to fear. We return to this issue in a moment.

But during the resultant debate which then arose over whether or not to postpone the Political Committee meeting until just before the full DCNA meeting the next (Friday) evening, a complaint was raised about "dictatorship." Both Wheeler and Jones made interesting responses, to the effect that each had been forced on some occasion by decisions of the committee going against their wishes, to support and work for candidates not of their liking. Jones had to confront one of these men when he offered the Committee a driver and car with which to haul voters to the polls. Greatly mortified, Jones told the man to take his driver and car home; they were working for him anyway.

Wheeler also noted that the Committee had not supported his favorite, Holt, over Freeman, in the Fourth Ward race. Apparently fulfilling a commitment he, Wheeler, had made to Holt, Wheeler further said he had voted for Holt anyway in the primary. (This was in contrast to the "closed ranks" speech of Jones, the previous meeting).

Until I talked with McKissick in my last interview for this report, most ot the other evidence I gathered, and the impressive fairness conveyed to most anyone in the person of Mr. Wheeler, discounted the charge of "dictatorship."

One of the faithful sub-leaders and supporting workers who drove me back into town, after attending a pitiful Morehead precinct meeting, said there were not factions in DCNA as such. He recalled how DCNA had supported a full slate of five, instead of a single-

shot or reduced slate of three county commissioners in the first city-county election after the new registration.* This worker felt this support was due to ties between the economic elite --Wheeler and bank president Spaulding were specifically named-- and some of the five white commissioners. The worker added that the "elite carried great weight, BUT there were no factions as such." I took this at the time to imply there was no polarization between the elite and an opposition group, but it is now clear other interpretations could have been made, in support of the alleged monolithic nature of DCNA's leadership. Yet the worker did not mean his comments this way.

Part of these alleged ties between Negro and white leaders can be interpreted from another, and neutral perspective. Since Steward and, informally, Wheeler are the principle working contacts the Negro community has with the white power system, it is to be expected that friendly informal ties would have sprung up between them. This is in no small measure due to the personalities of Wheeler and Stewart, who command in their somewhat different ways, more than ordinary respect. What always remains to be assessed in such matters is the nature of the mixture of personal or private advancement of their own interests in their dealings with the white leaders with the realization of broader Negro interests. I strongly suspect, with some qualifications, that the mixture leans very definitely toward the broader Negro interests. However, what political bargains ARE struck between the Negro leaders and aspiring white candidates probably remain hidden from our view, but the hypothetical gains made for this broader interest are extremely hard to perceive. It was by no means apparent that the endorsement by DCNA of most of the Alderman candidates was going to bring DCNA any substantial assurances of support for fuller city hall employment of Negroes, or efforts towards the desegregation of the city's public facilities. Instead the voting records and apparent

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*(In this election, Executive Secretary of DCNA Boulware ran for county commissioner, and like Speaks lost a narrow race. At that time, the leadership, against the sole objection of McKissick, was solidly against single-shot voting. Wheeler was quoted in the papers, disclaiming any such intentions and making a pious remark about DCNA's desiring "representative" commissioners.)

inclinations of the candidates are ascertained. The endorsements, despite certain requests for such endorsement by all candidates,* appeared to this writer to be almost gratis in nature.

It was McKissick, however, who renewed the charge of domination by and resentment of the economic elite. He criticized the assumption he felt some made that being a successful "tie-maker" (short for successful business man) automatically made someone a Negro leader.

One particular question later again brought an critical response, though McKissick was very concerned that his remarks be kept confidential and not give, by their dissemination, the impression of marked schism in the Durham Negro leadership.** I recalled an editorial by Austin on the failure of the "boys from Parrish street" (referring to the economic elite) to "explain" why they and the DCNA supported the white liberal Atkins in a losing mayoralty race against incumbent Evans in 1961. There was considerable confusion among Negro voters about this race, because the DCNA had consistently supported the moderate Evans against conservative opponents for almost ten years. The Negro vote in perhaps two of these races was decisive (Evans' first election, 1951, and 1957).

McKissick responded by saying there was more resentment against Parrish street than Parrish street realized, but that few people were in any position to fight them. McKissick echoed the familiar Millsian refrain about how the economic elite monolithically control the political decisions of the community, stressing that the "money-lenders" were in a position to make the decisions. Once more, later in the interview, after backing off from another admission about what the "real trouble" with DCNA was, McKissick made a cryptic remark about a real dilemma one faces when you have "a Tower of Pisa", referring to the local Negro political structure. Here it is, leaning badly. Will and should you let it fall, or should

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*Ironically, James R. Hawkins originally requested DCNA support. When he failed to obtain it in the first primary, he pitched the remainder of the campaign, hypocritically, on the race issue, and this carried him into office!

**It is quite clear in talking with the two principle critics of the elite, McKissick and Austin, publisher of the Negro CAROLINA TIMES, that their criticism, while often vehement, is less important to them than conveying the undoubted impression of, and actual fact of essential unity. There are for both extremely salient limits within which their criticism can be expressed.

you let it fall, or should it be drastically fixed up. I had to smile at the difference between these hints and observations on the health of DCNA and his opening, official statements. One of these statements was to the effect that : Boulware's inflated claim (as a result of the registration project a "highly unified spirit toward organization and cooperation exists in Durham far beyond that of any other period in our history") was "probably true,"!

Perhaps most typical, yet representative of the critical views [redacted] of the economic elite are those expressed by publisher Austin, during my August interview with him. The issue this time concerned a current zoning battle between local Negro residents near the Negro hospital and the hospital, supported by the city council, which wanted permission to build a 100 unit apartment house near the hospital for its personnel. Stewart, the Negro councilman who is also a member of the hospital's board of directors, abstained in this issue, but was presumed in favor of the council's permissive action.

The local population was represented by the young dynamic editor of the CAROLINA TIMES, by the name of Ross. Their position was that Burton School and the surrounding area was already overpopulated, without an additional 100 units. The poor condition of Burton school is not such as to even permit construction of an addition to the existing building.

Austin said this was an example of the perennial split between Parrish street and the masses. While Austin had sided editorially with the local people protesting the construction of the housing units, he felt the differences between Parrish street and the masses would not be taken too seriously. He had an editorial coming out that day urging renewed Negro solidarity after the squabble. The consensus, again, among all the leaders is that serious and semi-permanent splits only weaken the power which together they can wield toward the realization of common goals and defense. Wheeler and the elite, for their part, never get too far "out of line" or go their independent way like the "toms" of other southern cities' middle classes.

For example, during the opening phases of the famed "Interim Committee's negotiations with the white businessmen and restaurant

owners, Wheeler let it be widely known that he was supporting the demands of the demonstrators to the hilt and would not, as the appointed middle man between the militant students (led by McKissick) and the white representatives, unduly compromise. There is, then, ample support for a consensus of ultimate solidarity among Negro leaders, despite their frequent and considerable differences.

B. "SNAKES" or INFORMERS

Until gaining entrance to and attending the secret Political Committee meeting May 16, I had no knowledge or inkling whatsoever about this problem of "snakes". It was perhaps the biggest surprise for this writer, accustomed to the routine, only slightly diabolical image of "smoke-filled room" decision-making.

The meeting's start was greatly delayed. Wheeler and Jones conferred at length in an adjoining room, near a telephone which Wheeler made liberal use of. The slightly expanded committee numbered 27, when Jones and Wheeler entered the room. First Wheeler, then Jones discussed at length and in an obtuse fashion at times, the problem of informers.

Wheeler said that the candidate for the fourth ward, Holt, had called Wheeler after the first Political Committee meeting (before the primary), saying he knew who his "friends" were and had called to thank them for their support.

Jones' principle topic in his supporting presentation was the imminent distribution of the Pitts poster (see in an appendix) on the porches of white Durham residents. According to Jones' information, alderman candidate Hawkins was behind the distribution, as was Carr, the conservative candidate for mayor. There was one catch, however, in Carr's support for the distribution of the posters. Carr wanted to wait until the Thursday Political Committee meeting had definitely decided on who it would support for mayor, before the posters were distributed, feeling their distribution would backfire if the DCNA supported Carr, rather than Grabarak as generally expected. Jones went on to make the statement that this election had brought with it more pressure on the Negroes than ever before. He felt the whites were far more interested in the Negro vote than in their own (i.e., the white vote)...

Jones then turned to the subject of informers, by telling the story of one informer who tried to "explain" his actions to Jones. During the Evans-Atkins race when Evans' supporters were trying to split the Negro leaders and sub-leaders in DCNA, one of the powerful backers of Evans asked for this man's support, information he could provide, and any other help he could provide her. There was an apparent personal obligation involved for personal favors previously rendered as well as the sum of $75 which this man was to pick up from another man. "You understand, don't you", said the informer. Jones left in seething disgust, it appears.

After these futile verbal attempts to ward off the actions of at least two informers which Wheeler and Jones knew were going to contact white "friends" after the meeting, Jones tried another tactic. With a short introductory speech,he had everyone in the room make a short personal pledge that he would not divulge the decisions of the Committee made that evening. (This was before it was decided to postpone the meeting, to the next day). Even I missed the fact, pointed out to me afterward by Stewart (who amazed me by freely volunteering information about the "snake" problem), that the last of the pledges made by, in fact, a "snake" ended with the words, "I will not divulge the contents of this meeting...unless absolutely necessary."

Even the pledges were clearly insufficient, as Wheeler, Jones and Stewart no doubt noted from the last pledge, so the meeting was postponed until just before the full DCNA meeting the following (Friday) night.

There were at least two other occasions when this problem of "snakes" became apparent.1)The night before the final election at the full DCNA meeting, May 17, Speaks concentrated in his speech on the "traitors" in their midst, with various allusions to Jesus and Judas. He announced that he had been approached by four friends, three of them white liberals, who had offered to turn over to him the names of people, one of them in his own church congregation, who had "sold him out". Speaks did not accept the names of his "traitors", nor did he spell out what this "sellout" involved. The invocation, incidentally, to the Political Committee meeting immediately preceding the full DCNA meeting, included prayerful intercession for "those of us who are weak", an obvious reference

to "snakes".

2) On the afternoon of the election, May 18, I was riding with a Mr. Henderson, Treasurer of the Political Committee and in charge of campaign headquarters, it seemed, as we checked the turnout at the various precincts in parts of Durham I had never seen. We ran into McKissick at one precinct, who told us that he had been in Warrenton, N.C. (a town about 50 miles north of Durham) the previous night (May 17, full DCNA meeting) and that "Chuck Barbour", presumably a man who should not have known about the meeting, knew within a half hour after the close of the meeting who the endorsed candidates were.

There are two aspects of this problem which warrant further discussion: just what damage to the Negro election interests is done by the snakes; and what efforts can and are taken on the part of the top DCNA leaders to eliminate the problem?

When meetings occur such that informants can divulge decisions made two days before an election, it is clear that the time given to the conservative white groups to rally support against the fearsome Negro bloc vote is quite important. For this reason, the Political Committee meeting of May 16 had to be postponed. However, damage to morale appears to be the only serious result of the informants' activities when important meetings are held the night before. (Of course the list of candidates endorsed is published in the election day morning Durham Herald. I suspect that this, not the alleged fabulous network of intercommunication ("the word is passed") is an important source of information about DCNA endorsements for the Negro community, particularly the middle and upper classes. In this respect the informants HELP the DCNA's cause!)

McKissick voiced the probably representative sentiments of those whose morale is hurt by the "snakes." He noted that the college students wanted to cooperate with the adults but were distrubed that some adults could not be trusted. McKissick added his personal aggravation at the waste of time, money and effort on the part of his own family, when such effort was substantially or symbolically thwarted by "sellouts." For all the candidates for office had known what went on in every meeting.

The secondary issue of how to deal with snakes is probably more important for our purposes here, than that of how serious their consequence to Negro interests. It is certainly clear that,

however ambiguous their specific external consequences are, the simple infraction of solidarity has serious internal import to the Negro leaders undermined, even if these leaders are only symbolically undermined.

Wheeler's approach to the snake problem has no serious opposition at present. He feels in essence that the ramifications in cracking down on those known and/or suspected of selling information would be far more serious than the consequences of their present operation. He feels that DCNA should be a loosely knit organization, but as such,strong enough to weather the present storm.

After the Political Committee meeting, Jones supplemented the above and enjoyed his status as discipled, high-follower of Wheeler's leadership at the same time. With the Boys Club manager and his friend overhearing his conversation with lesser precinct leaders, Jones made public his imperfect agreement with Wheeler on the matter of dealing with snakes. "Now John Wheeler thinks" he began, that we must not publicly embarrass these snakes, that they are better left in the organization where we at least know what they are up to, than pushed out. "I'm not so sure," Jones concluded, "but I go along." So do the other sub-leaders, including McKissick, who made clear to me the significance of the issue of dealing with snakes, in the process of refusing to detail exactly the nature of the significance.

At one point in his interview, McKissick said angrily that one future day, he would "call their names" and expose the snakes. But after I introduced my query on this matter by outlining the pros and cons of kicking the snakes out of DCNA, McKissick responded to the effect that keeping them in or out of DCNA wasn't the real issue. What was the issue? For the second time McKissick declined to answer, asking if any of this was going to be published. As I will indicate further in discussing the direct implications of the registration project for the power system, I believe the "real issue" and hence the significance of the issue of dealing with snakes has something to do with the exercise and preservation of Wheeler's hegemonic "control" over DCNA. Whatever is done about the snakes, Wheeler must do it and it must be under control. If Wheeler or Jones or Steward calls a name or starts a purge of snakes, there would likely be little control over the consequences. Everyone

of these lesser leaders, as well as contesting leaders like McKissick, could call the names of snakes. Who would arbitrate between the claims of accusers and accused?

There is another factor behind this "soft" approach to what can only be viewed as treachery in the eyes of most of the DCNA personnel. Consensus, while rather good among the very top leaders--Wheeler, Stewart and Jones, as to who the recidivistic informers are is far from perfect as we move down the ranks to precinct leaders and workers. This was quite evident at the Political Committee meeting. Among these lesser leaders and workers, knowledge is quite imperfect as to the extent and agents of betrayal. It could be suggested that a few of the top leaders--McKissick, Stewart, Wheeler, and Jones--reach agreement on the identity of the key snakes (which would be easy) and then together act to remove them from the organization. Such an act, however, would have no precedent and no constitutional grounds. It would clearly depart from the unobtrusive, quiet-mannered demeanor of Wheeler's leadership.

In short there is little Wheeler feels can be done, without risking permanent schism or breakup of the Committee. One must also keep in mind that this problem is not common knowledge outside of the hierarchy of upper leaders, precinct leaders and regular workers. Public disclosure of the difficulty, following without doubt from a purge which might very well be contested by some of the accused concerned with their own standing in the community), could be a virtual disaster to Negro unity. I can well recall the disaffection for the political process which Raleigh Negroes continually displayed, upon the recollection of Negro ward bossism and corruption going back in some memories to the forties. A wide-spread knowledge of this problem could seriously discourage Negro political participation for perhaps a generation. Wheeler is quite probably acting with some awareness of such considerations, as well as from considerations of self-interest.

C. NEGRO LABOR AND THE SINGLE SHOT VOTE FOR SPEAKS

If the problem of "snakes" provided the focus and the postponement of the first Political Committee meeting Thursday night, May 16, the subsequent Committee just before the full DCNA meeting revealed another thorny problem of the DCNA.

The once-firm political alliance between labor and DCNA has seriously declined in the last five years. Wheeler and other leaders have become lately convinced that DCNA's support of labor candidates is and has never been recompensed by labor's support of Negro candidates. In County Commissioner's election after the registration drive, June, 1962, Boulware placed fifth in a primary below four white candidates (some endorsed also by DCNA , then lost in a run-off between himself and the sixth place white candidate. This run-off was forced because Boulware's vote was just below the legal minimum (I believe 10% of the turnout). But as recently as this election, DCNA's leaders believed in the importance of the white labor vote. With the exception McKissick, all the top leaders were adamantly against the proposal to single-shot Boulware in the first election, instead of endorsing the same number of candidates as there were votes allowed in a race for five offices. At that time, Wheeler was quoted in the papers as denying suspicions on the parts of whites that the Negro organization would support a single-shot vote, on the moralistic grounds that even DCNA wanted "representative" leaders. In the one year between Boulware's race and the present 1963 election, Wheeler had become eonvinced at last of the futility of any serious expectations of white support, particularly from labor. They simply did not "deliver". As one Negro labor representative to the Political Committee recalled during the debate of May 17, a white labor leader had admitted that Boulware was the more qualified of the two candidates in the run-off between fifth and sixth place, but that he could not support him as a Negro.

It should not be surprising, then, that the impending "moment of truth" for the labor-Negro coalition should put the Negro labor representatives to DCNA in a very delicate situation. Only the previous night the Central Labor Union had delayed its consideration of candidates until after the Political Committee Meeting was over. They expected to learn of DCNA's endorsements, hoping in particular that it would again endorse the labor candidate, Williamson. In return, labor would endorse the Negro candidate. When the Negro labor representatives arrived at this Thursday Central Labor Union meeting, however, they could only point to DCNA's endorsement of the white labor candidate in the first primary and suggest it would be repealed. Friday morning's papers announced labor's endorsement for

the Negro candidate, Speaks.

I had heard before the Friday night Political Committee meeting some talk of single-shot voting. The memory of the Boulware defeat was evidently fresh, and its cause clearly attributed to the usual endorsement of a full slate of candidates. Boulware had been under the legal minimum forcing a run-off by less than 100 votes. Little did I or the labor representatives know that the question of whether or not to single-shot Speaks had been decided before the meeting started, by the informal consensus between top leaders, if not by a verbal meeting of minds meeting earlier in the day.

To emphasize this fact, I need only report that the slips of paper on which are printed DCNA's endorsements in the election the following morning, are always distributed the night before to precinct workers who gather at the DCNA meeting that usually accepts the Political Committee's "recommendations." The slips "respectifully requesting" the single-shot vote for Speaks (by showing only one endorsee in the at-large race, had already been printed and brought to the Political Committee meeting)!

Before the Political Committee began, I was quizzing candidate Speaks about the likelihood of a controversy over the single-shot maneuver. Speaks spoke as though he were quite certain it would be adopted, then realized the meeting was called to decide, among other matters, this very issue. He then pictured the issue as still open to question, yet to be decided by the Committee.

The arguments from Negro labor began when Wheeler announced the "consensus" that the only way Speaks could be elected would be by voting only for him and by not renewing the endorsements of the other two candidates. The first response from the audience on the whole was obviously sympathetic, almost relieved.

But the Labor representatives presented their difficulties, just noted, and made it painfully clear that the Central Labor Union's endorsement of Speaks had been obtained only with the greatest difficulty, and that the Union EXPECTED DCNA's endorsement. Jones then echoed Wheeler's calculations that Speaks had received no white labor support in the primary and that, in effect, Williamson would be competing for Speaks for third place in votes, (assuming two other prominent white candidates placed ahead of both Speaks and Williamson). By this time only one labor leader, Mr. Stanley

kept up the opposition. This same man had raised objections to "dictatorship" in the full DCNA meeting the previous week. Stanley suggested that DCNA leave to the "people" the choice of single-shot voting. We cannot be criticized by those we work with, he pleaded. To this one Committee member rose in anger and said it was time we "fooled the white man" for a change. Another stood to say that the "people" were ready and anxious to single-shot vote anyway, and that we must tell them what they are going to do anyhow. If we did not do so, they would wonder what kind of leaders they had anyway. Some of the Committee grew impatient with this unusually lengthy argument and called "Question," but Wheeler, with the battle's outcome certain, was in no hurry. With something of a Freudian slip, he responded to "Question_" with "We have no intention of CUTTING off debate." A Mr. Mangum of the Tobacco workers union stood to support the motion to single-shot vote and Preston Edwards, precinct chairman in Holloway (mixed precinct) and labor representative called the question. The motion passed 24-1, with Mr. Stanley still against. Wheeler then assured Stanley that his defeat was nothing personal and that he had every right to disagree.

Wheeler's calculation was not far wrong, except that the Negro and labor candidates placed fourth and fifth, not third and fourth in the May 18 Municipal Election:

	S.O. Riley	6,702
(*endorsed by DCNA in the earlier primary, May 4)	James Hawkins	6,175
	*Luther Barbour	5,552
	*Ruben Speaks	5,424
	*E.R. Williamson	2,828
	Melvin Gladstein	2,271

Running on the race issue (see appendix), Hawkins had run quite strongly. Barbour was expected to do well also, but Riley's strength was somewhat unexpected. A fuller discussion of the factors contributing to Speaks' loss follows this review of election day activity.

2. ELECTION II: ELECTION DAY ACTIVITY

On election day, according to J.J. Henderson, Treasurer of the Political Committee, the DCNA fielded at least 55 precinct workers and another 51 drivers of cars. In the table below, the data of workers and car drivers was compiled from lists turned into J.J. Henderson by precinct leaders, requesting information. (Henderson read the

information to me over the phone).

NUMBER OF WORKERS, CAR DRIVERS, LEADERS, NEGRO REGISTRATION AND PERCENT NEGRO REGISTRATION, BY PRECINCT, May 18, 1963 Election.

PRECINCT	NUMBER OF WORKERS	CAR DRIVERS	LEADERS	NEGRO REGIS	% NEGRO REGIS
Burton	10	4	N.White	1343	100
Pearson	11	10	W.A.Walker	1279	100
Whitted	9	13	Fred Hines	1959	100
Hillside	4	7	Lawyer Hugh Thompson	1626	100
Holloway	student workers	no report	Preston Edwards	651	44
Fuller	5 student workers	5	McKissick	479	53
S. Side	3	2	Robert Pratt	179	22
E.K. Powe				15	2
Forest Hills	10	2	Matthew Davis	136	15
Morehead	1	4	Davis	664	52
Watts Street	2*	4		373	29
Lakewood	No DCNA activity here			275	15
Carr Jr. H	no report			97	22
				9133**	37.25

* not from Henderson, but from my observations in visiting, talking with workers there.
** does not add from above exactly; there are small further contributions from other precincts where Negro registration composes a few percent of the precinct's.

The numbers above may seem impressive at first glance. However, as we shall see before long, precinct activity was somewhat uneven and poorly organized at both precinct and Political Committee levels of operation. Furthermore, as I found in talking with various workers, success in carrying people to the polls is not a simple function of numbers of workers.

A significant portion of voters accepting the chauffeuring services of DCNA are regular riders, but they are accustomed to going with a particular, and usually the same, driver, each election. They may not go to the polls at all if it is not with this usual person! Wheeler illustrated this with a particular case on election day, in which a worker in Wheeler's Hillside precinct came running to his home, saying that a Mr. X was working in so-and-so's yard and that the worker needed Wheeler to come "twist his arm" to vote Wheeler generalized to say that it often takes a friend of a man to talk him into voting. Despite the use of cars plastered with "USE THIS CAR" stickers to advertise the election and carry voters, with workers going door to door hunting voter-riders, there are, thus, certain limitations on the

effectiveness of this operation.

Indeed, there is some issue in DCNA as to its importance and propriety. One objection was heard in an early DCNA meeting, to the effect that DCNA should expect more of its fellow citizens and pamper them less with the chauffeuring service. Wheeler replied to the effect that its use by the citizens was decreasing, and he cited announcements by an isolated church congregation or two that they would meet at church and walk to the polls together. No one I asked had sure estimates as to the percentage of the total vote which relied on DCNA transportation to get to the polls which were consistent. Estimates ranged from 35-50%. No one among the leaders or workers, however, has complained of the expense to DCNA of fielding election day, door-to-door efforts and transportation services. Workers receive $10 per day, plus, if they drive a car used to carry voters, $13-15 per day for gas money. This compares, incidentally, with $10 per day paid to Negro workers for winning Mayoralty candidate Grabarek and $35 per day to Negro workers for losing Mayoralty candidate Carr. Despite the DCNA endorsement of Grabarek, there were at least two cars with Carr posters being driven about the Negro precincts.

I made a number of observations in the course of helping to work one precinct on election day morning and tabulating turnout at the various precincts with Henderson in the afternoon. The day was punctuated with visits to campaign headquarters at the CAROLINA TIMES office in the early morning, early afternoon and late afternoon when, at 6, final election returns were announced on the radio. These observations add up to an image of sloppy political action which would surprise anyone acquainted with DCNA's reputation.

At 9 AM, for example, student workers in Fuller and Holloway precincts were hunting headquarters for the printed "slates" of endorsed candidates. Jones, it was said, was supposed to deliver them to the TIMES office before then but had not. While I was in the office, persons answering the phone inquiries about who had been endorsed did not know or have the slate to read out.

In late afternoon, visiting the upper middle class white precinct of Lakewood which has 275 registered Negro voters in it, we found no DCNA workers present or passing out slates. There were more campaign workers in Forest Hills which has only 136 registrants than in Lakewood!

In Fuller precinct where I worked in the morning, neither of its leaders--McKissick or a Rev. Moseley were in town(McKissick on law business; Moseley because of a death in the family.) At approximately 11 AM, as I walked with other student campaign workers to Fuller school where Fuller Precinct votes, I found after talking with one of the McKissick daughters, that Preston Edwards, labor representative to DCNA and chairman of the adjacent Holloway precinct, had ordered the passing out of "slates" of endorsed candidates stopped. Miss McKissick could give me no explanation; she was simply obeying orders. When I returned on foot to campaign headquarters, I asked Mr. Henderson if he knew why this had been ordered, He did not know. I later found out that Jones knew about the order later in the day.

Subsequent discussion with Wheeler implicitly supported my first interpretation of Edward's action. Acting in the interests of Negro labor, as defined the previous evening in the Political Committee meeting, Edwards exercised his authority over his own, and an adjacent precinct, neither of whose leaders--McKissick or Rev. Mosely-were in town. If printed slates were not passed out, fewer Negro voters would know about the single-shot vote for Speaks. It could be assumed that such voters would exercise all three of their votes in the at-large election. Some would recall the earlier endorsements and vote for Barbour and the labor candidate, Williamson. Even if this assumption had no factual basis, Edwards could still point to his actions before his white labor colleagues as evidence of his own, if not DCNA's good faith.

One could not also help observing the paucity of student workers, who constitute for the most part the election day workers outside the 100% Negro precincts. In fact, adult campaign workers were seriously demoralized that day because of student plans to hold a major demonstration downtown in the early afternoon. This demonstration with a parade, and some courhouse singing, was the culmination of months long efforts on the part of N.C. College student leaders to renew and maintain interest in desegregation efforts. (Coming about six weeks after the firehoses of Birmingham, it was the first in a series of demonstrations and sit-in's which led to the formation of the "Durham Interim Committee"and the resulting desegregation of some 90% of Durham's public facilities). But many adult precinct workers, a few white liberals from Duke University faculty and Councilman Stewart felt that the demon-

stration would rouse angered whites to turn out in even larger numbers at the polls than were already aroused by candidate Hawkins. Thus these efforts on the part of militant students would defeat their own efforts to get Speaks into office. As a result, fewer cars than usual (and there are always fewer than promised anyhow) showed up to carry voters and precinct workers did not overdo their efforts. In fact, when the polls had closed and many of these workers flocked to the TIMES office for their usual free dinner, there was almost no discussion of the days effort or Speaks' prospects. To my astonishment, there were only one, two, maybe three other persons in that office clearly listening to the radio when the final returns were broadcast. I even had trouble hearing the radio, and so went over to turn it up, and then stood quite near it with my pencil and paper. I was also the only one seriously taking down returns.

3. ELECTION III: WHY DID REV. SPEAKS [redacted] LOSE?

The observations above were offered as reflections of the state of DCNA, 1963. I think assessment of the various factors responsible for the loss of the at-large alderman race by candidate Speaks would give the image of DCNA emerging here some needed perspective and serve as a summary of the preceding, before we turn briefly, and finally to the impact of the registration drive on the Negro leadership.

The Rev. Speaks is a tall, well-built Methodist minister for one of the four largest, most socially prominent Negro churches. Educated in the North and sent from there to his present congregation, the Reverend talks with considerable erudition and proper enunciation. His friendly, glowing face, cheery smile and deliberate, crisp verbal delivery makes him, no doubt, an effective minister in a middle to upper class Negro church which highly value his qualities. Unlike either the first or second Negro aldermen, (Harris and Stewart) however, Speaks was a little more interested in his long-winded delivery and posture before an audience (without at all being consciously conceited) than in his audience, and in reaching them. For example, before the DCNA in an early meeting, his campaign speech was drawn, so he claimed, from his forthcoming "dissertation" on the causes of Negro disunity. I doubt very much if he was much of an effective campaigner in the urban renewal areas.

It became clear to me, however, that Speaks was not essentially running to win. He first of all thought of himself as a symbol of Negro unity and

purpose. In the "dissertation" speech May 3, Speaks also made these remarks, which I paraphrase as follows. 'We are all free...Some preachers can only preach the congregation to heaven, but there's a new Negro...I'm only a symbol. The Negro people are running, not me. The time has come for the Negro to think and act for himself. The greatest thing that could happen in this election would be every Negro voting for me(regardless of whether or not we won, i.e., as a show of unity).'

The demonstration, the labor vs. the single shot vote issue and the actions of Preston Edwards have previously been mentioned as contributing directly or indirectly to Speaks' loss of the election. There were other factors, however, As minister of one of the largest Negro churches in Durham, Speaks was vulnerable to the ramifications of ministerial jealousy. There were indeed, reports that other ministers spoke out in their pulpits against Speaks. The use of the pulpit for the expression of ministerial or denominational hostility is not,unfortunately, an unlikely occurrence in Negro churches, nor perhaps, in lower class sect churches). N.B. White, precinct leader in Burton, relayed the feelings of some that a minister should stick to his pulpit and stay out of public office.

One additional factor in this matter has not been mentioned yet. There was a certain degree of ill-feeling between the youth-NAACP groups, hence the student leaders of the demonstrations and Speaks. It seems that Speaks and students arranging a meeting of the state's NAACP youth chapters reached an agreement that Speaks' church would provide meals for the delegates in their basement cafeteria at cost. Later, according to Ned Opton (past president, North Carolina youth chapters of the NAACP, as of an interview, June 19, 1963) Speaks reneged on the agreement, just before the meeting day, and without expressed reasons, apologies or regrets. I doubt if this resentment has any substantial connection with the timing of the demonstration. In view of the demonstrations, this resentment between a few student leaders and Speaks appears to be an incidental factor in Speaks' loss, though it is illustrative of the strains within the Negro community. Speaks, however, blamed his loss on the youth group, with its demonstration and on their absenteeism from election day activity.

From all these factors mentioned, it is not easily possible to choose one which could be judged the most important. Rather a number of these factors had different but specific influences which together brought the observed outcome. Turnout in the Negro precincts was an average of 12% less in the four all-Negro precincts than the percent turnout for the last

election hotly contested on the race issue--the futile effort made by Boulware to win a runoff against the sixth place white candidate. It makes some sense to attribute this lower turnout to Speaks position as a minister, bringing as it did, ministerial resentment and feelings that public office is outside a minister's purview. Persons alienated from Speaks' effort, on these grounds, probably stayed home rather than be forced to vote for or against him. Perhaps some Negroes with very strong feelings on the matter bothered to vote against him.

This takes care of the turnout factor. But what about those who did vote? Here I would suggest the significance of Edward's prohibition of the usual activity in two precincts (with 53 and 44 percent Negro registrants) of passing out "slates." This, in combination with the poor organization in the weaker precincts, no activity in Lakewood precinct, and Jones' failure to deliver the "slates" to the TIMES office, could EASILY have been responsible for the narrow margin of defeat, 124 votes. As noted earlier, without the suggestion that persons single-shot Speaks in the at-large race, 124 Negroes could have easily recalled the names of persons endorsed in the earlier election. The candidate who finished in third place, Barbour, was an incumbent previously supported by the Durham Committee. Wheeler, for the record, did not agree with me that Edward's actions could have cost Speaks the election. The principle effect of the demonstration was the demoralization of the adult campaign workers in the four all-Negro precincts. This is an interesting example of what W.I. Thomas called the "self-fulfilling prophecy," or what Robert Redfield, according to Sydney J. Harris' account, called "the theory of fulfilled expectations." Along with Stewart and a few anxious white liberals, these adults believed that the demonstration would arouse the white community more than it would the Negro, sufficient to provide the margin of defeat for Speaks. It was their belief, not the demonstration itself, that prompted the action, or lack of it, which in turn, accredited the belief in the end. It is interesting to note, however, that not only McKissick or Opton, but also Wheeler, asserted that the demonstration did not hurt Speaks' chances, but indeed helped! Wheeler believed some whites stayed home from the polls, knowing there was going to be "trouble" in town. (Few voters would have to drive through town to get to their polling places, however). In any event, Wheeler believed that the students should have been left alone, since they had been planning the demonstration for so long. He did not know at the time how Stewart and liberal Duke

Political Science Professor Sindler went down to a meeting of demonstration leaders, trying first to persuade them to call off the demonstration altogether, then to postpone it until 4 PM in the afternoon. I believe it was originally scheduled for noon. They got it postponed at most only for two and one half hours. I doubt if any "white liberal" has any influence among the student leaders and McKissick after this incident, with the exception of the Rev. Art Thomas, (who has worked closely with McKissick, gone to jail in a Durham arrest, and is now trouble-shooter for the National Council of Churches for the Southeast U.S). Wheeler thought their intercession unfortunate and unnecessary.

Stewart's interest in stopping the demonstration was not entirely tied to the possible defeat at the polls, however, Governor Sanford was shortly to issue a call for the end of demonstrations and a period of negotiations. Stewart was responding to a personal appeal to him by Sanford, to use his influence in bringing about the proposed moritorium. As the only top leader other than McKissick and publisher Austin who is, in his action, independent of Wheeler's advice or direction, Stewart was here acting independently of, and, in fact, contrary to Wheeler's wishes. This is another sidelight into the nature of the power system, leading to another but related matter.

We have identified the ministerial position of candidate Speaks, the veto-like actions of Edwards and the . influence of the demonstrations on the morale of adult precinct workers as the primary factors responsible for Speaks defeat. At this juncture, one additional and little known fact encourages a return to the earlier assertion that Speaks was not running to win an election. (This assertion was not induced from the content of Speaks "dissertation" speech).

The night of the full DCNA meeting, May 17, I was sitting on the front row between Speaks and Councilman Stewart. Stewart made quite a point of informing me he had been to Statehouse that day, and that Sanford was getting the "power structure" together to open up facilities and end demonstrations. But Speaks had something more intriguing to say to me. He said that if he had really wanted to win, he would have wanted the DCNA to SUPPORT WILLIAMSON, the labor candidate who had been previously endorsed in the primary but dropped in the single-shot voting for Speaks! However, he said, he was not optimistic about his chances for winning and so did not oppose the single-shot maneuver.

I think this opinion brings implicitly into question the nature of a person's influence, a question we have been indirectly discussing for this entire paper. We have a number of reasonable speculations to offer, all of which are consistent with one notion of influence. Speaks could have been running as a self-appointed martyr for Negro unity. At least he presented himself in that light. He could also have been running to improve his position, even in defeat, either in the ministerial community or the political power system. It is surely not an uncommon state-wide tactic for defeated gubernatorial aspirants of some previous note to increase their following and influence among other politicians in or out of elective office. We would have to point out that most of the Negro candidates for public office, including Harris, Professor Taylor (N.C College man, repeated candidate for public office, but unwilling to take the advice of DCNA's leaders, and never supported by DCNA), Professor Boulware and Speaks, (but excepting Stewart), have been SECONDARY leaders in DCNA. Boulware and Political Committee chairman Jones, never himself a candidate, are certainly dependent on Wheeler's support and are, as his appointees, under his influence, if not control. Speaks, like Harris and Boulware, may well have propelled themselves into the race by their own desires and energy, but not without, in all probability, the tacit approval of Wheeler and Stewart. Depending on their ambition and desire to improve their position among other secondary leaders, aspiring perhaps to acquire influence with, then independence from, a Wheeler or Stewart, these secondary leaders offer themselves and their resources for an elective office.

Yet these secondary leaders rarely if ever lose their sense of realism about their ultimate prospects for ascension up the ladder of influence. So, like Speaks, they run, even to lose. I take as final support of this notion what seemed to be the rationalization on Speaks' part, that because of his pessimism about winning and not his belief in the utility of the single-shot vote, he was supporting this voting maneuver. A candidate able to bring any reasonable weight to bear in the power system would surely have stood on his belief, in the waging of his OWN campaign.

PART III: THE NEGRO LEADERSHIP AND THE REGISTRATION DRIVE

1. Registration Drive: Problems and Implications

The relationship between the registration drive of May, 1962, and the constitution and influence of the Durham Negro leadership can be explained after reference is made to a number of diverse considerations: 1) the fact that this was a re-registration period, in which all persons desiring to vote in Durham county were required to register over again; 2) the relative number of Negroes registered, compared with whites and with registration before the "books" were wiped clean; and 3) the significance for the leaders that a registration drive has.

1. This drive was not, as has been noted before, an overt attempt to increase the percentage of Negroes among the total number of registrants. Not since 1950 had the old registration books been thrown out and new ones constituted. This is a Durham County law practiced about every ten years, with some flexibility permitted out of consideration for the occurrence (as in 1960) of presidential elections. Its announced purpose is to remove from the books those persons who have either deceased or migrated since their initial registration. With this new registration, however, some effort is now being made to obtain notice of the deaths of registered voters, so that their names may be taken off the books. These migrations and deaths are a warrant for caution on the part of students of politics who must deal analytically with registration figures.

This fact that the registration drive came at a time when new registration books were constituted means that this drive was primarily a "holding-action" from the perspective of Negro interests. It was quite necessary that the then current registration of Negro citizens be maintained.

2. While there are no figures available on the total number of Negroes registered in Durham on the old registration books, I do have figures on the numbers of Negroes registered (by precinct, and totaled) on the new. It is possible, however, to compare old and new Negro registration in the all-Negro precincts.

NUMBER OF NEGROES REGISTERED IN EACH ALL-NEGRO PRECINCT BEFORE THE REGISTRATION DRIVE, AFTER THE DRIVE, AND AT PRESENT

(Column No.) PRECINCT	(1) JUST BEFORE DRIVE (5/61)	(2) JUST AFTER (6/62)	(3) PRESENT (5/63	(4) (2)-(1)	(5) (3)-(1)
Whitted	2127	1856	1968	-271	-159
Hillside	1510	1558	1625	+ 48	+115
Pearson	1427	1246	1274	-181	-153
Burton	1836	1227	1341	-609	-495
TOTALS	6900	5887	6208.	NET:-1013	-692

TOTAL NEGRO REGISTRATION AT PRESENT (7/63): 9133

*This was the figure inaccurately reported to the DURHAM SUN as 2846; the correct figure was obtained from My. Meyer, Chairman, Board of Elections.

(It should be kept in mind on the one hand that the number of persons registered before the drive are greater to some degree than the number of living electors still residing in Durham. On the other hand, redrawing the boundary lines of all these precincts forced a new registration for Pearson and Burton in 1955 and for Whitted and Hillside in 1959. The 1959 action also apparently affected Pearson, because its registration is down from 2196 to 1099 between 1957 and 1959. This re-registration lessens the inaccuracy of these figures as compared with figures for most white precincts).

The numerical increase in registration [(2)-(1)] in the Hillside precinct is to be expected for a mostly middle and upper-class residential area. The decrease in Whitted and Pearson can conceivably be attributed to the removal of dead or migrated electors from the books and the re-registration of all other persons in each precinct previously registered and still living. But the decrease in Burton represents not only a least weak organizational effort in the registration drive, but a real decrease in number registered as well, even allowing for deaths. However, because Burton was the one precinct to go the longest (1955) without a reregistration due to a change in precinct boundaries, a comparatively larger part of their "before" figure could be persons deceased or migrated.

It is clear, nontheless, that Negro registration was at the most maintained at its previous level. As can be seen by comparing the net loss figures in (4) and (5), most of the new registration was gained just after the books were newly constituted. Whatever the unknowable loss figures for the other precincts with Negro voters, they would probably not exceed the proportion reregistered in these four all-Negro precincts. This is because the Negro precinct organizations in the former precincts are weaker than in the latter precincts. It is safe to state that there has been no

significant increase in Negro registration and no serious registration drives subsequent to the initial registration and drive efforts just after the new registration books were opened.

The one clear-cut result of the drive was the Negro control of the Fuller precinct. After a surprising precinct meeting in which an unexpected segment of the precinct's Negro electorate showed up to outnumber the 25 whites present, a very strong segregationist, Nerkin, was defeated for reelection as precinct chairman. The Rev. Moseley, a Negro pastor in the precinct, was elected chairman in his place. Negroes constitute just over half(53%) of the registered electorate in Fuller precinct, a fact which served to legitimate the surprising outcome of the precinct election. No similar attempt to win control of Morehead precinct, another 50-50 "mixed" precinct bordering the four all Negro precincts, has yet been made. This, despite the fact that Negroes constitute 52% of that precinct's registered voters. The Morehead precinct leadership, is, however, somewhat weak.

Reference to our first two considerations, then, make it clear that the primary consequence of the drive, from the nature of the reregistration at that time its numerical outcome was the simple maintenance of previous registration levels. It must be noted, however, that the total number of persons white or Negro registered just after the drive was considerably down from 1961 totals: the approximate difference was 18,000, from 42,000 to 24,000. THEREFORE, the percentage of the electorate made up of Negro voters has increased, from approximately 24 to 37% of the electorate. Since neither Negro candidate (Boulware or Speaks) running for office since the new registration has been successful, one can only conclude that the increased percentage makes at-large races closer, but does not yet give Negro interests a decisive advantage when a Negro is running. As before, whenever a white candidate has a divided following among white voters, the Negro vote has before and will continue to be decisive. One tantalizing example of this can be found in the May, 1963 election, when in the Fourth Ward race, DCNA-endorsed Freeman won over Holt, by SIX votes. To reach and slightly pass Holt, Freeman very much needed that half of his votes given him by Negro voters!

3. There is quite another significance that a registration drive has, however, for the distribution and balance of influence among Negro leaders. If, according to unnamed cliches, the ultimate source of power of the Negro political leaders can be found in the size and unity of the Negro

electorate; then it should be clear that ADMINISTRATION of any registration effort is at the same time a control over the access to power. In short, such administrative control is a resource. Its present material component is, quite simply, the plans by which a registration canvass is laid out in all Negro residential areas, and the lists of presently registered voters compiled on IBM cards by the DCNA. The latter is a new and prestigeful technique carried forward by Wheeler. At present the DCNA has on IBM cards the name and address of all Negroes registered in the four all-Negro precincts, but not the other mixed precincts as yet. These names are also available at 2½ cents per name for the Board of Elections, but are less valuable in mixed precincts(as names are not distinguished by race). Wheeler has long envisioned, and long postponed for lack of free time, the project of finding and putting on IBM cards the names of all Negroes NOT registered. These cards are, incidentally, organized in such a way that they can be arrayed by the alphabetical order of the registrant's name or by his street address. Despite Wheeler's considerable pride in these cards and lists, no use has yet been made of same in any subsequent registration drive or election-day effort.

We have suggested that administrative control over registration efforts is a resource for Negro leaders. But as control includes the facility of initiating registration efforts and getting credit for their outcome, this resource is also a reward in itself. Between control being both a resource and a reward, there lies an issue. There was resentment engendered by the fact that Wheeler, in part gained, in part consolidated, control over future registration efforts when the Voter Education Project made its original $2500 grant. (While the grant was made officially to the DCNA and the adult NAACP, Wheeler wields the only visible control over the administration of the Project's funds, and through this and possession of registration records (lists, names) the control over the initiation of registration drives).

There aee but two general sources of field workers in registration drives of any magnitude: regular adult precinct workers, and Negro college students. Between McKissick with his youth NAACP leaders and Wheeler there has grown up some resentment over Wheeler's control of registration efforts and in one instance, due to misunderstanding and misinformation in part, resentment over Wheeler's apparent lack of support for student efforts at registration.

Burgess has documented more than one example of the attempts of Negro elite leadess to realize to a greater extent the Negro interest in a series of issues: the integration of the public school and of a new Industrial Education Center (See Chapter V, Burgess). Using their positions in the economic structure of the community and in DCNA, these economic leaders were, until February 1960, the sole instruments of social change.

When Negro and white college students renewed the sit-in movement in Durham, the Negro elite (as an instrument of change) lost a de facto monopoly on the INITIATION of change, while retaining a corner on the negotiation of change and on their role as representatives of Negro interests to the white political and economic leaders. College students also became part of the base of Negro political power and Negro leadership: as manpower in election and registration drive activity. In two of the three large "mixed" districts, students constitute most of the precinct workers; and part of the demoralization of adult precinct workers on May 18 was due to their expectation that the student demonstration would absorb students who usually work in precincts on election day.

Against this backdrop, McKissick's discussion of the registration drive and the leadership takes its place. Wheeler (who asked not to be quoted) genuinely feels that adults, not students, do the better job of canvassing on registration drives. Because of perceptions on the part of a few youth-NAACP leaders that Wheeler had been reluctant to fund their own registration drive subsequent to the main drive, Spring, 1962, I asked McKissick if he felt that DCNA would hesitate to support student registration work for the reasons Wheeler might give. McKissick strongly felt that the real reason for Wheeler's hesitancy had nothing to do with the superiority of adult canvassers. The "real" reason lay rather in the fear that the students would take the initiative on the Voter Registration Project away from "Parrish Street". McKissick's further explication of this point stands quite apart, I think, from his unqualified further assertion that Parrish street also feared the students would "do a better job."

He recalled that the students had mapped plans to register all the Negroes in the city. Precincts and sub-divisions of precincts had been drawn on maps; responsibility for each sub-division was tentatively alloted to various student leaders; and student leaders expected to mobilize at least 300 other students workers. The students were, in effect, voluntarily taking responsibility for the drive.

Control over such a drive resides to an extent in authoritative possession of DCNA's records of registered and non-registered persons. Presumably these were of no utility when the old registration was thrown out but yet the very occasion of new registration provided an opportunity to transfer possession of new records to the administrator of the finances for the drive, Mr. Wheeler. McKissick noted that when he had possession of the records, before Wheeler, leaflets urging registration were often passed out to non-registrants in the registration period before elections. He had made the records accessible to persons or groups actively interested in encouraging further registration and election-day turnout. With the information in Wheeler's office, with Wheeler admittedly too busy to encourage further registration efforts (by having the records DCNA now keeps worked on), nothing like the previous activity now occurred. In effect, as McKissick put it, DCNA had recently conceded 'many areas of leadership' to the students, but they (Wheeler and other elite adult leaders) were trying firmly to maintain control of Negro registration activity.

I first became acquainted with the belief that Wheeler had refused to fund an effort by Negro college students in the Fall of 1962 to increase registration (before a bond election) when I was canvassing on election day morning in Fuller precinct. I was accompanying Bruce Baines and David Riley, both active in the student leadership at North Carolina College and members of the"Commandoes". Baines noted his attendance at the SNCC conference in Nashville. Baines had the impression that the students had approached Wheeler for gas money to support their fall registration work, and that Wheeler had refused them the money. They apparently went ahead anyway,paying for their own gas, but without as much steam and enthusiasm as they might otherwise have felt. Support for this attitude towards Wheeler came from Walter Riley, David's brother who is a little higher up in the student leadership. I only managed a one minute conference with Walter just before a Roy Wilkins rally began. (It was held a few days after the election, in the midst of demonstration activity.) Ned Opton, past president of the state youth-NAACP, also recalled that when the students learned that the money for the Project was given to Wheeler to administer, a group of them had said something like, "well there goes that money." Baines also claimed that the NAACP had granted some gas money for the October (Fall), 1962 drive before the bond election, but Jack Brooks, a voter registration NAACP official visiting the Roy Wilkins

rally in mid-May, denied that any money from NAACP had been spent or allocated for voter registration work in Durham. (I may have made the mistake of fully introducing my connections with the Voter Education Project before questioning him.)

I mentioned the issue to Opton, who checked with McKissick and called me back. Opton himself did not recall Wheeler's refusing money for gas, and he relayed McKissick's opinion that Wheeler had given the students money for their drive. Before seeing McKissick myself, I asked Wheeler if he had assented to a youth-NAACP request for gas money in the Fall of 1962. His immediate response was, "Why, did they say we didn't?" Recalling Opton's report of McKissick's view, my immediate response was, "No," but I pointed out that this support did not show on the financial statement he had previously given me. A statement of finances through May, 1963 is appended at the end of this report. The only item for gas for youth-NAACP work that I could ascertain (with some confusion) from Wheeler, amounted to $29.58. There was confusion when Wheeler first reported that the money given to the youth-group had been collected from within DCNA (since there was no mention of such a contribution noted in the statement, as I had said). Then he noted there had been expenses subsequent to those shown on an addition to that "Record" referring to data-processing expenses which he had previously mentioned. These subsequent expenses are shown under the heading C, in the appendix.

Later, McKissick said his memory was vague on the matter of Wheeler's alleged refusal to dispense supporting funds to the student drive. He thought their request, or an early request may have been refused at first, then later assented to. It could also be that this first request may have preceded the receipt of Voter Registration Project funds. He was sure, however, that the students received money from both the Registration Project funds and from a group of DCNA members or the organization itself, independent of the Project. He added that some of the DCNA contributions may have gone to finance the youth-NAACP statewide convention in the Fall of 1962.

Thus the issue surrounding the alleged hesitancy of Wheeler to allot funds to the students is clouded in uncertain memory and a little resentment on the part of a very few student leaders. The student precinct workers are not unaware of the fact that the adult workers, not

themselves, receive payment quite often for their election day activity.* Indeed the Record of Expenditures lists payment to adults for telephoning potential registrants and driving registrants to the polls. Yet at least one student, Ned Opton, was never reimbursed for his gas expenses during the drive, and there may be other students with similar experiences. So the policy of reimbursement for personal expenses and time is not a uniform one.

From the several perspectives found on the issue of granting students gas expenses for registration drives, it would seem that all views taken together could be coherently true: the students were discouraged by the hesitant or at first negative response to their interest in organizing their own drive; but then at least a part of their expenses were covered by DCNA and by the Project's funds administered by Wheeler.

With respect to the first issue of possession of DCNA registration records and effective control over the initiation of funded registration drives, it would be plausible to suggest that Wheeler's actions reflect a mixture of elements: he assumed (quite naturally) complete control of subsequent registration drives; had some apprehensions about the effectiveness of student canvassers as compared with adult canvassers and about the advisability of students taking complete responsibility for the first drive; but at the same time consolidated through his actions his own influential position within DCNA. This consolidation was perhaps a response to a relatively new situation in which college students had become useful assets as precinct workers as well as initiators of social change.

2. Summary and Discussion: The Nature of the Durham Negro Leadership

The DCNA has four other standing committees in addition to the Political Committee whose activities we examined in Part II: the Civic, Economic, Educational and Legal Redress Committee. These five committees would suggest that DCNA has five sectors of concern. This picture of DCNA and its leadership, the issues and problems facing that leadership has been formed from an examination of its activity in only one, but perhaps the

*This is NOT to imply that the students wished that they themselves were being paid. Rather their ideal of working without monetary reimbursement in registration work, is disappointing compared with the reality of adult precinct workers who would not be working without reimbursement. Money for automobile gasoline is, of course, expected by both students and adults.

fundamental sector of concern, the political.

Two of DCNA's most pressing political concerns have been a registration drive in the Spring of 1962 and an election in May, 1963. Both of these have involved various issues within the Durham Committee which we have discussed, first the endorsement of candidates in the election, the events of the election day itself and finally, the defeat of the Negro candidate for alderman at large, Rev. Ruben L. Speaks. By reporting and interpreting the actions of the top Negro leaders, their followers, precinct leaders and workers as these issues were confronted, we sought to construct a rough pictrue of the relative distribution and management of influence and power. The implications of setting up a registration drive simply consisted of two more issues which, like the issues surrounding DCNA's election activity, support a similar picture of the Negro leaders.

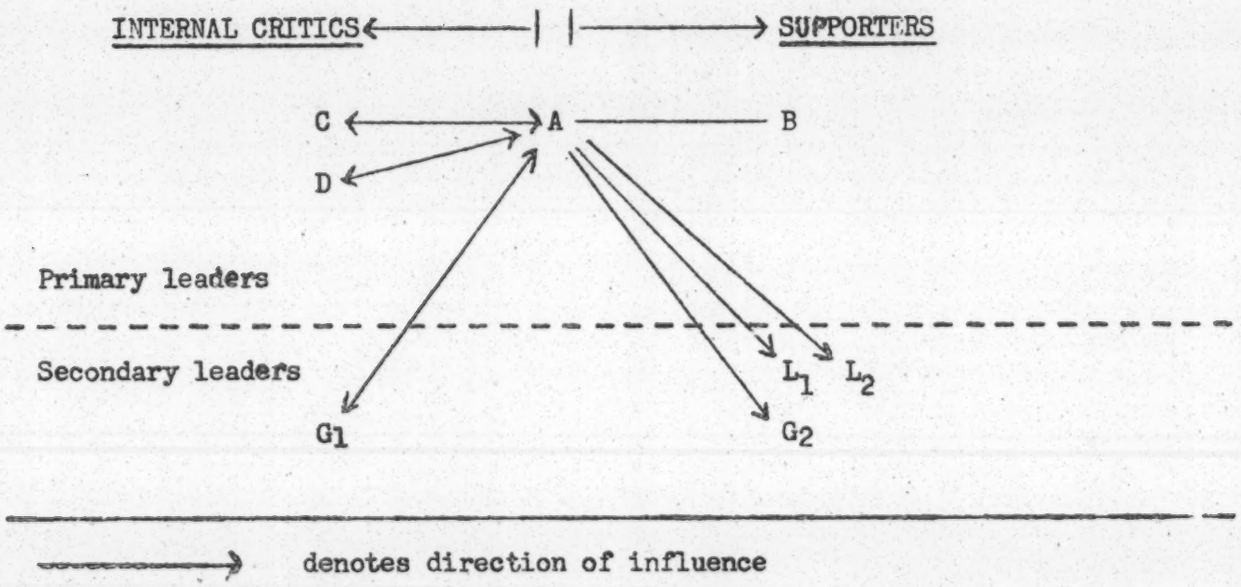
Before reaching a discussion of these two political concerns, however, we attempted to describe in an introductory fashion all aspects of the setting for such concerns. In part some of the content of the issues discussed follows consistently from specific aspects of this setting.

For example, we noted that the redrawing of Negro precinct boundaries twice in four years was a political inconvenience, however transient its effects. And the geography lesson illustrated the manner in which the lesser Negro settlements are divided between predominantly white precincts. This division has the more important effect of weakening Negro strength in precinct politics and inconveniencing Negro organizational efforts across precinct boundaries.

Yet on balance, these matters and the attitude of the Chairman of the Board of Elections, also discussed, have only little to do with the content of the primary issues discussed. The specific nature of Durham's economy, built as it is between the supports of white tobacco mills, textile mills and business, and a substantial segment of the Negro banking, insurance and business world, is of course related as a prior condition to the specific issues of single-shot voting and the dilemma of Negro labor as well as the intermittent furor over the bourgeois nature of the top leaders.

In the end, these latter issues, not the setting or conditions underlying the political concerns with their emerging issues, tell us more about "Negro Leadership." Discussions such as these about urban systems of influence presently confront the uneasy problem of integrating as analytical factors (explaining in a systematic way many concrete systems),

DIAGRAM OF THE NEGRO LEADERSHIP



IDENTIFICATION OF LEADERS ABOVE:

A Wheeler

B Stewart

C Austin

D McKissick

G_1 Negro labor leaders

G_2 adult precinct leaders and regular workers

L_1 Wheeler lieutenant Jones

L_2 " " Boulware

two concrete views of leadership systems which mark off a grand continuum. Somewhere between the extremes of monolithic, Millsian control by a merged political and economic elite and an aimless milieu of veto-groups and veto-leaders cancelling each other out, we must carefully distinguish between a minimally essential and superfluous, pyramided inequality of influence.

In Durham's Negro community today, influence is unequally divided between what we shall call, in an ad hoc fashion, "primary" and "secondary" leaders. These leaders in turn can be identified as either being frequently critical or almost always supportive of the undoubted top leader, Wheeler. Sometimes the critical primary leaders go their independent ways, but always within the limits of essential Negro unity (see diagram, next page).

It is quite difficult to ascertain from a picture of dissent within unity, controversy within ultimate consensus, the difference between minimal and pyramided inequality of influence, particularly attending to Wheeler's influence. There is on the one hand Wheeler's presentation of the situation. In discussing possible strains between leaders during the May demonstrations of 1963 (which led to virtual desegregation of Durham's public facilities), he quietly asserted that there has never been a great deal of uproar or concern about WHO the Negro leaders were. There have been no power struggles. Maintaining a leadership role is not critically important in this Negro community, he said.

There seems to be much truth to Wheeler's view of himself and the DCNA. As illustration of his view, Wheeler noted the fact that, to avoid even the appearance of rivalry between DCNA and the demonstrating NAACP (youth NAACP, that is), no meeting of DCNA had been called after the demonstrations the day of the election. His neutral attitude toward the student demonstrations on election day, his almost pacifistic approach to sellouts in the Political Committee, his nonchalant attitude toward the often critical Austin, publisher of the CAROLINA TIMES, and his firm presentation and support of all of the demonstrators' demands while on the Durham Interim Committee---all these add up to a consistent image of a rather disinterested, top Negro leader. Up to this point, the contests between Wheeler and his critics, the veto action of labor leader Edwards, the disappointment of the students over Wheeler's administration of the drive and the criticisms of Parrish street domination become naturally occurring events which would befall any top leader with a minimum inequality of influence.

Accompanying this image of a disinterested top leader is the image of a factionless, harmonious DCNA, as further presented by Wheeler lieutenants' Boulware and Jones, and even, in preliminary discussion, by dissidents like McKissick. Only after long discussion does the differences between this image and the fact of division and dissent, though still within a larger, external unity, become clear. The question thus becomes, how much elite (led by Wheeler) domination is necessary for effective organizational action, and how much pyramiding of influence above this exists on Wheeler's part, once we have penetrated behind the not entirely inaccurate, outer facade?

Behind this partly true, partly projected image of disinterested leadership and a minimal inequality of influence, an inductive interpretation of other observations and facts suggests two seemingly contradictory conclusions; that however disinterested the elite leadership is, it is in many respects far from perfect, in fact, impotent; and that there is some pyramiding of influence on the elite's part which surpasses the necessities of an effective but democratic operation of DCNA.

Consider this list of observations and facts. On the one hand, we see: a leadership which appears rather helpless before the problem of the betrayal by snakes, a problem which should not arise if Committee appointments are carefully made and unmade;* a Political Committee chairman who can so poorly organize election-day activity and let go unchallenged the veto-action of a dissident labor leader and Precinct chairman, Edwards, who prevented the distribution of "slates" to Negro voters in two important half-Negro precincts; the but once-mounted voter registration effort of Spring, 1962, which incidentally saw a rise in the percentage of the total electorate which is non-white; the erroneous calculation of Wheeler's that Speaks and Williamson would be contending for third place in the

*Actually, Wheeler's approach to this kind of "deviance" is not without some wise foundation. As Amitai Etzioni (A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX ORGANIZATIONS, p. 241) among others points out in a discussion of "post-factum" mechanisms of controlling "deviant charisma": "The first sanctioning round is usually highly informal and private. TO ACKNOWLEDGE A DEVIANT CHARISMATIC BY FORMAL OR PUBLIC ACTION MAY INCREASE HIS INFLUENCE". Of course, the informers are not charismatic figures, but as long as they 1) are known about only by the top leaders and 2) demoralize only these leaders, not the "lower participants" in the DCNA or the "masses", the principle above will probably still hold.

election, and the decision, uncoordinate with and quite awkward to the Negro labor leaders, to push single-shot voting on the basis of such calculations; indeed, the very attempt to make such calculations without possessing the percentage of Negroes registered in the precincts which are not all-Negro, when such information could be obtained from the registration books; the failure to utilize the full potential of such resources as student registration workers; perhaps even the incapacity to support the Negro candidate in a telling way, by detecting and responding to ministerial resentment and churchly dissatisfaction; and finally the failure in times past to explain DCNA endorsements of candidates formerly supported by DCNA. These are observations and criticisms which reveal the very real inadequacies of the present leadership.

On the other hand, another list of observations supports the conclusion that pyramiding of influence beyond the necessities of effective but democratic operation exists. One cannot easily forget the control or near control of most DCNA meetings by Wheeler and his lieutenants, particularly the point of mysteriously changing a position about postponing meetings on the basis of unrevealed consultations.*

One can also recall some other observations made earlier. There is the contrast between McKissick's and Wheeler's use and control over the DCNA records of persons registered, before and after the start of the Project; the almost token and symbolic nature of Speaks' candidacy; and the lack of determination on his part of his own campaign strategy, to the point of going along with a voting strategy (single-shot vote in the at-large race) which he did not think was to his best, winning interest.

On balance, the Negro economic elite led by Wheeler can be best viewed as a disinterested but internally well-organized, controlling group within DCNA, relatively impotent in several respects and to a certain extent pyramiding its remaining influence. There are many who have suggested that the overall effectiveness and power of DCNA within the community has been declining the last five years. Such a suggestion may be fallacious in its taking early and relatively easy political successes, like Stewart's and Harris' winning in an all-Negro Ward 3, as a benchmark beneath anticipated

---

* Burgess reports about one meeting in which Wheeler lost control of the meeting. In the end, Wheeler won support of his position only by explaining "in detail the [Political] Committee's reasons for supporting each individual" and by "revealing" a meeting he has with a controversial candidate in question after said candidate had lost an election in which he had been used by white, conservative, anti-Negro elements in Durham. pg. 122-3 Burgess)

future successes. But it may also be true on the view that a pyramiding of influence, which is objectionable to certain leaders and unnecessary for effective operation, has set in, precisely because elite impotence in some matters of influence has reduced the scope of elite influence in remaining matters. Failure to elect Negro candidates in two elections subsequent to a mediocre registration drive, and the de facto concession of credit to demonstrating students for the initiation of a very remarkable degree of desegregation, leave the DCNA with few plaudits and many remaining problems.

3. Methodological Footnote: Case Study in Perspectivism

I think it important for anyone trying to evaluate a study like this to have impressed upon his cognitive facilities the serious and seemingly inherent ambiguity that a researcher faces. In discovering the threads of division and lines of controversy, in accurately or falsely attributing motives of interest and disinterest to the imperfectly known actions and conditions of actions by leaders, in minimally overcoming the suspicion of leaders who naturally and instinctively monopolize their inside knowledge of situations which we social scientists could know more about---in all of these matters, a researcher trying to make sense out of beginning and opposing early impressions faces a most difficult, if ultimately rewarding task.

One slightly ludicrous example of this ambiguity can be found in the wide variety of perspectives I found among leaders offering me opinions about the factors behind the withdrawal by Councilman Harris (or Banks, a'la Burgess) from his Ward 3 seat on the City Council. According to Burgess' account, it seems that either by Bank's actual account or by implication, Banks lost the support of both Wheeler and Stewart because of a moderate statement made to the press following the Supreme Court Decision. Says Burgess of the statement,

> "He said he felt the court ruling should be upheld, but believed that time was needed for its implementation. He suggested that, even if desegregation of schools were to come immediately to Crescent City, few Negro children would go to white schools" (Pg. 119).

The fact that Stewart, a primary leader sometimes operating independently of Wheeler without ever having opposed him on any specific issue, replaced Banks, could be interpreted as a move to replace a secondary leader with a primary leader closer to, if not a constituent of, the controlling pair of elites. Stewart was, incidentally, then chairman of DCNA; Wheeler replaced Stewart, and later replaced Austin, a Banks'

supporter and his close friend, with Jones, as chairman of the important Political Committee.

I did not talk with or meet Banks. But early in my interviewing, I decided to take the Banks' "resignation" as a possible illustrative example of an issue which reveals the particular distribution of influence among top Negro leaders.

The answers to the persistent query, why did Banks step down, often seemed contradictory. With a perfectly straight face and unhesitating reply, Stewart replied that Banks' Bankers Fire Insurance Company was in dire financial trouble. These difficulties distracted Banks from his Council duties and warranted his stepdown.

I next had a conversation with an anonymous and impromptu informant who sat down next to me in the lobby of Wheeler's bank. He was inquiring about a job, but as he was slightly intimidated with the bank locale, he was procrastinating his inquiry by talking with this white man (me) in Wheeler's bank. In response to the usual query, he said Bank's health had been bad since 1957 and is quite bad now. He did not feel that Banks' moderate statement had been widely resented by Durham Negroes. He further recalled that Banks had an easy way of campaigning among the people that some of the present leaders (Wheeler, but not Stewart) lacked. I took this view as possibly representative of the grass roots.

The two chief critics of the elite twosome of Wheeler and Stewart, McKissick and Austin, also had quite different views. McKissick claimed that Harris and his company were controlled and financed by the North Carolina Mutual Life and the Negro Mechanics and Farmers Bank. With this control came the facility of replacing Banks with someone closer to the economic home base. He later mentioned that he knew Harris quite well, and liked him a great deal; that he had been a moderate but had gotten down with the people. Returning to the economic problems facing Banks' company, McKissick implied that Banks traded the economic salvation of his company (which, as Stewart went on to say in his interview, was eventually bought out by the Bank and Insurance Company) for political retirement. It is clear that such an arrangement could have been an implicit and tacit arrangement between parties, in conjunction with the withdrawal of support in DCNA matters which Burgess notes (Burgess, pg 120).

Last but not least, comes Austin's version of the matter. Also a close personal friend of Harris, Austin reported that Harris quit because of health and for another, entirely new reason not mentioned by any previous

informant. Indeed the new reason was an exciting finding in itself, for it suggests that a(former) "constant" element of Negro social values has been changing in recent years, outdating much of the "classic" literature on the American Negro.

Banks also quit, according to Austin, because he sensed that the traditional Negro high evaluation on light complexion was reversing. Banks himself is extremely light complected. In support of his assertion that darker complexion was becoming more highly evaluated, Austin reported that not too many years back, only light complected Negro beauty queen candidates at N.C. College would dare enter the beauty contests, and of course, have a chance of winning. Now matters are reversed; only dark skinned beauties seem to be winning. In earlier days when light complexion carried its usual invidious distinction, entries by darker skinned candidates brought considerable dismay.

Austin further stated, in reply to my parody of the McKissick argument about being controlled economically, that Banks was only Secretary or Treasurer of Bankers Fire Insurance Co., and so was not personally responsible for the financial health of the company.

Perhaps, then, these various views would have been clarified and integrated had I looked up the aging Mr. Banks himself. What is interesting, in the interim, however, is that each proponent of a perspective thought his views to be pretty much the heart of the issue. The lesson researchers and critics alike can take from this case study is one of humility and of the apparent impossibility of closure on such an issue. As well, one should be concerned with the danger of premature closure after encountering one or two perspectives. What, we may be eternally asking ourselves, would I have falsely concluded if I had terminated my research with a lesser number of interviews? And what, we may finally ask, is entirely missed when a researcher goes looking for, say, one perspective towards the distribution of influence through a group of leaders, and, finding it, neglects other sources of opposing perspectives?

4 NONWHITE BLOCKS
(APRIL 1, 1960)

LEGEND

- 1-50% Nonwhite
- 51-100% Nonwhite

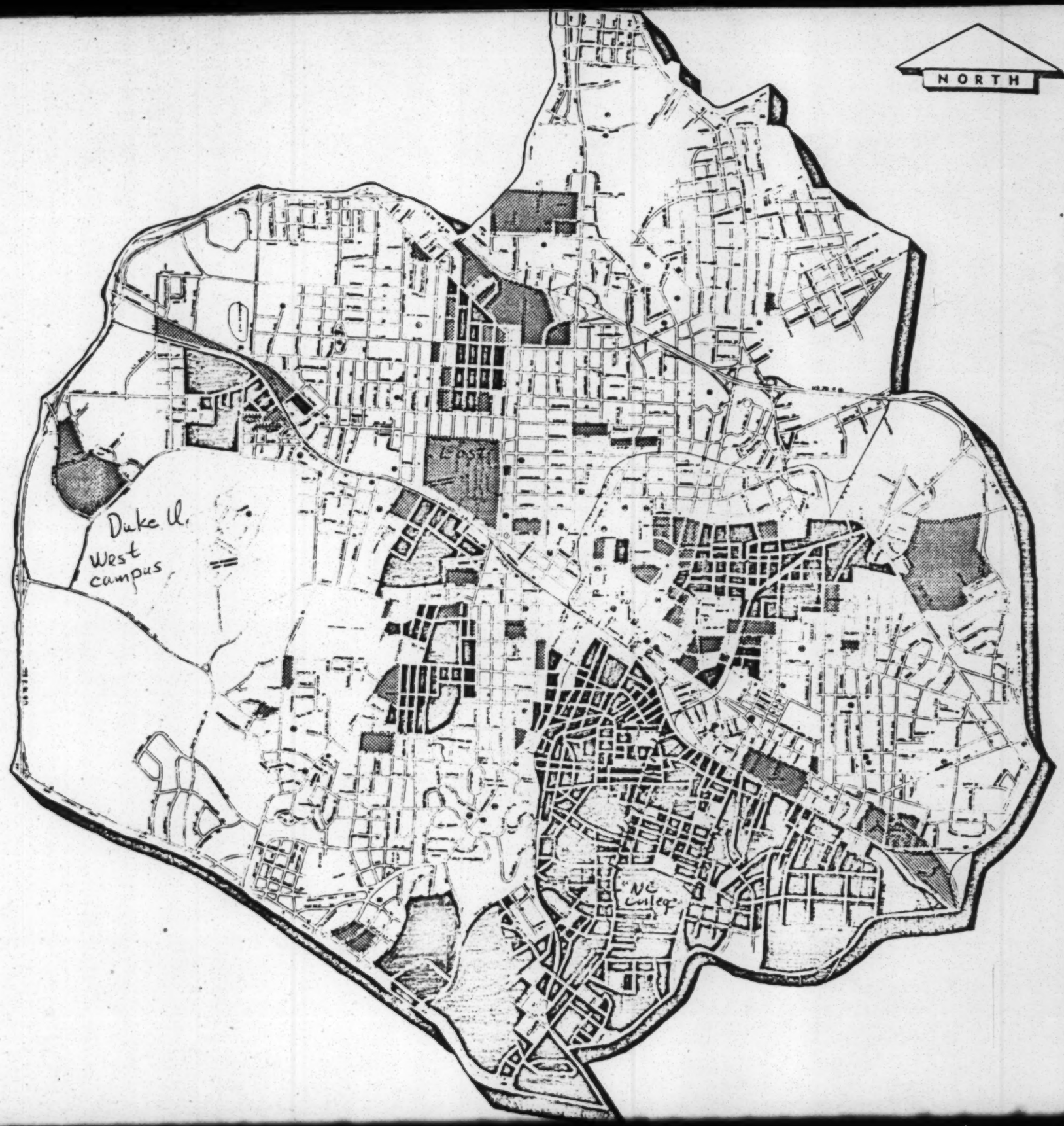
Census Tract	Nonwhite Population
1	61
2	47
3A	1,412
3B	71
4A	6
4B	686
5	2,908
6	13
7	427
8	450
9	3,239
10A	101
10B	123
11	773
12A	3,392
12B	3,102
13A	2,693
13B	4,872
14	3,718
15	310
Durham	28,404

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 4 5

Thousands of Feet

Durham Planning Department



Appendix I

Precinct	Approximate Census Tract Areas
Hillside	13B
Whitted	12A, left half of 13A, 12B
Pearson	right half of 12B, 13A, chunk of 14
Burton	rest of 14

Table 1

COMPARATIVE TRACT RANKINGS ACCORDING TO PREVALENCE OF BLIGHT

	MOST BLIGHTED TRACTS																			LEAST BLIGHTED TRACTS
Blight Characteristic	**20th**	**19th**	**18th**	**17th**	**16th**	**15th**	**14th**	**13th**	**12th**	**11th**	**10th**	**9th**	**8th**	**7th**	**6th**	**5th**	**4th**	**3rd**	**2nd**	**1st**
Low Personal Incomes	15	13B	12A	12B	14	13A	9	11	8	5	3A	10A	4B	7	2	10B	3B	4A	6	1
Low Property Values	11	9	12A	10A	12B	5*	4B	14	13A	3A	13B	10B	8	15	1	2	4A	3B	6	7
Low Rents	12A	12B	9*	14	13A*	13B	10A	11	5*	3A	7*	10B	8	4B	15	1*	4A	2	6	3B
High Rate of Absentee Ownership	15	12B	12A	5	9	8	14	11	3A	4B	10A	13A	13B	3B	7	2	10B	6	1	4A
Aging Housing Stock	12B	11	12A	5	9	8	4B	7	10A	13A	3A	2	3B	4A	14	6	13B	10B	15	1
Lack of New Construction	12B	11	12A	8	5	9	4B	7	13A	3B	2	10A	3A	4A	10B	1	13B	6	14	15
Structural Decay (Deterioration)	12B	12A	3A	11	9	8	5	10A	13A	7	14	4B	13B	15	3B	10B	2	1	6	4A
Structural Decay (Dilapidation)	12B	3A	8	11	5	7	13A	12A	4B	14	13B	9	15	10B	10A	6	3B	4A	1	2
Lack of Adequate Plumbing Facilities	12B	11	8	13B	12A	7	3A	5	9	13A	10A	14	4B	10B	2	15	6	1	4A	3B
High Population Density	12B	12A	13A	9	11	5	3A	3B	14	10A	4B	8*	13B	15	7	4A	10B	2	1	6
Overcrowded Housing Units	9	12A	14	12B	13A	13B	5	11	3A	4B	10A	8	10B	7	15	1	2	4A	6	3B
High Rate of Major Fires	8	12B	14	5	13A	7	4B	15	12A	13B	4A	11	9	1	10B	10A	3A*	3B*	2*	6
High Rate of Pedestrian Traffic Accidents	8	12B	12A	11	14	7	5	9	4A	10A	4B	13A	13B	3A	10B	2	1	3B	15*	6
High Rate of Juvenile Delinquency	11	8	12A	14	10A	15	9	3A	5	12B	2	3B	13A	7	13B	6	1	4B*	10B	4A
High Rate of Tuberculosis	12B	12A	13B	11	13A	2	1	3A	9*	10B	4A	3B	14*	7*	4B	10A	5	8*	15*	6
High Rate of Illegitimacy	9	12A	14	12B	11	3A*	13B	5	13A	7	4B	8	10A	1	10B*	3B*	15*	4A*	2*	6
High Rate of Venereal Disease	12A	12B	9	13A	14	13B	5	8	11	3A	7	4B	10B	6	2	10A	15	3B	4A*	1
High Rate of Infant Mortality	8	13B	9	3A	12B*	11	6	3B	14	12A	15	5	10B	10A	1	2	13A	7	4A	4B
Overall Ranking	12B	12A	11	9	8	5	14	13A	3A	13B	10A	7	4B	15	10B	2	3B	1	4A	6
(Penalty Points)	(328)	(313)	(275)	(273)	(245)	(241)	(231)	(227)	(215)	(209)	(178)	(170)	(170)	(134)	(109)	(99)	(98)	(77)	(77)	(61)

*Indicates a tie with the following Census Tract indicated across in the rankings.
Penalty points were derived by adding the position numbers of each characteristic in each Census Tract.

KEY TO RENEWAL AREAS AND RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

Key Number	Name of Renewal Area	
1	Hayti-Elizabeth Street General Neighborhood Renewal Boundary	Redevelopment and Rehabilitation
2	Central Business District Blight Study Area	Redevelopment and Rehabilitation
3	East End Renewal Area	Redevelopment and Rehabilitation
4	Angier Avenue Renewal Area	Redevelopment and Rehabilitation
5	Walltown Renewal Area	Rehabilitation
6	Gattis Street Renewal Area	Redevelopment and Rehabilitation
7	Crest Street Renewal Area	Rehabilitation
8	Glenn Street Renewal Area	Rehabilitation
9	Hillside Renewal Area	Rehabilitation

APPENDIX II

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT IN DURHAM
RECORD OF EXPENDITURES THROUGH
A. July, 1962
B. February, 1963
C. July, 1963
AS REPORTED TO THE WRITER BY
JOHN WHEELER

A. THROUGH JULY, 1962	INITIAL DEPOSIT	2500.00
Mrs. M.L. Newby--dinner for ministers to kick off registration drive:		35.00
Telephoning potential registrants: 6 girls working:		48.00
Postage		60.00
CAROLINA TIMES, full page ad: see Appendix B		175.00
Secretarial services (several persons)		71.50
Stationery and Supplies; handbills		174.64
Hertz Rent-A-Car		12.51
Gas and Oil used for taking people to Polls to register:		226.81
Payment to drivers of above cars for their service:		70.00
	EXPENDITURES TO DATE	873.46
B. APPENDED to the above by Wheeler, February, 1963		
Data processing of IBM cards on which names, addresses of registrants in the four all-Negro precincts are shown:		120.00
C. APPENDED to the above, by Wheeler, July 1963		
Further data processing of new electors subsequent to the May, 1962 election and integrating these into old lists of electors:		100.00
Gas expenses for cars used in DCNA registration drive since July, 1962.		60.00
Handbills and Vote Car stickers for May, 1963 elections and the preceding registration period, not respectively:		77.00 6.00
Gas expenses for NAACP youth group drive, fall, 1962		29.58
	EXPENDITURES TO DATE	873.46 + 372.63
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$1256.09
	BALANCE	$1233.91

WHO CONTROLS THE CITY ELECTIONS?

VOTE JIM HAWKINS

THE NEGRO POPULATION IN DURHAM PAYS 1/12th OF THE TAXES IN THE CITY OF DURHAM, YET BY THE USE OF THE BLOC VOTE THEY HAVE, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, DETERMINED WHO HAS SERVED ON THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS. THE RESULT IS THAT THE MINORITY CONTROLS THE MAJORITY. I DON'T BELIEVE YOU WANT THIS.

IF YOU DO NOT VOTE MAY 18th YOU MUST ACCEPT THE FACT THAT THE DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS, WHICH DICTATES THE BLOC VOTE, WILL DETERMINE WHO SERVES ON THE CITY COUNCIL FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

I URGE YOU TO VOTE FOR ME MAY 18th. I DO NOT HAVE THE SUPPORT OF ANY BLOC VOTE. I PROMISE TO SERVE ALL THE PEOPLE FAIRLY.

VOTE JIM HAWKINS

VOTE VOTE VOTE VOTE VOTE

JAMES R. HAWKINS

COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE

5-20-1963

XERO COPY

VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATES WHO WILL BEST REPRESENT YOU

THE GENERAL PUBLIC

YOU AND I AND ALL CITIZENS

CITY COUNCIL

JAMES O. HOLT, JR.

MELVIN GLADSTEIN

JAMES HAWKINS

JAMES FARTHING

YOU MUST VOTE

To ELECT THESE CANDIDATES

Sat. May 18, 1963

VOTE EARLY—VOTE YOUR FRIENDS

FACTS ABOUT MAY 4, 1963 PRIMARY:

NEGRO PRECINCTS VOTED APPROXIMATELY 50%

WHITE PRECINCTS VOTED APPROXIMATELY 15-20%

Don't Complain if You don't vote

THE DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS

CITY COUNCIL

** J. THOMAS FREEMAN

** REV. RUBEN L. SPEAKS

** LUTHER H. BARBOUR

** ERNEST R. WILLIAMSON

** MRS. R. O. EVERETT

PAST RECORDS INDICATE THEY WILL HAVE THE **BLOCK VOTE FROM THE DURHAM COMMITTEE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS

PRIMARY "BALLOT" HANDED OUT MAY 4, 1963

The Durham Committee on Negro Affairs Respectfully Recommends the Following Candidates:

FOR ALDERMAN WARD 4	FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE
2A J. Thomas Freeman	5A Luther H. Barbour 10A Ruben L. Speaks 11A Ernest R. Williamson

Campaign Headquarters - Carolina Times - 436 East Pettigrew Street - Phone 681-8512 5-4-63

VOTE THE CANDIDATES OF YOUR CHOICE BUT VOTE

THIS CIRCULAR IS NOT SPONSORED OR ENDORSED BY ANY OF THE CANDIDATES.

SIGNATURE: R. T. PITTS, 1108 TAYLOR ST.

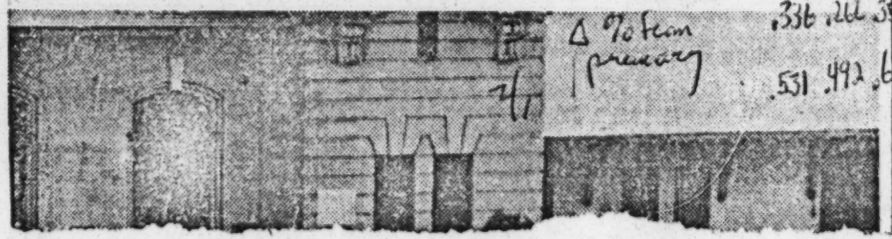
May 18, 1963

How Durham Voted In Saturday's Municipal Election

OFFICE AND CANDIDATES	DURHAM HIGH	WATTS STREET	E. K. POWE	W. DURHAM COMMUNITY	W. DURHAM SOUTHSIDE	LAKEWOOD	CARR JR. HIGH	MOREHEAD SCHOOL	FOREST HILLS	WHITTED SCHOOL	HILLSIDE SCHOOL	PEARSON SCHOOL	BURTON SCHOOL	Y. E. SMITH SCHOOL	HOLTON SCHOOL	EDGEMONT SCHOOL	FULLER SCHOOL	HOLLOWAY STREET	TUXEDO JUNCTION	N. DURHAM SCHOOL	CLUB BOULEVARD	BRAGTOWN	TOTALS
FOR MAYOR (Vote For One)																							
WENSE GRABAREK	319	412	188	337	171	503	131	364	212	679	853	683	657	150	196	127	172	378	183	301	355	165	7,538
WATTS CARR JR.	422	239	210	481	198	541	114	290	415	133	88	82	45	106	184	111	144	216	214	411	451	196	5,291
FOR ALDERMAN WARD 2 (Vote For One)																							
MRS. R. O. EVERETT	390	351	115	369	180	561	117	388	342	576	811	624	599	84	147	159	143	305	121	266	292	119	7,059
JAMES D. FARTHING	321	259	259	430	158	385	85	158	253	63	35	41	73	155	201	147	115	239	259	420	490	229	4,775
FOR ALDERMAN WARD 4 (Vote For One)																							
J. THOMAS FREEMAN	182	246	109	235	116	316	63	280	151	613	806	621	634	88	147	80	95	288	126	199	207	138	5,740
JAMES O. HOLT JR.	510	335	247	553	223	592	124	259	445	34	20	24	24	154	208	131	141	251	235	461	548	215	5,734
FOR ALDERMAN WARD 6																							
VANCE FISHER	518	449	229	575	233	638	140	400	403	475	800	612	631	185	279	120	144	435	267	483	568	265	8,849
FOR ALDERMAN AT LARGE (Vote For Three)																							
LUTHER H. BARBOUR	536	345	236	545	207	522	118	251	400	53	44	42	27	145	200	79	140	230	242	432	549	209	5,553
MELVIN GLADSTEIN	124	115	93	259	83	206	36	92	84	27	30	16	18	78	111	117	84	116	74	171	218	119	2,271
JAMES R. HAWKINS	573	348	218	654	193	594	143	295	488	45	27	19	10	141	239	112	115	299	304	514	561	283	6,175
S. O. RILEY	570	398	305	637	203	580	155	320	452	47	30	24	22	195	311	196	184	306	307	537	637	286	6,702
RUBEN L. SPEAKS	69	223	28	45	143	367	73	324	112	902	981	786	745	8	14	19	195	250	31	62	37	10	5,424
ERNEST R. WILLIAMSON	161	158	149	178	80	325	87	103	78	42	49	42	47	115	183	104	102	180	113	185	241	107	2,829
TOTAL VOTE	745	686	399	826	387	1,064	251	702	650	962	1,009	820	767	257	381	245	404	633	401	717	812	364	13,483
TOTAL REGISTERED	1,177	1,286	779	1,308	816	1,863	439	1,239	895	1,968	1,625	1,274	1,341	696	762	655	908	1,473	614	1,141	1,533	719	24,583

DR. CUNINGGIM

s champion of England.
. Cuninggim was a Rhodes
lar at England's Oxford
ersity form 1933-36, where
arned his B.D. degree. He
holds the B.A. degree from
erbilt University, the M.A.
Duke and the Ph.D. de-
from Yale University.



Amid Victory Shouts, A Gray Flannel

Appendix IV

Department of Sociology
University of N. Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C., 27515

WB ✓
BW ✓
JS
for BU

APR 30 1964

April 28, 1964

Mrs. Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

May I apologize (again?) for the long silence. For once, however, the worst of the semester's paper writing and exams is over well before finals, but as a consequence I have not moved as fast as I had hoped I could.

The report is being typed, at least the first two thirds; I keep just ahead of the typist with my revising and the remaining third needs the most work. The 40¢/page cost (for one copy and a carbon) I allowed myself is, I find, sufficient to cover the cost of a stencil printing of the report. Would three copies be too many?

I have given much thought to your suggestion I let you known what I would consider just "compensation" for an assignment I may have considerably gone beyond. I took the manuscript around to some professors, explained what it was, let them "weigh it",etc., and asked their opinion, since I have no "prior experience" in asking for such compensation. I was asked to estimate the number of hours I had put in on the thing and my following request for compensation has this very much in mind. I would estimate that I spent about 40 hours "in the field" interviewing people and following the election (transportation costs -bus- here are around $6) and another 45-50 hours organizing my material and writing it. If we add another conservative five hours for rewriting, proof-reading and such, it comes out at about 100 hours. I could simply suggest that you multiply this figures times whatever is the going wage for research work, but if I put out of my mind the fact that you mentioned only a "nominal fee" for this endeavor, I can imagine myself asking for $2.50-$3.00/hour.

I expect I will be able to mail the report in about a week. I am glad, if somewhat surprised, that your reaction was favorable. Perhaps I am relieved to learn of your definite interest in this kind of study; I had expected you wanted something a little different, considering the outline of specific questions about the mechanics of the drive given me by Jack Minnis. By the way, is there any chance you could get him a copy of the report?*

Sincerely yours,

Bob Althauser

Bob Althauser

* or if you'd give me his address perhaps - I could mail it.

May 6, 1964

Mr. Bob Althauser
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515

Dear Mr. Althauser:

I am sorry that the contents of my previous letter were misunderstood. I indicated that it was our feeling that all copies, except your personal file copy, should be retained in our office. We have no doubt that you will take the same precautions as we in safeguarding the contents of the report. The comments which I made were in no way intended to question the appropriateness of your actions with regards to the report.

We hope this clears up any questions which you might have.

We hope to hear from you again soon.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

Department of Sociology
University of N. Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C., 27515

May 4, 1964

Mrs. Barbara I. Whitaker
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAY 6 1964

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

Thank you for your letter of May 1, about which I have a small question.

May I ask you if your feeling that all copies should be retained in your files means that the only two copies in existence should be in your files, or do you mean that all copies besides my own personal copies which I retain should be retained in your files. If you mean the former sentiment, I would very much appreciate a fuller statement of your feeling or "policy" here, so I can honestly proceed without misunderstandings between us.

May I assure you that I feel as much burdened with the responsibility for keeping this confidential report under lock and key, away from the wrong eyes, as the Project does--having commissioned the report in the first place.

I would assume that there need be no question that either one of us intends to generally distribute or publically circulate the report. If you feel that I should retain none of the copies, therefore, I would have to guess that you have reasons other than those stated for desiring to retain all copies.

Though it is perhaps none of my business, strictly speaking, I would be curious about the utility of my report to the Project, unless someone in your confidence with access to your files has a chance to read it. Jack Minnis once allowed that my report would be considered for possible publishing--needless to say before he conceived of its controversial character!--and I would presume that the same purposes would still be served by, perhaps a more careful "lending" of the report--to Field Foundation officials and others in your confidence. About this I can have no legitimate or naturally-felt qualms, given the spirit of your past assurances.

For my part, in turn, let me make explicit what I want with my personal copies. The report, in the first place, is a personal diary of some uncommon (research) experiences. Secondly, in some distant classroom in another part of the country, I can generalize from my experiences in two respects: as a source of uncommon instruction in the methodology of such research; and as a source of some certainty on my part about numerous general statements about urban power systems which might be made in a classroom. The same care in generalizing in this manner from the memories of my experiences would be required in referring to notes organized from my presentation in the report.

In short, if by retaining all copies, you intend to prevent some kind of unhappy action on my part, I do wish you would spell out your feelings more explicitly. If, after my idealistic summer of registration work in Raleigh, my "dealings" and understandings with a Project of this nature and importance cannot be entirely open and candid, I must be somewhat disappointed.

The report will be "out" shortly; I am presently trying to duplicate a colored map with a somewhat "color-blind" Xerox machine!

Sincerely yours,

Bob Althauser

Bob Althauser

May 1, 1964

Mr. Bob Althauser
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515

Dear Mr. Althauser:

Thank you for your letter of April 28. We are pleased to note the progress of the final typing of your report.

The final decision on compensation for the finished product will be reached when we have received copies in our office. I do not feel that we will need over two copies for our files.

Since this report was commissioned by the Voter Education Project, we feel that all copies should be retained in our files. If you recall, we assured you that the material would not be available for distribution since some of your findings were somewhat controversial.

We anticipate early receipt of your finished product.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

March 17, 1964

Mr. Bob Althauser
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515

Dear Mr. Althauser:

We have read with great interest the manuscript submitted to us. We feel that it is a comprehensive study and adds substantially to our understanding of DCMA.

In your letter to us in February, you indicated that you could get the manuscript typed at about 40¢ per page. We would be willing to assume the responsibility for this expense.

It is obvious that the assignment was time consuming, both in the compilation and organization of data, and the preparation of the material which you submitted to us. VEP has no prior experience in compensating an individual for such an assignment. If you would let me know what you would consider just compensation for your efforts, I would be pleased to pass them along to Mr. Branton, the project director, for every consideration.

Ret'd 3/17/64

We are returning, under separate cover, your manuscript registered, with a return receipt requested.

We hope to hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

VEP 2-2

Rec'd 2/19/64

Department of Sociology
University of N.C.
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27515

February 18, 1964

Mrs. Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

O.K. Just remember it IS a rough draft, though luckily, my drafts are always typewritten. I've re-read most or all of it at various times, making corrections or improvements in ink, and for your reading, stapled retyped parts over pages where the ink corrections are hard to follow without "guidance." I have not gone over it with an eye to possible reorganization or tightening up, etc.

Where is Mr. Minnis these days?

Sincerely yours,

Bob Althauser

Bob Althauser

Please add the rough "table of contents" I sent you to this copy.

February 11, 1964

Mr. Bob Althauser
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515

Dear Mr. Althauser:

Jack Minnis is no longer on the staff of VEP, and Mr. Branton has requested that I respond to your letter of February 3.

After reviewing our files and studying carefully the information contained in your letter, we feel that we should have the opportunity to review your rough draft. Could you arrange to send us the copy as it now stands? We recognize and respect your concerns regarding the report, and assure you that we will treat it as a confidential document. After we have had the opportunity to read it, we will be able to make some decision regarding financial support for the final typing.

We hope to hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

VEP 2-2

FEB 6 1964

WB

Department of Sociology
University of N. Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27515

February 3, 1964

Mr. Jack Minnis
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jack:

That report you "are awaiting with considerable anticipation" last July can now, at least, be anticipated shortly. I got 16 pages into it last September before having to stop, and Thanksgiving and Xmas writing periods evaporated, before the semester break, at last, made its near completion possible. Oml, shall we say the completion of a first draft.

I am of course sorry about the considerable delay. Much of my extra time which could last semester be devoted to such matters, as well as the time before school, has been absorbed and is STILL being taken by this ogre of a M.A.thesis. The latter has become a near-Ph. D. dissertation in the complexity of its mathematical analysis and reanalysis. I thought I was finished with the computer shortly after school started, but on it has dragged.

You probably don't remember the rough outline I mentioned in the summer letter. Good. There is very little Durham history in it, nor is there any analysis of past voter turn out from 1949 on, as I planned. I'm assuming that anyone interested, this interested in the Durham Negro leadership has read M. Elaine Burgess'NEGRO LEADERSHIP IN A SOUTHERN CITY. I will draw in part on some personal descriptions of Wheeler, Stewart and a few others in introducing the dramatis personae. What is left is too long as it stands: something over 60 pages at least.

I've enclosed an outline as the draft stands now. Page numbering is included only as a rough guide to the extent of treatment of each topic. In Part I,I attempt to answer as many of the detailed questions as I can which you included in the original outline. I will probably add a section just introducing the leaders. Here as in the remaining sections, I have simply attempted to organize coherently the presentation of a number of problems and issues facing DCNA.

In Part II, I attempt to update Burgess' discussion of leadership in action, only I'm dealing, of course, only with action between Negro leaders, in DCNA matters that I observed during the Spring 1963 municipal election. Thanks to your intercession, I forced open a few usually shut doors (see B. "Snakes"). The underlying rationale (after hunting long and hard) in going into this election business is that from it emerges a fairly decent picture of the leadership and some perspective into the significance of various issues and problems in leading DCNA. What issues there were between leaders over the administration of the registration drive, then, (Part III) attain their proper (and not too great) significance in comparison with the previous issues emerging in the election. It is but ONE MORE issue, the resolution of which merely supplements the previous picture of DCNA

as drawn in earlier sections.

Now, I have two questions for you, assuming you are still THERE and still interested in obtaining the report.

You once mentioned something about possibly publishing this, assuming your positive evaluation of it. I assumed this was merely an attempt to supply some incentive to my work. But the fact is, this report is simply not publishable, regardless of how good it is. It is impossible to disguise persons or the place--Durham. Burgess' attempts were completely unsuccessful to anyone living in Durham. Much as I would be open to criticism of fact and interpretation, it would be unfortunate if this discussion of the leadership got back to the Durham leaders. And in some ways, I may betray the trust in the confidentiality of their interviews if this happens. Sometimes persons would hesitate to respond if they thought they were to be quoted, but my paraphrasing of their remarks would have the same effect on the other leaders that there quotes would. Burgess' book had, apparently, little adverse effect on the leadership, because almost all of the issues facing the "leadership in action" had to do with conflicts and cooperation between Negro and white leadership.

Therefore, I would like, if necessary, some discussion of the matter from you, and as my feelings now stand, some assurances as to the limited circulation of the report. I should think if you have gathered other reports at all like mine, that you will meet the same problem in preparing any overall report or book on the effects of the Project. If in the context of such a report, you could draw without specific reference, on observations, events, interpretations, etc., from each of these reports, then my concern about adverse "feedback" would be satisfied.

I realize that this research effort could not have been undertaken (!) without your entree and support, and that it was done for you. At the same time, this particular sociologist has a more general and firm belief that a sociologist is responsible even for the effects of his work and the wider implications of his presuppositions, in so far as he can foresee such effects and implications. I have no idea what S.R.C.'s position on such matters is, since a very definite part of your research must be of a controversial nature. Comments??

Secondly, I would like to know if I can count on your "nominal fee" and/or other financial support for the typing of this monster. Without having strong feelings over whether it is typed here or in Atlanta, I think it would be advantageous to have someone here type it. I know an old friend (girl next door who married; we both left Dallas; she is here now) with a M.A. in history from Yale who does typing and whom I can trust with the material. I am even thinking of paying her myself to improve or "edit" the thing if she has suggestions, after reading it over. But sixty pages times at least 40¢/pg going rate here comes to a bit of money.

I hope to hear from you soon; sorry you did not hear from me sooner!

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob Althauser

VEP file - Do not remove

NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR QUOTATION
WITHOUT PERMISSION

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

of the

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

of the

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

For the Fiscal Year April 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963

* * * * * * * * * *

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project

Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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FORMATION AND PURPOSE OF VEP

During 1961, several leaders from civil rights organizations, foundations and other agencies met at intervals to consider ways and means of increasing the low registration of voters in the South. By late fall the group had learned that two or three foundations were interested in helping with such a project and would make grants to such an effort if the project could be conducted as a charitable and non-partisan activity within the tax exemption provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The Southern Regional Council, Inc., which was organized under the laws of the State of Georgia in 1944 for the purpose of helping to attain "the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples" in the South, offered to serve as administrator of the project; SRC was interested not only in registration gains but saw in the project an opportunity to conduct studies and research in patterns of Negro voting in the South. This offer met with the unanimous approval of the representatives of the five participating agencies, namely, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Congress of Racial Equality, National Urban League, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It was agreed that the Southern Regional Council would develop the plans and strategy of the project, with representatives of the participating agencies serving in an advisory capacity. Southern Regional Council made application to the Internal Revenue Service in December of 1961 seeking an advance

ruling to the effect that the Voter Education Project operations would not adversely affect SRC's existing exemption from Federal income tax. A favorable ruling was given SRC by the Internal Revenue Service on March 22, 1962, and the project was then prepared to get off of the ground. The first public announcement of the creation of the Voter Education Project was made on March 29, 1963, and joining in the announcement were Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of NAACP; Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League; James Farmer, National Director of CORE: the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of SCLC: and Charles McDew, Chairman of the Executive Committee of SNCC. VEP also received public endorsement from the Chairman of both the Republican and Democratic national committees.

The Voter Education Project is primarily a research effort designed to develop educational programs which will be most effective in providing voters with the knowledge and will to register. The field work is done by the participating agencies on a non-partisan basis in accordance with programs and budgets approved by VEP. The programs being conducted by the various agencies are designed to secure voter registration primarily, but in such a way as to gather reports which will be submitted to VEP for analysis and study of the methods, and techniques used by the organizations, the problems encountered, solutions developed and results of the program.

It is contemplated that the Voter Education Project will

run for approximately two and a half years, however, funds have currently been secured only to see the project through the end of the second fiscal year which ends March 31, 1964. It is common knowledge that much greater interest in registration and voting is created in a presidential election year and it would be tragic to halt the project in the Spring of 1964, and thus lose thd support of the impetus and drive for registration which will then be present. VEP intends to publish a report, analysis and evaluation of the programs after the project has been completed.

VEP is currently operating on a budget of approximately $260,000.00 per year and actual expenditures for the first fiscal year, including grants to agencies, amounted to $237,177.02. In addition to the valuable research data gathered from the various programs which describe the activities of the various registration efforts, our participating agencies have accounted for more than 115,000 new registrants during the first fiscal year, have been responsible for keeping more than 15,000 previously registered voters from being purged from the voter lists, and have given valuable political education to many thousands of persons. See Tables I and II for a partial breakdown of these results.

STAFF AND AREA OF OPERATIONS

The Voter Education Project operates from offices at Number 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, in the

same building as its parent organization, Southern Regional Council, Inc. Because of the location of the office, VEP is able to utilize many of the facilities of the SRC office, including personnel, while at the same time maintaining separate offices and staff on its own. All VEP funds, accounting and billing records are maintained separate and apart from other SRC accounts, however, the secretary-treasurer of SRC also acts as chief fiscal officer for VEP operations. Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar is Executive Director of Southern Regional Council, Inc., and all VEP personnel are considered SRC employees.

VEP is currently run by a staff of only five persons. Wiley A. Branton, an attorney from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is Project Director. Jack Minnis, a doctoral candidate in Political Science from Tulane University in New Orleans, is Director of Research. Randolph T. Blackwell, a Howard Law School graduate and former teacher of Political Science and Business Law in North Carolina and Alabama, is Field Director. Mrs. Jean Levine is Administrative Secretary and Mrs. Janet Shortt is Office Secretary. This small staff oversees and coordinates the registration programs being operated under VEP sponsorship. There is a serious need for an increased budget not only for grants to participating agencies but to increase the size of the overworked VEP staff.

Because of the fact that the South is the area of lowest registration, all VEP activities are limited to eleven southern states. They are, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee,

Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. Texas operations are limited to East Texas. In addition to the five major participating agencies which helped to form VEP, the project also works with a number of local independent agencies in several states. In Arkansas and Texas there is no registration procedure other than the payment of a poll tax and such "registration" is good for only one year. For this reason, and the further reason of the possibility of the outlawing of the poll tax, we have not conducted much of a program in these two states. The other poll tax states, Mississippi, Alabama, and Virginia, have permanent registration procedures in addition to the requirement of the payment of a poll tax before one can vote. At the time of the writing of this report, 34 of the required 38 state legislatures have adopted the Anti-Poll Tax Amendment which would eliminate the requirement of the payment of such a tax as a prerequisite to vote in any federal election. Only one state (Mississippi), has rejected the amendment, however, the Oklahoma House rejected the proposal after it had been approved by the Oklahoma Senate.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

The Voter Education Project has received the bulk of its financial support from three foundations and additional funds have come in from unsolicited, but welcomed, donors. The following table shows the sources of project income for

the first fiscal year and the total disbursements for grants to agencies and office overhead:

VEP RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDING 3/31/63

RECEIPTS:		
Taconic Foundation - - - - - - -	$ 125,000.00	
Field Foundation - - - - - - - -	75,000.00	
Edgar Stern Family Fund - - - -	62,000.00	
Organizations and Individuals -	2,473.46	
United Church of Christ - - - -	1,000.00	
Amalgamated Clothing Workers- -	200.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - - - - - -		$ 265,673.46
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Grants to Agencies - - - - - - -	$ 176,027.60	
Office Overhead - - - - - - - -	61,149.42	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - -		$ 237,177.02
BALANCE - - - - -		$ 28,496.44

OPERATIONS

I. Field Conditions

In some areas of the South, opposition by whites to Negro registration is not now a significant barrier, though it is clear that in these areas, the legacy of the past constitutes a formidable problem. In other areas, registration conditions are in a state of flux. In still other areas, there remains determination to prevent the registration of Negroes by any means that seem to offer some prospect of success.

Programs conducted in Florida, coastal Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Texas, Huntsville, Alabama, and Atlanta, Augusta, and Macon, Georgia, report that official resistance to Negro registration is slight or non-existent. The principal problem remaining, from this point of view, is the limited office hours during which some registrars are available. For example, Huntsville, Alabama, reports that they were able to apply for registration on only two days per month and that this diminished considerably the number of registrants their program produced. Aggravating this problem is the fact that the working hours of prospective registrants frequently conflict with registration office hours. Macon reports that frequently they are unable to get willing applicants to the registrar's office during its weekday 9 to 5 hours. Even where the office is open on Saturday mornings, this does not totally

alleviate the problem, because working people have a great variety of accumulated personal affairs to take care of on the one business day when they are off work.

One of the principal barriers to Negro registration in these areas seems to be more involved with the attitudes of Negroes themselves than with the attitudes of the whites.

Judging by our surveys and reports, it would be a serious error to suppose that the attitudes of Negroes who fail to, or refuse to, participate in registration drives can be adequately characterized as "apathetic". Our experience is that what appears on the surface as apathy is actually a manifestation of one or more of several basic attitudes toward the political process. Some feel that an individual "ought not fool with politics"; others, that politics is "somebody else's business"; others, that politics is "white man's business", and that "it won't do me any good". All these attitudes reflect an abiding distrust of a political system which has offered Negroes only the forecastle of the ship of state, and a deeply rooted conviction that political participation by Negroes cannot be relied upon as a viable means of achieving the Negroes' aspirations. Past and present conditions provide a considerable basis in fact for such feelings, and, therefore, we suspect that registration programs in these areas will have to direct their major efforts toward persuading the Negro masses that

politics now can be a meaningful vehicle for securing their rightful place in the society. If this be true, then leadership on registration programs in these areas will have to consider how they can best communicate persuasively with the Negro masses along these lines. They will have to examine their present techniques and decide whether they are actually getting to the rank and file of the Negro community with the message, and, if they are not, (and the disparity between number of contacts and numbers registered in these areas suggest they are not) why they are not, and what changes need to be made.

In such areas such as Savannah, Georgia and Kingstree, South Carolina, white registration officials offer a sophisticated kind of resistance to Negro registration. Savannah's registration office seems to fluctuate between ill-concealed hostility and grudging acceptance of the Negro as a registrant. As times, the clerks are sharp-tongued, refuse to use courtesy titles, apply difficult-to-prove discriminatory standards in administering literacy tests, and use various delaying tactics to prevent rapid handling of Negro applicants, thus apparently hoping to discourage large numbers who cannot, or will not, stand in the slow-moving lines. A much more serious situation exists in Kingstree, South Carolina, where registration is limited to one day per month. On registration day in March, 138 applicants stood in line from 9 to 5, while only nine were admitted to take the test. In April, 238 again spent the

day standing in line while only eleven were admitted. There is reason to believe that the situations in both Savannah and Kingstree, and many similar areas, will eventually be ameliorated by negotiation, and by the gradual education of the white politicians as the Negro registration slowly increases.

We received quantitative reporting on only two maximum resistance areas during the period of the second series of grants - North and central Louisiana. The reported results speak for themselves. And they assume even larger significance when coupled with the narrative reporting and VEP staff observations in these and other areas. The conclusion is unavoidable that in large areas of the South - those mentioned, along with the Mississippi Delta area, southwest Georgia and the black belt Alabama counties - Negroes are systematically denied the ballot by means both, according to state law, legal and illegal, formal and informal, violent and not so violent.

Mississippi planters rely upon the U. S. Government for financing their farming operations through the crop loan programs. Negroes working on these plantations are threatened with loss of their only means of livelihood if they register to vote. In a number of instances, Negroes have been driven off plantations where they had sharecropped for years after having registered to vote, or having participated openly in registration activity. State and local governments in Louisiana, Mississippi,

Alabama, and Georgia participate to varying extents in many federal spending programs - Area Redevelopment, Manpower Training, matching funds for various community services, and technological and military installations. With the exception of the urban areas in Georgia and a few such in Alabama, Negroes in these states are, either overtly or covertly, denied constitutional rights which have been clearly enunciated by the federal courts.

These and similar considerations apparently led the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights to suggest that federal spending in the South be re-examined. While it would be inappropriate for VEP to comment upon such a proposal, we think it is clear that federal action of some kind is called for. The U. S. Justice Department has shown a willingness to move into some of the worst of the southern counties, to negotiate, and, when that failed, to institute litigation designed to provide sanctions against registrars who discriminate against Negroes. However, it is becoming increasingly clear that federal court litigation alone will not solve the problem so long as segregationist judges preside over such litigation. And this is so, even assuming that the Justice Department were doing everything it could within the limits of its statutory authority, and its available resources, (and we by no means think the facts support any such assumption). White segregationists are in effective control of the southern economy in precisely those areas where

abuses of voting rights are most flagrant. Injunctions restraining registrars from discriminating are not likely to have much effect in areas where Negroes know that to register means to lose even the pittance they earn working for the white man. Furthermore, injunctions themselves will accomplish nothing without the proper enforcement procedure.

Thus, what the registration programs in these areas boil down to is this: Gallant and fantastically committed young men and women live month after month under the constant threat of physical violence from police and thugs alike, while they coach, cajole, entreat, demand, instruct, and encourage the Negro to brave the white man's wrath at the courthouse, in pursuit of his political birthright. And they do this in the full knowledge that the literacy tests, the character tests,' the entire registration machinery is specifically designed, not to insure a qualified electorate, but to insure a white electorate. Thus at the very time registration workers are helping Negroes prepare to meet present state registration requirements, they have every reason to expect that if they are successful, the state requirements will promptly be changed and they will have their work to do all over again. (This, in essence, is what happened in Louisiana last year). The patience of a Job would wear thin on such a political treadmill, and there seems little reason to doubt that, without some

assurance of relief from some quarter, the younger participants in the civil rights movement will begin to question the feasibility of voter registration as a means of achieving their objectives in these maximum resistance areas. The Attorney General, in some of his remarks during his recent visit to Atlanta, seemed to sense this. It remains to be seen whether the administration finally will recognize that civil rights, is, at bottom, the fundamental domestic issue, linked inseparably as it is with every other issue with which the administration has shown concern.

II. Agencies

Table II indicates that none of the major agencies actually conducted programs in all of the areas for which VEP funds had been allocated to them. In all cases, the conditions of the grants included the stipulation that agencies "conduct a reasonable registration program in each of the assigned areas", though it was left to the discretion of the agency, how much of the grant would be spent within any one of the assigned areas. Since the VEP funds were allocated by state, according to the proportion between unregistered Negroes within the state and unregistered Negroes in the South, it was important that this stipulation be adhered to. The fact that it was not is an indication, perhaps, that such widespread assignments place an undue strain on the facilities of the organizations, and that, in the future, assignments should be considerably narrowed, so

far as some of the major agencies are concerned.

Another of the conditions of the grants was the stipulation that money authorized for one state would not be spent in another without the advance approval in writing of VEP. In the case of some of the agencies, programs were initiated some weeks before proposals were even presented to VEP, and VEP approval for expending funds in those programs was not received until some six or seven weeks after the initiation. Thus, with respect to these programs, the criteria which went into the original allocation of funds by VEP has little bearing on the programs actually conducted. This does not make for viable research planning. This has been brought to the attention of the respective agencies.

Notably absent from the quantatitive listings on Table II are two of the major civil rights organizations, SCLC and SNCC. Too, a number of the independent agency programs did not use the quantitative reporting system. This calls for comment about the relations between VEP and the participating agencies, and about some factors which structure that relationship.

VEP is a research program. Its objective, as stated in the VEP research design, is to "study the effectiveness of organized effort - political activity in the broadest sense - in attacking the cause of low registration in the various sections of the South".

The study of an "organized effort," of course, implies, at least in part, the study of organizations. The major civil rights organizations, NAACP, SNCC, CORE, SCLC and NUL, played a crucial part in bringing together the resources necessary for instituting VEP. Thus, they participated in the initiation of what is in part, a study of their own effectiveness in stimulating a greater degree of political participation among southern Negroes.

VEP has been faced from the outset, with the problem of gathering research data through the facilities and with the personnel of action-oriented organizations. Furthermore, the structures of some of the organizations do not readily lend themselves to the quality of reporting which is minimal to the fulfillment of VEP's research objective. Again, some areas in which agencies operate, and some of the conditions under which they operate, determine to a large extent, the kind of record-keeping and reporting which is feasible.

These factors mean, therefore, that VEP staff has to corroborate and, in some cases, supplement field reports of the programs.

Much of the agency personnel is unskilled and inexperienced

in the techniques of record-keeping and all too often, results are understandably much more important to them than is an analysis of how and why results were obtained, or not obtained. In but one of the major agencies, and only a few of the local agencies, have we seen evidence of procedures designed to check the effectiveness of techniques, to articulate the assumptions upon which is based the conviction that given techniques will be effective, in short, to insure that the same mistake will not be made twice, and that ineffective procedures will not be continued to the accompaniment of teeth-gnashing over the "apathy" of the people. We cannot say that such procedures do not exist in the other agencies, but the fact is that our records show no evidence that they do. And, in the absence of concern about such organizational introspection, it is understandable that the motivation, as well as the skills, for record-keeping and reporting may be lacking.

Organizational structure has been a problem in the case of at least one of the major agencies, in that persons designated to field responsibility either have not kept the office informed of their activities, or the office has failed to relay reports to us. Thus, VEP has frequently been in the position of not knowing what the organization was doing, or planning to do until we read a news release. Furthermore, this lack of communication between VEP and top field personnel of the agency has severely

inhibited our ability to throughly understand the functioning of the organization. Thus, we have little information on just what the national organization does when it "supports" a registration program. We suspect, though this is only speculation, that the position of local leadership in the community, and their desires for community betterment, play every bit as important a role in their civil rights activities as do their connections with the national office. In short, the structure of an organization has a very direct bearing on the meaning of the statement that the organization has registered so and so many persons. Organizations, after all, don't do anything. The persons affiliated with the organizations do the work and achieve the accomplishments and the part played by organizational affiliation in such achievements needs to be thoroughly examined if we are to understand the functioning of the organization as a whole.

Those agencies which have operated in the areas of maximum resistance to Negro political participation have suggested that the statistical forms are inappropriate for reporting the results of their activities. Last fall, for example, we agreed with SNCC that, in lieu of quantitative reports on the prescribed forms, we would accept narrative reports from individual field workers. It was SNCC's argument that the reporting of statistics on the kind of contacts they were able to make in areas

such as southwest Georgia would be misleading, and that the real story could only be told through narration. This was a fortunate research decision. The SNCC reports from southwest Georgia now constitute a voluminous file of data which is of considerable historical importance. Furthermore, SNCC personnel in southwest Georgia have now come to the conclusion, on their own, that conditions have improved to such an extent that statistical records will be a necessary part of their future operations.

SCLC also found that statistical reporting was not feasible because of the nature of the areas in which they were operating, and because of their lack of personnel with the requisite skills. Some internal personnel difficulties left SCLC without a director of voter registration during a crucial period last fall, and so we were unable to arrange for narrative reporting until after the first of the year. We held a conference with SCLC staff in the latter part of February and discussed the rather critical reporting situation. We now have assurances that such reporting deficiencies will not recur.

In contrast to relations with the major civil rights agencies, dealing with local independent agencies has been uniformly successful. We have had no difficulty securing reporting, both as to results and as to methods. Our files on the programs conducted by the local agencies are, for research

purposes, the most complete of any.

There is the likelihood that much of the difficulty we have experienced in relations with the agencies stems from our failure fully to impress upon them the research requirements of VEP. It seems likely that in the coming year, we will find it necessary increasingly to augment agency reporting with VEP staff field observation reporting and analysis.

III. Methods and Objectives

The programs VEP has financed thus far fall, rather clearly, into two types when examined as to the immediate objective emphasized. The first type emphasizes a maximum immediate increase in the number of registered voters. It has usually been conducted in urban areas where resistance is slight or non-existent. Depending upon the state and local qualifications for registration, this type program may offer subsidiary education features designed to provide prospective registrants with the knowledge and skills required to pass registration tests. Too, it frequently begins with a canvass of the area to determine the number and location of unregistered prospects. The canvass is designed to serve the additional purpose of alerting the entire community to the impending campaign. Such a campaign may proceed both by a block-precinct-ward canvassing system, and by mobilizing the community organizations. In some instances, considerable success has been achieved by working through organizations alone.

The methods of communication used in this type program range from the person-to-person contact of the canvass, through the traditional mass media and leaflets, to more unusual techniques designed to capture attention, such as that used in Huntsville, Alabama: A mule was paraded through the streets of the community bearing a sign that read, "I'm not registered because I'm a mule - what's your excuse?"

This type of program is heavily dependent for its effectiveness on unity of purpose among community leadership. Given this unity, and given a relative cordiality on the part of public officials, this kind of program usually succeeds, proportionate to its resources of personnel and finance, in registering significant numbers. However, since such a program depends primarily upon already existing motivations favorable to registration, its persuasive efforts being largely exhortatory, it seldom succeeds in making a lasting impression on those members of the community who lack the educational and experiential background to appreciate the significance of voting in their own personal, private affairs.

The few exceptions to this failure to stir the masses have occurred in those communities where political organizations with sophisticated leadership, considerable experience and well-defined long-term political objectives, are able to communicate effectively with all socio-economic levels. This ability to

communicate with all levels depends to a large extent on the fact that leadership in such organizations can point to specific benefits and concessions which have been wrung from the political system through the very visible use of the vote.

The second type program has been conducted in rural or small town areas where resistance on the part of whites is heavy and where Negroes lack confidence in both the utility and the practicability of political participation. Its immediate emphasis is on stimulating the potential leaders in the community, providing advice and counsel with regard to a wide variety of personal and community problems, bolstering the confidence of the people in their ability to solve many of their problems through the effective use of the ballot, and training them in the skills and techniques of political organization and action. The registration of Negroes is, of course, the ultimate objective of such programs, but experience has shown that an enormous amount of groundwork must be laid in these communities before registration can even be attempted.

The methods of communication in these programs is in marked contrast to those used in the first type. In these programs, a worker will often go into a community where not more than a handful of persons are willing even to be seen with him in public because of the fear of reprisals from the whites. Then he begins the painstaking task of building up the community's confidence,

first in him, and then in themselves. The worker usually finds quarters with someone in the community, and lives with them as he slowly acquires a circle of acquaintances. He puts himself at the service of the community in meeting any problems of any nature that arise. Sometimes this is a process of months, during which the worker is continually harassed by local authorities. Frequently, he has to move from house to house to avoid implicating any one person too deeply. In several instances, workers have had to commute daily into a community at first because no householder could be found who was willing to brave the wrath of local authorities and give him quarters. When sufficient groundwork has been laid, a schedule of meetings is set up and persons are urged to come and discuss community problems. Invariably, the discussion comes around to voting and voter registration, as the community begins to understand that the solution to many of their problems lies in the effective use of the ballot. From a series of such meetings, sometimes held in homes, sometimes in churches or other community facilities, grows a trickle of registration applicants. As the registration begins, the harassment by the whites increases. It is directed not only against the worker, but against all who have any connection with him. Frequently, this harassment will severely set back or stall the progress of the movement and call for infinite patience from the worker as he tries to

cope with the fear of the community and the hostility of the authorities.

This type of program provides a maximum of political education for those who participate in it, for they learn over a period of months, not only the skills necessary for registration, but they become a part of a functioning political movement, each with his responsibility for the effective progress of all.

Needless to say, this type program has not produced a great number of registered voters, but it has brought political awareness, hope, and the real possibility of self-betterment to some of the most socially, economically, and politically deprived communities in the South.

The two types of programs have been briefly described here from a wide variety of reports, interviews, and observations. It should be understood that what we have described are types, not programs. No one program would have all the characteristics we have attributed to the types, and some programs may have other characteristics which we have overlooked or considered unimportant. What we have attempted here is a preliminary analysis of the methods and objectives of the registration programs we have supported and observed.

During the coming year, we hope to see the types of programs tried in the reverse of their typical settings. Thus, we should like to see the results of a type one program conducted in an area of maximum resistance, and a type two program conducted in an urban setting where resistance and hostility of whites are not factors.

Two Selected Projects

VEP has supported more than one hundred projects, each of which was different from all others in at least one particular. A detailed discussion of each of these projects is beyond the scope of a report of this nature, however, it is felt that something more than just a general statement relative to nature and operation is desirable. In this regard, we have selected two projects that we feel were highly successful, though quite different in almost every particular. These projects, known to the VEP staff as the "Huntsville Project" and the "Greenwood Project," are discussed below:

Huntsville Project

The Huntsville Project, restricted to Madison County, Alabama, was conducted by the Madison County Coordinating Committee for Voter Registration. Madison County is located in Northern Alabama, and has a population of 117,348 citizens, 22,065 of whom are Negroes. This is the fastest growing county in the state population-wise, and is among the fastest growing in the nation, due largely to the location of the National Aeronautic Space Administration in this area.

The registration drive that was conducted in this area, with VEP support, between October 15th and January 15th, is regarded by VEP as having been highly successful primarily because of the number of citizens registered in the period of

time stated, as compared with previous attempts at registration campaigns. Prior to October 15, 1962, the total number of Negro citizens registered to vote had never exceeded 1,400; this number having been accumulated over a period of twenty years of political activity. During the ninety day VEP sponsored drive, seven hundred and fifty-two (752) new Negro voters were added to the registration roll.

There is in Madison County little, if any, of the visible opposition to Negro registration which is so much a part of the Southern regions. So it is that much of what we say here about the Huntsville project will also be true of many of our projects in the more liberal areas.

The Huntsville Project was not affiliated with any of the major participating agencies and was conducted by individuals native to the area. It was easy to find individuals to carry on volunteer work in a community where citizens were willing to cooperate with registration workers. There were few, if any, dangers likely to be sustained in this community--physical, economic, or otherwise. The lack of basis for fear relieved the registration committee of the responsibilities of working to build up the kind of confidence, respect and friendship that is necessary in the hard-core areas. The drive was structured and conducted with the acceptance of the idea that the major thing necessary to registering citizens was community awareness and

involvement. Not even persuasion was considered a factor worthy of great concern.

In an effort to make the community aware of the drive, and to involve individuals in the drive, the Working Committee held mass meetings, distributed literature, met and worked with organizations, ran registration contests and gave prizes, used sound trucks, amplified registration music on the streets, canvassed neighborhoods, and used car pools for transportation to the courthouse.

The registration contest as a technique attracted considerable attention and was functional in many ways. In this approach, individuals were encouraged to present themselves for registration at the courthouse. A worker for the Registration Committee would, when the individual completed his application, give the new registrant a ticket perforated in three parts. On one part of this ticket, the individual wrote his name and address and returned it to the worker, thus supplying the committee with a record. Of the other two parts, the new voter kept one part himself, and the other part he could give to one of the 80 local cooperating organizations. The organization reporting the largest number of tickets in the monthly mass meeting was given a prize of $100. In this same mass meeting, the third part of the ticket was taken up and a drawing was conducted. The lucky new voter received a prize of $25. Keen competition soon

developed among the various organizations to get their respective members registered. A large outdoor sign board was maintained bearing the names of every participating local organization. Various colored electric light bulbs were used before each name to indicate the percentage of registration of the membership of each of the organizations. The entire community was so deeply involved in the program that previously reluctant individuals began to feel that they could not afford to ignore the program.

With the exception of salaries paid to a few full time clerical workers, most of the $1,200.00 VEP grant was spent for various publicity activities. Most of the individuals working with the registration program were volunteers who apparently sensed a strong feeling of wanting to do something to help without regard for consideration of pay for time and energy spent.

Greenwood Project

The Greenwood Project is in many ways considered to be one of the most successful of the VEP supported programs. This project is conducted by the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, which is composed of individuals affiliated with NAACP, CORE, SNCC, SCLC, and local civic organizations. As a part of the background to this project, it should be noted that registration work was begun in September with a VEP commitment of $14,000 for a seven month period. It was intended at the outset that work would be carried on in Bolivar, Coahoma,

Washington, Leflore, Marshall, and Sunflower counties. Robert Moses, a field secretary for SNCC, was named the director.

The project differed from the Huntsville project in almost every particular, the most noticeable of which is the fact that Greenwood would be classified as being in a hard-core area.

As was expected, maximum resistance to Negro registration was encountered in most of the counties, with slight resistance in only one. Harassment by police and by non-official whites was unrelenting.

As interest in registration began to increase, the distribution of surplus commodities was suspended by Leflore County Welfare officials. COFO workers found a connection between the registration efforts and suspension of food. They sought and secured the cooperation of various persons and groups throughout the country in raising money, food, clothing, and medicine, particularly for the people of Leflore, but for those of the other counties as well. A number of persons were deprived of their customary source of income because of registration activity, and when they found that the COFO workers were in a position to relieve the worst of their distress through distribution of food, clothing, etc., the bonds between the COFO workers and the local citizens were firmly cemented. The importance of COFO being able to supply, in part, the necessities of life to the people who had been recruited into the registration activity,

can hardly be over-emphasized. The aid being given through COFO was worked into the registration framework very effectively and actually became an integral part of the whole program.

By late February of 1963, it became apparent to the VEP staff that all of our Delta registration efforts should be concentrated in one county at a time and Leflore County presented a real challenge for such an effort. This idea was presented to Bob Moses and the other COFO workers. On February 28th, VEP field director Randolph Blackwell went to Mississippi on a routine field trip and visited Greenville and Greenwood while accompanied by Bob Moses and James Travis, the latter being a young SNCC worker. As the three left Greenwood late at night, they headed west on U. S. Highway No. 82 bound for Greenville with Travis at the wheel of the car. A few miles out from town, a car occupied by three white men (who had been seen around the COFO office earlier) suddenly pulled alongside; there was a burst of what seemed like machinegun fire from the other vehicle and young Travis was hit in the neck and shoulder by .45 caliber bullets. The three white men were later apprehended and two were bound over to the Leflore County Grand Jury on a charge of "felonious assault": the third man being turned over to the Juvenile Court as a "minor". The Grand Jury subsequently returned an indictment against the two men charging them with "assault and battery," obviously a much lesser crime than the facts seem

to warrant. Travis is making a good recovery.

The news of this attempted assassination was a matter of national concern in a matter of hours. Within the next twelve hours of the shooting, Wiley A. Branton, Director of the Voter Education Project, had consulted by phone with all of the major participating agencies and suggested a highly concentrated registration campaign in Leflore County. All of the agencies pledged their cooperation and VEP made a public announcement of the stepped up campaign. Telegrams were sent to Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Governor Ross Barnett advising them of the registration effort and seeking protection for those active in such a campaign. Some twenty odd SNCC field workers participating in the COFO project were immediately concentrated in Greenwood, NAACP sent in Amzie Moore and hired five special workers from the Greenwood NAACP youth chapter, CORE sent in David Dennis and SCLC sent in James Bevel and Annell Ponder. All of the agencies awaited instructions from VEP on when to send in additional workers or other help; however, an unexpected swell of local volunteers eliminated any necessity for outside workers to be sent in.

By mid-March, Negro applicants were forming long lines at the registrar's office trying to register. But as interest in registration increased, so also did the acts of violence and intimidation against those active in registration. The COFO

office was burned by unknown parties, other fires of mysterious origin hit the Negro community, homes were fired into and voter registration workers were shot at. When a large group of concerned people, led by James Forman, Executive Director of SNCC, and Bob Moses went to City Hall to ask the Mayor and police officials about protection from such violence, they were turned back with the aid of a "police dog" and the officials refused to talk with them. The leaders of the group informed police that they would proceed to the nearby courthouse to register some of the group. Two of the registration workers were taken into custody then and police arrested eight others after the group had returned to the church where they had been meeting. With all of the leaders of the registration movement in jail, the local Negro citizens felt that they should walk to the courthouse to register and in protest of the action of Greenwood officials. Special deputies and police from nearby towns were called in, the local civil defense units (all white) were put on "active duty" and the town took on the air of a major disaster area. As fast as groups of more than four or five Negroes would form, regardless of their purpose, police would order them to disperse and arrested them when they failed to do so. At the same time, whites were permitted to roam the streets in large numbers at will. A decision was made to stop the walking effort and to send applicants down in cars. The registrar's office closes down for

lunch around 11:30 a.m. and does not re-open until after 1:00 p. m. When the office closed for lunch one day there were far more Negroes waiting to be registered than they had cars to take them all back to their church during the lunch period. The older ones were placed in the few available cars and the remainder of the group started walking in pairs, led by the Rev. Donald L. Tucker, a young pastor of an African Methodist Episcopal Church. A police car pulled up suddenly, four officers jumped out with a police dog, and without further warning the dog was permitted to attack and bite the young minister. This act aroused all of the Negro community and awakened the local Negro ministry to their responsibilities. Where previously it had been difficult to get a church to hold a mass meeting, most of the Negro churches opened their doors for nightly mass meetings which brought packed houses. Several prominent people went to Greenwood and made speeches and every day saw more and more Negroes going to the courthouse to register.

Record keeping suffered greatly during those tension filled days and it is next to impossible to get information from the local registrar. However, we have actual names of 513 persons who applied for registration in Greenwood between February 26th and April 30th and the actual number would seem even higher. We have no way of determining at this date just how many of these applications were approved. Under Mississippi law, every voter

applicant must have his name and address run in the local paper for two weeks before he can complete his application. Considering the known risks of economic and physical intimidation which one must encounter for attempting to register, VEP regards the Greenwood project as a major break-through against fear.

The people of Greenwood have high admiration for most of the registration workers, the majority of whom are members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field staff. This project testifies more profoundly than any other to what can be accomplished when registration workers have the abilities, and take the time that is necessary to build strong personal relationships, undergirded with the development of basic political understandings.

FORMULA AND CRITERIA FOR GRANTS

It was April of 1962 before VEP had any funds with which to operate and by this time the deadline for registration for participation in summer and fall elections for that year had already passed in some states and was rapidly approaching in others. With agencies eager to start registration programs and no full time staff other than the director, VEP was forced to make decisions quickly if any work in actual registration was to be accomplished in time for 1962 elections. Accordingly, VEP thought that it should confine its activities to the eight states where registration was possible (See Table I for results). The initial programs were used as experiments upon which could be based principles of area selection, fund allocation and registration methods for the long term programs to follow. A total of $64,240.00 was spent on these "90-day crash programs" in getting VEP started and resulted in more than 30,000 new registrations. These programs were conducted between May 1 and July 31, 1962.

With the exception of Arkansas and Texas (See Page 4), VEP feels that it is obligated to carry on a basic program in each of the other nine states where we are operating. Accordingly, we have adopted a formula of allocating funds for basic grants for use in each of the states on the basis of the proportion of the South's un-registered Negroes in each state to the total amount available for basic grants during

the program period. In addition to the "basic grant fund," we maintain a "reserve fund" and whenever we have a program which in the opinion of VEP justifies a grant in excess of the "basic" grant, then additional money is made available from the "reserve fund." Justification for such an increase above the basic grant has resulted in instances where it is possible to get high numerical registration with minimum effort, (e.g., Atlanta, Memphis and Miami), and also in instances where resistance to registration efforts causes added expenditures and bring minimum registration results (e.g., Mississippi Delta, Southwest Georgia).

Once the basic allocations have been determined for each state, VEP then determines the localities within the state where programs should be conducted. The funds are then allocated to the localities within the state in proportion to the unregistreed Negroes in each selected locality. These decisions are made on the basis of proposals from participating agencies, field studies by VEP staff and inquiries from interested parties. We select a cross-section of various kinds of areas in which to support registration programs in order that we can get the very best research data possible regarding methods and techniques being used, results obtained, etc. We also make an effort to assign each of the major agencies to different kinds of registration problem areas (i.e., high resistance areas and low resistance areas, big city and rural). Because of the fact that the National Urban League only works

where it has a local league desirous of participating in voter registration, and all Urban Leagues are in fairly large cities, NUL will be working exclusively in only large cities. On the other hand, while VEP has no desire to assign the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee exclusively to rural or high resistance areas, SNCC seems quite eager to work in such areas almost exclusively.

While the major portion of all money is made available to the five major participating agencies (i. e. SNCC, NUL, CORE, SCLC and NAACP), many grants are made to local independent agencies which have a long history of registration interest (e.g. Atlanta All Citizens Registration Committee, Durham Council on Negro Affairs), and to some which have been organized with VEP assistance (Miss. COFO). In New Orleans, VEP has been instrumental in getting additional financial help for a local registration program from AFL-CIO COPE under a cooperative arrangement between VEP, COPE and the Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans.

CONCLUSION

As the Voter Education Project moves into its second fiscal year, it becomes increasingly clear that financial support to the well organized effort can result in substantial registration increases. VEP is now in a position to guide and direct a rather large registration effort, but limited finances will not enable us to do much more than continue for the most part, the same programs as those started during the first fiscal year. VEP has received grants from the Stern, Taconic and Field foundations for the second fiscal year in the same amounts as that given for the first year. (See page 4). No other grants have been promised from any other source. The present VEP staff is too small to cover all of the projects in such wide geographic areas, and there is a critical need for additional field personnel to work with and report on the various projects. But with present finances, it seems foolish to spend much more money for staff unless increased funds can be obtained for grants to participating agencies. If a sufficient number of field directors could be stationed throughout the South, and increased funds were made available for grants, then the time spent in traveling hundreds of miles from one project to another by a limited staff could be spent in checking on nearby projects with considerable savings in travel expenses. And it should all result in more efficient programs and better

statistical reporting.

VEP would like to really concentrate on mass registration in a selected state, or some selected congressional districts or cities where resistance is not strong, and the staff has developed ideas and plans for such programs, but very little can be done with them above a city level without additional grants. There are several "Huntsville's" where $1,500 in the town could double the Negro registration.

What the political effect of this increased registration will be we cannot say, though some results are already tentatively apparent. But we wish to make it clear that our project is strictly non-partisan and that we forbid participating agencies from using the project in any way to support or oppose any particular candidate or political issue.

TABLE I

SCHEDULE OF INITIAL VEP GRANTS FOR PROGRAMS BETWEEN MAY 1 AND JULY 31, 1962

	Grant	Registered
All Citizens Registration Committee Atlanta, Ga.	$ 3,600	5,015
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs Durham, N. C.	2,500	3,700
Congress of Racial Equality Baton Rouge, La. Jackson, Miss. 6th Congressional District, Clarendon, Sumter and York Counties, S. C.	8,625	1,557
Southern Christian Leadership Conference Waycross, Liberty County, Macon, Washington County, Ga. Shreveport, La. Chowan County, Elizabeth City, N. C. Charleston, S. C. Knoxville, Chattanooga, Tenn. 4th Congressional District, Va.	11,500	6,410
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee Jackson, Marshall County, 3rd and 4th Congressional Districts, Hattiesburg, Miss. Orangeburg County, S. C.	6,375	41
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Monroe, La. Jackson, Miss. High Point, Fayetteville, Charlotte, Rocky Mount, Wilmington, Edenton, N.C. Beaufort, Columbia, Greenville, Charleston, S. C. Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Clarkesville, Fayette County, Haywood County, Tenn.	17,250	7,436
National Urban League Winston-Salem, N. C. Richmond, Va.	5,750	*

Table I (continued)

Davidson County Independent Political Council Davidson County and 3 contiguous counties, Tenn.	$ 3,000	*
National Student Association Raleigh, N. C.	1,140	1,641
American Friends Service Committee Jackson, Tenn.	2,000	*
Federated Organization for the Cause of Unlimited Self-Development Baton Rouge, La.	1,000	297
Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting	1,500	1,742
Total:	$64,240	27,839

*See Table II

TABLE II

SCHEDULE OF VEP SECOND SERIES GRANTS FOR PROGRAMS
BETWEEN AUGUST 1, 1962 AND MARCH 31, 1963
WITH AMOUNTS OF GRANTS AND RESULTS

AGENCY	STATE AND AMOUNT	COUNTY	PERIOD OF** PROGRAM	NUMBER REG'D	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRANT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)	Florida ($2,800)	Dade	9/16/62-2/11/63	3,078	$13,800.00
	Louisiana ($4,500)	Pointe Coupe	1/10/63-3/31/63	92	
		St. Helena	9/01/62-3/31/63	131	
		Iberville	11/01/62-3/31/63	126	
		W. Feliciana	12/26/62-2/28/63	0	
		E. Feliciana	12/09/62-2/24/63	0	
		E. Baton Rouge	8/01/62-9/30/62	65	
		Tangipahoa	3/01/63-3/31/63	5	
		Washington	----		
		W. Baton Rouge	----		
	S. Carolina ($6,500)	Marlboro	8/01/62-2/28/63	12	
		Georgetown	11/01/62-3/31/62	30	
		Lee	11/01/62-3/31/63	62	
		Florence	10/15/62-3/31/63	433	
		Dillon	1/1/63-3/31/63	18	
		Sumter	9/01/62-9/28/63	73	
		York	10/01/62-3/31/63	467	
		Horry	12/01/62-3/31/63	67	

TABLE II (Cont.)

AGENCY	STATE AND AMOUNT	COUNTY	PERIOD OF** PROGRAM	NUMBER REG'D	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRANT
	S. C. (cont.)	Williamsburg	11/01/62-4/01/63	148	
		Darlington	9/01/62-4/01/63	510	
		Spartanburg	3/01/63-3/31/63	47	
		Fairfield	3/01/63-3/31/63	6	
		Marion	3/01/63-3/31/63	18	
		Clarendon	----		
		Hinds	8/01/62-8/20/62	8	
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)	Florida ($6,000)	Duval	----		$22,000
		Escambia	11/25/62-1/09/63	126	
		Bay	----		
		Alachua	1/28/63-2/16/63	1,076	
		Broward	----		
		Columbia	----		
		Dade	----		
		Hillsborough	----		
		Leon	----		
		Orange	1/21/63-2/11/63	1,450	
		Polk	2/11/63-2/22/63	442	
		Pinellas	11/11/62-11/20/62	169	
		Volusia	2/08/63-2/15/63	660	
	Georgia	Richmond	----	1,947	
	N. Carolina ($4,000)	Mecklenburg	----		

TABLE II (Cont.)

AGENCY	STATE AND AMOUNT	COUNTY	PERIOD OF** PROGRAM	NUMBER REG'D	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRANT
NAACP (cont.)	N.Carolina (Cont.)	Edgecome & Nash			
		New Hanover			
	S. Carolina ($1,000)	Richland	----		
	Tennessee ($5,000)	Shelby	3/25/63-3/29/63	1,472	
		Fayette	12/10/62-12/18/62	8	
		Montgomery	2/10/63-3/30/63	158	
		Lauderdale	----		
		Tipton	N/A	25	
		Knox	3/16/63-3/30/63	795	
		Bolivar	12/31/62-1/19/63	27	
		Hardemon	1/07/63-1/14/63	14	
		Haywood	12/01/62-1/19/63	92	
	Mississippi	Jackson	12/03/62-1/26/63	41	
		Harrison	12/01/62-2/02/63	180	
		Hinds	1/10/63-2/01/63	112	
		Jones	1/10/63-2/1/63	157	
	Louisiana (3,000)	Lincoln	1/29/63-2/19/63	16	
		E. Carroll	1/18/63-2/19/63	40	
		Madison	1/02/63-2/19/63	115	
		Ouachita	1/02/63-2/19/63	34	

TABLE II (Cont.)

AGENCY	STATE AND AMOUNT	COUNTY	PERIOD OF** PROGRAM	NUMBER REG'D	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRANT
NAACP (Cont.)	Louisiana (Cont.)	Morehouse	1/21/63-2/19/63	10	
		Tensas	----		
		Richland	1/30/63-2/19/63	10	
		Bienville	2/05/63-2/19/63	8	
		Jackson	1/24/63-2/19/63	16	
		Gregg	12/01/62-1/31/63	1,845	
		Harrison	12/01/62-1/31/63	1,702	
	Texas	Bowie	12/17/62-1/31/63	2,531	
		Smith	12/11/62-1/31/63	8,680	
	Virginia	Fredericksburg (city)	----		
		Lynchburg (city)	----		
		Roanoke (city)	----		
		Portsmouth(City)	----		
		Buckingham	----		
		Cumberland	----		
		Greensville	----		
		Isle of Wight	----		
		Surry	----		
		Sussex	----		
		Nansemond	----		
		Prince Edward	----		
		Suffolk (city)	----		

TABLE II (Cont.)

AGENCY	STATE AND AMOUNT	COUNTY	PERIOD OF** PROGRAM	NUMBER REG'D	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRANT
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE	Texas (4,382)	Tarrant	10/01/62-1/31/63	5,832	
	N. Carolina	Forsyth	6/18/62-8/31/62	147	
	Virginia	Richmond (city)	----	N/A	$1,000*
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)	Louisiana ($3,400)	Caddo Clairborne Desoto Bienville Webster			$15,700
	Alabama ($2,000)	Etowah Calhoun Montgomery			
	Florida ($600)	Leon			
	Tennessee ($700)	Hamilton			
	N. Carolina ($2,000)	Chowan Pasquotank Northampton Bertie Hertford			
	Virginia	Amelia Appomattox Brunswick Dinwiddie			

TABLE II (Cont.)

AGENCY	STATE AND AMOUNT	COUNTY	PERIOD OF** PROGRAM	NUMBER REG'D	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRANT
SCLC (cont.)	Virginia (cont.)	Lunenburg			
		Mecklenburg			
		Nottoway			
		Powhatan			
		Prince George			
		Southampton			
		Petersburg (city)			
		Hopewell (city)			
	Georgia ($4,000.00)	Mitchell	N/A	200	
		Sumter	N/A	0	
		Spaulding	N/A	90	
		DeKalb	N/A	0	
		Rockdale	N/A	15	
		Telfair	N/A	15	
		Hall	N/A	150	
		Greene	N/A	200	
		Morgan	N/A	40	
		Wilkes	N/A	40	
		Muscogee	N/A	950	
		Ware	N/A	200	
		Floyd	N/A	85	
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE	Alabama ($1,500.00)	Dallas			$8,254.00
	Georgia ($6,054.00)	Baker			
		Calhoun			
		Early			
		Lee			
		Marion			
		Peach			
		Randolph			

TABLE II (Cont.)

AGENCY	STATE AND AMOUNT	COUNTY	PERIOD OF** PROGRAM	NUMBER REG'D	TOTAL AMOUNT OF
WARREN COUNTY CITIZENS IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE	Mississippi	Warren			$ 150.00
WOMAN POWER UNLIMITED	Mississippi	Hinds			$1,000.00
ALL CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE	Georgia	Fulton			$1,840.00
ALL CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE OF NO. VIRGINIA	Virginia	Arlington Fairfax Loudoun Prince William Warren Clark Fauquier Alexandria (city) Falls Church (city)			$ 200.00
BIBB COUNTY COORDINATING COMMITTEE	Georgia	Bibb	3-20-63 3-31-63	99	$ 750.00
GREATER LITTLE ROCK VOTER REGISTRATION MOVEMENT	Arkansas	Pulaski	9-03-62 10-01-62	3,742	$1,511.60
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE	Tennessee	Jackson	6-15-62	969	
MIDDLE TENNESSEE VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT	Tennessee	Davidson and adjacent counties	5-01-62 3-31-63	3,407	

TABLE II (Cont.)

AGENCY	STATE AND AMOUNT	COUNTY	PERIOD OF** PROGRAM	NUMBER REG'D	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRANTS
DOUGHERTY CITY VOTER EDUCATION LEAGUE	Georgia	Dougherty	8-20-62 10-02-62	1,000	$ 4,000.00
TOTALS				51,142	$111,787.60

*This was a supplement to the $5,750 crash program grant for Richmond.

**These dates reflect the first and last reports from each area. They do not necessarily indicate that a program was conducted continuously. Several of the programs ran through the end of the first fiscal year, and into the second. In these cases the last date does not indicate termination of the program.

***Courthouse authorities prohibited enumeration of registrants after December 12. We estimate that more than 2,000 had registered by March 31.

TABLE II (Cont.)

AGENCY	STATE AND AMOUNT	COUNTY	PERIOD OF** PROGRAM	NUMBER REG'D	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRANTS
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (Continued)		Terrell Worth			
	S. Carolina ($ 700.00)	Orangeburg			
JEFFERSON COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN	Alabama	Jefferson	10-01-62 3-31-63	957***	$ 9,000.00
MADISON COUNTY COORDINATING COMMITTEE	Alabama	Madison	9-15-62 1-31-63	752	$ 1,200.00
COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS (COFO)	Mississippi	Bolivar Coahoma Leflore Marshall Sunflower Washington			$ 23,000.00
SOUTHEASTERN GEORGIA CRUSADE FOR VOTERS	Georgia	Chatham	12-10-62 3-1-63	2,800	$ 4,000.00
		Liberty Screven Tatnall	1-28-63 3-14-63	123	
		Bullock Emanuel Bryan			

WB ✓

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 6, 1963

Mr. Joseph Rauh
1111 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Joe:

We have made the two changes in the Voter Education Project annual report which Bill Bond suggested (see his letter attached), and, as you and I agreed over the telephone yesterday, will now submit it to the Treasury. In our submission we shall send also as an accompanying document the statement of research plans which was prepared last February 5, 1963.

We are not planning any wide distribution of this report. It was not intended for that. It will go to our cooperating agencies, contributors, and members, and a few other friends.

I have worried a great deal about the evident concern which you had, or have, as suggested by what you said at the Executive Committee meeting. I think we all recognized back in the first days that the Voter Project would be an enormous challenge to SNC in many ways. Our administrative skills are being tested as never before, and I don't mind telling you that both Wiley and I sometimes feel frustrated. Our research abilities will be tested severely. And most of all you and the other members of the Executive Committee, as well as we on the staff, have a continuing concern that the Voter Education Project not injure, and if possible enhance, SNC's other

1- annual Report

activities and reputation.

On this latter point I have remarked in both of my annual reports the last two years. Especially in the annual report for last year I went to some pains to show how other types of program, including research, have been emphasized.

We have been extraordinarily fortunate that Wiley Brunton accepted the directorship of the Project. As a matter of fact, I think that not only we at SRC have been fortunate, but the whole country has been, because I am more than ever convinced that no one else could handle so well what is, I believe, the most important single race relations effort now underway.

Our discussion at the Executive Committee meeting unfortunately never really got beyond consideration of some of the language of the draft report. Perhaps this matter can be discussed at the next meeting. If so, some of the larger questions could be explored. I would like to indicate, therefore, what have been the general principles of administration that Wiley and I have followed, and because of the responsibility of all the Executive Committee I am sending a copy of this letter to each member.

First, a basic principle in every grant and in every action, of course, is that program must be of a tax-exempt nature as well as non-partisan.

Second, rigorous financial controls have been applied. We have, in the case of a couple of agencies, had some difficulty in getting the kind of financial reporting VEP requires. But in these cases the VEP staff has never given up, and in the vast majority of cases we are insisting on and getting financial reporting which we believe is even more detailed than the Treasury requires of us.

Third, the Voter Education Project is unique and it is double-barrelled. The contributors as well as the cooperating agencies are interested primarily in registration results. We and the Treasury are interested in research. The Project cannot help but attract public attention, and I have believed from the beginning that it would be adverse to our interests if we did not discuss the Project with

candor. The futility of being less than candid was demonstrated clearly in March 1962 when we made public announcement of the Project. The announcement was truthful, though I must admit we did not tell the whole background. The result was that the best news reporter in the South writing for the most influential newspaper in the country, Claude Sitton of the New York Times, threw away our announcement and wrote his own lengthy story.

We do not seek public attention (except, to date, in one instance), but we cannot hide from public attention, because to do so would create, I think, the worst kind of public relations. And when we are called upon to discuss the Project with the press and any other outside agency or office, I think we have to speak of it candidly, that is, speaking both to its public activities (which are, after all, in the light of day) as well as to our research interests. Now I'll be quick to add that when you talk to a reporter about the research aims of VEP he stops taking notes, and there isn't much we can do about this.

The one exception I referred to above where we sought publicity may or may not have been wise; we think it was, and that it was necessary. We issued a press release last March detailing atrocities in Mississippi and announcing a concerted campaign in Leflore County.

We had come to the end of our rope, and we were faced either with the alternative of abandoning support for all voter registration activity in rural Mississippi or else winning the right to conduct such. Speaking personally, I had simply come to the point where I could not longer sign checks which had the effect of sending people out in danger of their lives. If the right to conduct activity in rural Mississippi had not been established there could have been no further exploration or study of the problems of that state. That right has, at least for the time being, been won, as a specific result of the extraordinary effort made in Leflore County.

Fourth, we think that the field programs of the Voter Education Project have to be effective. We think we have an obligation to the cooperating agencies, to the contributors, and to ourselves to see that this is so.

Fifth, we have the hard task, at the same time, of doing a good job of research. It has been our belief that the criterion of our research would be and should be the final product. That is to say, the test will be the quality of the book which will come out of the Voter Project.

I valued the suggestion tentatively made by someone at the Executive Committee meeting that we establish a committee of advisers from the Board. If either Mr. Dubbs or Mr. Wheeler would want to follow up on that suggestion and appoint such a committee, we would be pleased. In the meantime, we have taken steps to bring some outside evaluation into the picture which I hope will be fruitful. We have asked Mr. Samuel Dubois Cook, professor of political science at Atlanta University and for the past semester visiting professor at the University of Illinois, to serve as research adviser to VEP; we do not yet have his decision. I regard Sam (and I am a political scientist myself by trade) as the ablest political scientist in the state of Georgia, and luckily he has a special interest in this field; he has, for example, ready for publication a monograph on the Negro vote and politics in Atlanta.

Sixth, both in the operation of the Voter Education Project and in the other operations of the SNC we are attempting in every way we know how to preserve the reputation of SNC as a trusted, reliable organization of people dedicated to the best interests of the South. We recognized at the beginning the risk of attack in the Black Belt or by southern Congressmen. We still must be prepared for this. I do believe that we have to date been remarkably fortunate in escaping this, and we take some satisfaction from that.

I apologize for writing to you at such length, but, as I said way back at the beginning, I was concerned at the Executive Committee meeting, and it means a great deal to me that you and the other Executive Committee members, both individually and collectively, should feel that this Project is being administered carefully. I don't think it

could have got off the ground had it not been for the tremendous help you, yourself, gave in the beginning and I am, therefore, particularly anxious about your opinion.

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Executive Committee Members

P. S. -- When you can find time, would you please prepare a minute for the Committee discussion of the Voter Education Project?

LWD

PAUL WEISS RIFKIND WHARTON & GARRISON
575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 8-5600
CABLE: PORSIGHT N.Y.

SIMON H. RIFKIND
ROBERT E. SAMUELS
JOHN F. WHARTON
LLOYD K. GARRISON
MYER D. MERMIN
HOWARD A. SEITZ
H. RUSSELL WINSHUR
ALEXANDER HEMMEYER
ADRIAN W. DEWIND
EDWARD G. MILLER JR.
MORRIS B. ABRAM
MORDECAI ROCHLIN
PAUL J. NEWLON
JOSEPH S. ISEMAN
JAMES B. LEWIS
SIDNEY R. NUSSENFELD
MARTIN KLEINBARD
NORMAN ZELENKO
JOHN E. MASSENDALE
JAY H. TORRIE
EDWARD N. COSTIKYAN
ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY JR.
JOHN C. TAYLOR 3RD
BERNARD W. GREENE
ERNEST RUBENSTEIN

Rec'd 6/4/63

June 3, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

This will confirm what I told you on the telephone, that I have gone over the materials you sent me and that, with the exception of the changes we agreed upon for pages 35 and 38 of the draft of the First Annual Report, I have nothing further to suggest.

We also discussed the matter of the recipients of the grants and I gather that churches and additional other organizations will be included as opportunity presents itself.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

Adrian W. DeWind

June 19, 1963

Mr. John Doar
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

I am enclosing a copy of the first annual report of the Voter Education Project. I thought you might be interested in reading it.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

July 19, 1963

The Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Burke:

I am enclosing a copy of the first annual report of the Voter Education Project. I thought you might be interested in reading it.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

June 19, 1963

Mr. Grant Reynolds
Republican National Committee
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Grant:

I am enclosing a copy of the first annual report of the Voter Education Project. I thought you might be interested in reading it.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

June 19, 1963

Mr. Robert Moses
708 Avenue N
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing a copy of the first annual report of the Voter Education Project. I thought you might be interested in reading it.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

Memo from JEAN T. LEVINE

6-7-63

The attached list is of those people to whom I sent the Annual Report on Friday.

It would have been so much more convenient for me to have had the MAILING LIST I have been requesting for months.

To whom else shall we send the report.

Burke Marshall
Jno. Doar
Grant Reynold
Repub. National Committee
~~[illegible]~~
Bob Moses

Jl

SRC BOARD

Mr. Max Steinbock
Retail, Wholesale, and D4partment Stores Workers Union
132 W. 43rd St.
New York 36, N.Y.

Mr. Louis Martin
Deputy Chairman
Democratic National Committee
1730 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Vice President
Potomac Institute
1501 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Claude Sitton
Atlanta Office
New York Times
10 Forsyth St., N.W
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
Field Foundation

Mr. Joseph J. Falgout
Edgar Stern Family Fund

Mrs. Richard Dammann
Victor Weingarten Co., Inc.

Mr. Stephen R. Currier
Taconic Foundation

Mr. James Farmer
CORE

Mr. Roy Wilkins
NAACP

Mr. Whitney Young
NUL

Mr. James Forman
SNCC

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
SCLC

Mr. Henry Cabirac
National Catholic
Conference for
Inter-racial Justice

Mr. Richard Bowers
Southern Area Council
of YMCAs

Mr. Neil Maxwell
Wall Street Journal

Internal Revenue Service

Mr. Walter S. Coyne
The CArol Buttenwieser
Loeb Foundation, Inc.
30 Wall St.
New York 5, N.Y.

Mr. Matthew Reese

Same letter to:
Mr. Joseph J. Falgout
Edgar Stern Family Fund

Mrs. Richard Dammann
Victor Weingarten Co., Inc.

Mr. Stephen R. Currier
Taconic Foundation

Mr. Walter S. Coyne - The Carol Buttenwieser Loeb Foundation, Inc.

June 10, 1963

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hahn:

I am enclosing a copy of the first annual report of the Voter Education Project which was prepared to meet the requirements of the Internal Revenue Service. We thought you would be interested in seeing a copy.

As you know, our full report will be prepared at the conclusion of the project at which time we expect to reveal many of the statistics and findings resulting from our efforts.

We appreciate the generous support which your organization has given to us.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

August 6, 1963

Mr. Clarence S. Elliott
Associate Secretary
National Student Council of YMCA's
290 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Elliott:

Pursuant to your letter of July 16, 1963, I am enclosing a copy of the annual report of the Voter Education Project which will describe the programs which we currently have in operation. A copy of this report is also being mailed to Mr. Carlton O. Parker.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.1

1-Annual Report

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL OF YMCA'S

AUXILIARY ASSEMBLY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
CORPORATE BODY: NATIONAL BOARD OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. DIGBY 9-0700

BRUCE B. MAGUIRE, Executive Secretary
CLARENCE S. ELLIOTT, Associate Secretary
EARNEST PRICE, JR., Associate Secretary

WBK

July 16, 1963

JUL 18 1963

Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

The National Student Council and in particular our Southern Area Student Council is interested in receiving materials about voter registration programs that are in effect throughout the country. Our National Student Assembly has urged us to collect necessary information and aid our campus Associations in planning to set forward voter registration.

We shall appreciate it if you will send copies of any materials you have to the two following addresses:

Mr. Carlton O. Parker
Southern Area YMCA Student Council
706 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Clarence S. Elliott
National Student Council of YMCAs
291 Broadway
New York 7, New York

If there are other voter registration projects of which you are aware, would you please send their names with addresses.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Clarence S. Elliott

Clarence S. Elliott
Associate Secretary

CSE:hw

cc: Carlton O. Parker

WILLIAM FIELDER, Chairman, National Student Council
FRED A. REPLOGLE, Chairman, National Student Committee
ARMAND C. STALNAKER, Chairman, Executive Committee
MICHAEL KAGAY, JOHN RINEHART, RICHARD HUTCHISON, Vice Chairmen, National Student Council

March, 1964

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director John H. Wheeler, President

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2121 Building, Room 101
Birmingham 3, Alabama
ALpine 2-2722 (205)
Exec. Dir.: Norman Jimerson
Chmn.: Rev. Powers McLeod

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-4521 (501)
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Assoc. Dir.: Ozell Sutton
Chmn.: Mrs. Joe R. Brewer

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida
255-5881 (305)
Exec. Dir.: ~~Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.~~ Edwyn E. Lewis
Chmn.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502~~ 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
525-6468 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Holmes
Chmn.: Dr. Lionel Newsome

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Sec.: Mrs. Thomas P. Green
407 North Hite Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Acting Chmn.: The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
Box 532, USL Station
Lafayette, Louisiana

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chmn.: Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
Chmn.: T. Franklin Williams
Dir.: Mrs. Helen Adams

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808 (803)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee
CYpress 1-7544 (615)
Exec. Dir.: Katherine Jones
Chmn.: William R. Willis, Jr.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia
648-4445
Exec. Dir.: Heslip Lee
Chmn.: Dr. Aubrey N. Brown

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chmn.: Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Local Councils with Professional Staff:

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 207
Atlanta 3, Ga.
525-6469
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Chmn.: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas
JA. 6-1829
Exec. Dir.: Charles Kelly
Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Geo. Dumbauld
Chmn.: G. E. Dodd

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE
129 E. Forsyth St.
Jacksonville, Fla. 353-8081 (305)
Exec. Dir.: Ernest Lent

July 28, 1964

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I feel certain that you share the same concern for Negro registration in the South as was shown by the late President Kennedy, and I am therefore pleased to send you a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project.

You will note on Table III in the appendix that our project has been responsible for the addition of more than a half-million voters during the past two years. Negro registration in the South today is slightly over two million.

Very respectfully yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: 1

July 28, 1964

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to send you a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project describing our activities for the fiscal year April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1964.

The Department of Justice has been of immeasurable assistance in aiding the cause of Negro voter registration in the South, and I am certain that some of the results reflected in our report could not have been obtained except for the actions of your department. We appreciate the valuable assistance your department is giving to this cause.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encls.

cc: The Honorable Burke Marshall

July 28, 1964

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hahn:

I enclose herein a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project which describes our activities for the fiscal year April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1964. We are also enclosing an extra copy of Table III which appears in the report, and which shows the VEP results to date, and an estimate of Negro registration for each state as of April 1, 1964.

I am certain that the members of the board of the Field Foundation should have every reason to be proud of their contribution in helping to bring about this large increase in Negro registration by the generous financial contributions to our project.

The final report for our project which will be written in 1965 will be a much more detailed report, and promises to be a very interesting document.

Thank you for the personal support which you have given to us.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls.

July 28, 1964

Mr. David Hunter
Executive Director
Stern Family Fund
55 West 44th Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Hunter:

I enclose herein a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project which describes our activities for the fiscal year April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1964. We are also enclosing an extra copy of Table III which appears in the report, and which shows the VEP results to date, and an estimate of Negro registration for each state as of April 1, 1964.

I am certain that the members of the board of the Stern Family Fund should have every reason to be proud of their contribution in helping to bring about this large increase in Negro registration by the generous financial contributions to our project.

The final report for our project which will be written in 1965 will be a much more detailed report, and promises to be a very interesting document.

Thank you for the personal support which you have given to us.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls.

July 28, 1964

Mr. Stephen R. Currier, President
Taconic Foundation, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Currier:

I enclose herein a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project which describes our activities for the fiscal year April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1964. We are also enclosing an extra copy of Table III which appears in the report, and which shows the VEP results to date, and an estimate of Negro registration for each state as of April 1, 1964.

I am certain that the members of the board of the Taconic Foundation should have every reason to be proud of their contribution in helping to bring about this large increase in Negro registration by the generous financial contributions to our project.

The final report for our project which will be written in 1965 will be a much more detailed report, and promises to be a very interesting document.

Thank you for the personal support which you have given to us.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encls.

July 28, 1964

Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr.
National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Mr. James Forman
SNCC
84 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Mr. Roy Wilkins
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dr. Martin L. King, Jr.
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mr. James Farmer
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Gentlemen:

I enclose herein a copy of the Second Annual report of the Voter Education Project and invite your criticism of the project to date. You will note that we have set out our plans for the remainder of the Voter Education Project program, and that actual registration programs will be terminated in October, 1964.

Any recommendation for the continuation of VEP will be determined after the final report is written in early 1965, and you should therefore make plans now for the disposition of any special staff working solely under the VEP program as there will be no funds available from VEP beyond the November election.

We are enclosing extra copies of Table III. which shows the results of the VEP program during the first two years, together with estimates of Negro registration for every state as of April 1, 1964.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls.

July 28, 1964

Mr. Peter Baumbusch
Research Division
Republican National Committee
1265 "I" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Baumbusch:

As a follow-up to our telephone conversation, I am enclosing a copy of Margaret Price's booklet, "The Negro and the Ballot in the South," which was published by the Southern Regional Council in 1959. You will note the Negro registration totals for the southern states on page 69 for 1947, 1952, 1956, and 1958.

When the Voter Education Project was started in the spring of 1962, we found there were approximately 1,500,000 registered Negroes in the eleven southern states. I am enclosing a copy of our Second Annual Report and Table III of that report reflects the Negro registration as of April 1, 1964.

We would appreciate it if you would bring our report to the attention of Chairman Miller, as he was kind enough to endorse our project when it was launched.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls.

Requests for Info

July 29, 1964

Mr. Philip M. Stern
1712 "I" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Stern:

I enclose herein a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project which describes our activities for the fiscal year April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1964. We are also enclosing an extra copy of Table III which appears in the report, and which shows the VEP results to date, and an estimate of Negro registration for each state as of April 1, 1964.

I am certain that the members of the board of the Stern Family Fund shound have every reason to be proud of their contribution in helping to bring about this large increase in Negro registration by the generous financial contributions to our project.

The final report for our project which will be written in 1965 will be a much more detailed report, and promises to be a very interesting document.

Thank you for the personal support which you have given to us.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls.

7/29/64

WAB memo

Mr. Garrison:

I thought you would be interested in seeing a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project which I am pleased to send you herewith.

WAB

Sent to:

Mr. John Doar
Mr. Philip Weightman
Mr. Jack Greenberg
Mr. John Brooks
Mr. W. C. Patton
Mrs. Barbara Whitaker
Mr. Jack Minnis
Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
Mr. Clifford Alexander
Mr. William Taylor
Mr. Carl Holman
Mr. John M. Bailey
Mr. Richard Scammon
Mr. Lloyd Garrison

July 29, 1964

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT MAILING LIST

Mr. Whitney Young, Jr.
NUL
14 E. 48th St.
New York 17

Mr. Roy Wilkins
NAACP
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18

Mr. James Farmer
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38

Rev. M. L. King, Jr.
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 30303

Mr. James Forman
SNCC
8½ Raymond St., NW
Atlanta, 30314

Mr. Stephen Currier
Taconic Foundation
666 5th Ave.
New York 19

Mr. David Hunter
Stern Family Fund
55 West 44th St.
New York 10036

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
Field Foundation
250 Park Ave.
New York 17

Mr. Philip Stern
1712 I St., NW
Washington, D. C. 20006

Hon. Rbt. Kennedy
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25

Mr. Burke Marshall
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25

Pres. Lyndon Johnson
The White House
Washington

Mr. Lloyd Garrison
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton
& Garrison
575 Madison Ave.
New York 22

Mr. Richard Scammon
Dir., Bureau of the Census
Gen. Federal Office Bldgs. 3 & 4
Suitland, Maryland

Mr. John Bailey
Chairman, National Democratic Committee
1730 K Street
Washington 8

Mr. Carl M. Holman
Information Officer
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
1701 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. William Taylor
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
1701 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. John Doar
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25

Mr. W. C. Patton
234 Hernando St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. John Brooks
404½ North 2nd St.
Richmond, Va.

Mr. Philip Weightman
COPE
815 16th St., NW
Washington 6

Executive Directors
State Human Relations Councils
(See attached list)

Executive Committee (15 members)
SRC
(See attached list)

Hand delivered by WAB:

Louis Martin
Democratic National Com.

Matthew Reese
Democratic National Com.

Chris Edley
Ford Foundation

Jack Greenberg
NAACP (also mailed copy)

Al Barkin
COPE

Mr. Harold Fleming
Potomac Inst.
1501 18th St., NW
Washington, DC

Mr. Clifford Alexander
Deputy Spec. Assistant
White House
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Jack Minnis
4578 Bakers Ferry Rd.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Barbara I. Whitaker
816 Skipper Drive. NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Larry Goodwyn
1317 South Congress
Austin, Texas

Mr. Peter Baumbusch
Research Division
Republican National Committee
1265 I Street, NW
Washington 6, D. C.

Mrs. Elizabeth Johns
United Church of Christ
Council for Christian Social Action
289 Park Ave., South
New York, N. Y. 10010

Mr. Claude Sitton (Hand del'd)
New York Times Atlanta Office
10 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Robert Moses
1708 Everett St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. Walter S. Coyne
Carol Buttenweiser Loeb Found., Inc
30 Wall Street
New York 5, NY

Mr. George Daniel
Suite 927 Stahlmon Bldg.
Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Ralph McGill
Atlanta Constitution

Mr. William Peters
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, NY

Mr. Robert Baker
1515 L Street
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Eugene Patterson
Atlanta Constitution

Mr. Vernon Eagle
Executive Director
475 Riverside Dr., NYC

Mr. Leland DeVinney
Rockefeller Fund

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The Redmond Building
North Farish St.
Jackson, Miss.

Mr. James M. Youngdahl (Atty.)
The Tower Bldg., Suite 1330
Little Rock, Ark.

Rev. Theodore Gibson
Christ Episcopal Church
3841 Hibiscus St.
Miami 33, Fla.

Mr. John G. Lewis
P.O. Box 2110
Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Paul Johnston (Atty.)
First National Bldg.
Birmingham, Alabama

Rev. Kelly M. Smith
318 8th Avenue, N.
Nashville, Tenn.
318 8th Avenue, N.

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1133 W. Franklin St.
Richmond 20, Virginia

Mrs. Martin Harvey
415 North Farish St.
Jackson 2, Miss.

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Ga.

Mr. McNeill Smith
7000 Jefferson Street Bldg.
Greensboro, N. C.

Col. F. P. Miller
2810 "P" Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Southeastern Regional, ILGWU
1065 Gordon St., S.W.
Atlanta 10, Ga.

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Pavillion IX
West Lawn
University of Virginia
Charlotteville, Va.

Mr. Nat Welch
Federal Representation Editor
Southern Nuclear Board
Box 1192
Auburn, Alabama

Mr. John Davis (by request)
Phelps Stokes Fund
297 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

Dr. James Q. Wilson
(By request of Mr. Davis)
Associate Professor
Faculty of Arts and Sciences
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Mr. Jack Clairborne
Night News Service (by telephone
request)
1290 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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535 Gravier St.
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Regional Dir - AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Bldg.
Knoxville, Tenn.

STERN FAMILY FUND
55 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036
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RICHARD M. SCAMMON
JEROME B. WIESNER
DAVID R. HUNTER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 3, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

We would appreciate it if we could receive 12 additional copies of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project which you recently sent to Mr. Hunter in order for us to circulate it to members of our Board.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marilynn Meisel

Marilynn Meisel

Sent 8/7/64
pt

WB

August 4, 1964

AUG 5 1964

Dear Larry,

Herewith is the latest report on Negro voter registration in the Southern States as compiled by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. The Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina and Texas figures are heart-warming.

I hope that Democratic state committee in each Southern state can put a fulltime Negro staff member to work starting immediately to get out this important vote on election day.

As of right now Goldwater is mighty, mighty strong in the Deep South.

Warm regards,

Nat Welch

Mr. Larry O'Brien
Democratic National Committee
Washington, D. C.

Wiley —
Congratulations on a fine report
Please send me 2 more copies.
Nat Welch
Box 1192
Auburn, Ala.

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 332-5566

UB

August 7, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for sending Mr. Fleming a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project. I am sure he will be interested in reading it, and I will call it to his attention at the earliest opportunity.

As you probably know, he is on leave from Potomac at the present time, serving as special assistant to Governor Collins at the Community Relations Service.

Sincerely,

Eleanor M. Ambrose
Secretary to Mr. Fleming

EMA

Second Annual Report
Blue

STEPHEN R. CURRIER, *President*
LLOYD K. GARRISON, *Treasurer*
JOHN G. SIMON, *Secretary*
PHILIP G. HAMMER, *Trustee*
ANDREW E. NORMAN, *Trustee*
HAROLD C. FLEMING, *Executive Vice-President*
ARTHUR J. LEVIN, *Staff Director*
MARGARET PRICE, *Research Associate*

WB

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1730 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

JOHN M. BAILEY
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

August 11, 1964

Rec'd 8/17/64

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Mr. Branton:

Just a note to thank you for the copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project which you sent recently.

I appreciate your bringing it to my attention.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

John M. Bailey

John M. Bailey

File
2nd Annual Report

AUG 21 1964

WB

James McBride Dabbs

RIP RAPS PLANTATION · MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

August 19, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Prohect Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Wiley:

Thanks for a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Project. It strikes me as a good report of a good job well done. I was most interested to see that South Carolina has the most widely organized VEP program. The old monolithic state now becomes duolithic. I suppose this should have been expected.

Looks like you ought to come by to see me before you go out of this whole business. You would be most welcome.

My best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

FILE - SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

August 21, 1964

Dr. James Holly, President
Central City Forum
1617 Effenham Street
Portsmouth, Virginia

Dear Dr. Holly:

As per your request, we are mailing you under separate cover, a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project.

Very truly yours,

Joe L. Tucker
Field Representative

JLT:js

8/24/64

For mailing list for future releases:

Mr. Eugene Rachlis
Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.
1 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Cross reference:

See "Requests for Information" file.

August 26, 1964

Mrs. Leona Dukler, Secretary
American Jewish Congress
Stephen Wise Congress House
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York

Dear Mrs. Dukler:

As per your request on August 19, we are enclosing a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project.

Please change your records to show that Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar is the Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: Second Annual Report

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N.Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Rec'd 8/21/64

pls reply

August 19, 1964

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

My dear Mr. Fleming:

Mr. Maslow would appreciate receiving a copy of the report of the Southern Regional Council indicating the Negro voting strength in the South as mentioned in an AP item appearing in an Atlanta, Ga. newspaper of August 3.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Leona Dukler

Secretary

phdo

Congressional Quarterly
Editorial Research Reports

1735 K STREET, N.W. TEL.: 296-6800
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

Sept. 11, 1964.

Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga., 30303

Dear Sir:

Would you please put in the mail for me today your most recent report on Negro registration in the South, titled, I believe, "Second Annual Report." Any other information you may have on Negro registration will be appreciated.

Best Regards,
W. B. Dickinson Jr.
W.B. Dickinson, Jr.
Research Writer

Sent 9/14/64

file 2nd Annual Report

December 7, 1964

Mr. John M. Cavender
P. O. Box 391
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Cavender:

In reply to your letter of December 2, please be advised that we are pleased to grant permission to your daughter, Miss Sherry Cavender, to use any of the material in the Second Annual Report of the Voter Education Project in the term paper which she is writing for her school work.

I am sending your daughter a copy of each of the following materials which may be of interest to her subject, so that she will get them quicker:

"The Negro and the Ballot in the South";
"What Happened in the South";
"Southern Negro Voter Statistics".

Please convey to your daughter my best wishes for a successful paper, and I would be pleased to read a copy of it when it is finished, and would hope that she could make a copy available for our files, if at all possible.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
cc: Miss Sherry Cavender

WB

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF ARKANSAS
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING
POST OFFICE BOX 391

December 2, 1964

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT AND
HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK
1201 McALMONT

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Director, Voter Educational Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Branton:

I obtained a copy of your Second Annual Report of the Voter Educational Project of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. This covered the period of April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1964. I secured my copy from Mr. Ozelle Sutton, Associate Director, Arkansas Council of Human Relations.

I would like to send this to my daughter, Sherry Cavender, who is a sophomore at the University of Wisconsin. She is developing a term paper titled "Negro Voting and Voter Registration in the South." The above report has the notation "not for publication or quotation except for Table III." I would like for you to grant my daughter the privilege of using the material in this report if she finds it appropriate for her paper.

I would also appreciate any other information you think would be beneficial to her in such a paper. I will send to her any information that you think beneficial.

Yours truly,

John M Cavender

John M. Cavender, Extension
Research and Training Specialist

JMC:db

1914 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE 50 YEARS 1964

FINAL VEP REPORT

At the conclusion of the active registration programs in October, VEP will immediately set ~~it~~ in motion selected projects to study the effect of increased Negro voter registration in the November General Elections. As soon as the general elections ~~is~~ are over, the staff will then begin to sift through the ~~rather~~ large quantity of data and material which has come into the project office during the life of the project. Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director of Southern Regional Council, Inc., will devote a major share of his time at that stage toward the writing of the FINAL VEP Report. The final report ~~should~~ promises to be a most interesting document which should be of great value for years to come to persons interested in voter registration, political action, human relations and other areas.

FUTURE PLANS

Many of the participants in the VEP program bemoan the announced end for VEP. They praise the great gains made under the program but point out the fact that less than 50% of the Negroes of voting age will be registered in the South by November, ~~of~~ 1964. There is no question about the need for continued registration programs, but we feel that we must pause and review our past activities very carefully before suggesting that the program continue. For this reason, there will be no recommendation regarding the future of ~~the~~ VEP until after we have studied and analyzed our ~~our~~ previous program and written the final report. At that time, we will be prepared to make some recommendation of the future of VEP, but it is not contemplated that the final report will be ready before ~~March of~~ 1965.

ATLA.

PLANS FOR THIRD (FINAL) YEAR OF VEP

When the voter project idea was first discussed, the plan was to operate it for approximately two years. When it became apparent that the idea would become a reality and would get started in the Spring of 1962, it was also obvious that a two-year program would end well up into a presidential election year. In order to take full advantage of all of the motivation for registration which an election year brings, the planners of VEP decided to run the grants-in-aid program for approximately 2½ years. VEP will therefore support voter registration programs in each of the southern states up until the deadline for registration for voting in the November General Elections. This will mean until the first week of October in most of the states, with the exception of Texas where the deadline passed last January 31.

In addition to active registration programs, VEP will support some voter education projects which will be designed to help in a number of ways to serve the total purposes of this project. Among those are: (1) support of literacy programs to aid applicants in passing registration tests; (2) programs to explain the use of voting machines or the marking of ballots; (3) classes in government to acquaint voters with an understanding of public officials and their duties and responsibilities; and (4) some pilot "get out the vote" programs in a non-partisan manner.

ANTICIPATED INCOME 1964-65

In order to conduct the final year of the project, VEP has been assured of the following terminal grants from foundations:

Edgar Stern Family Fund	$ 75,000
Taconic Foundation	80,000
Field Foundation	75,000
Total	$230,000

general rule, new voters have to pay two years poll taxes plus penalties before they can vote, making it a costly proposition.

Negro voter registration witnessed a steady increase between 1940 and 1950 when most of the registration activity was under the sponsorship of the Virginia Voters League, under the leadership of the late Dr. Luther P. Jackson. The League has not been very effective in recent years but could be a major influence in registration and political education if the former interest could be revived over the state. VEP made a grant of $1,000 to the Virginia Voters League in November, ~~of~~ 1963 to help support its organizational structure building.

~~VEP made~~ A small grant was made during the year to the All Citizens Registration Committee of Northern Virginia in support of registration and poll tax programs in that area of the state. The Peninsula Coordinating Committee in Newport News is a well organized and efficiently run organization and received VEP support. The Norfolk VEP program added approximately 1,000 new voters through the Tidewater Voter Project. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference was given grants for registration programs in Danville and Petersburg and the former could be described as highly successful. Richmond, which has a very active local organization, the Crusade for Voters, added 250 new voters during a two-week student YWCA project. NAACP registration in the state has been carried on primarily without benefit of VEP funds but local chapters have been active throughout the state.

As a result of a new Virginia statute, it will be possible for new applicants to register all the way up until October 3 to be eligible to vote in the 1964 General Election. VEP has been concerned over the apparent lack of initiative on the part of some agencies which could do much for voter registration in Virginia. VEP will shortly make direct grants to local projects in Nansemond County and Portsmouth and will continue support in Newport News and Norfolk. Plans are being made to support a local program in Richmond and possibly in other cities. The entire Fourth Congressional District offers a vast potential for increased registration and field studies are now being made by the VEP staff to ascertain the best approach for VEP support.

al increase of about 332,000 new voters over 1960 figures as compared with an increase of 180,000 in 1963. It is estimated that the VEP programs were responsible for over 208,000 new poll tax payers by the January 31 deadline, more than 50,000 of ~~which~~ whom were white or Latin-American persons. After the ratification of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which banned the requirement of a poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in federal elections, a new Texas law permitted the issuance of free poll tax receipts during February and early March of 1964. Holders of the free poll tax receipt would only be eligible to vote in federal elections. Some 60,000 free poll tax certificates were issued under the VEP programs, 90% of which were issued to Negroes.

NAACP did some work on the Texas poll tax campaign without benefit of VEP funds but subsequently received VEP support to assist in the "free" poll tax drive. The Texas Council of Voters, a Negro organization, was very active in the ~~V.O.T.E.~~ VOTE programs. Fort Worth and Houston have developed highly organized precinct and block organizations in the Negro areas. Houston has the highest number of Negro voters of any city in the South at the present time, approximately 90,000, but this figure is likely to fall during "election off years" because of the annual poll tax. The Memphis, Tennessee Negro registration of approximately 80,000 is a much more permanent figure and is ~~usually~~ probably the highest in the South.

It is now physically impossible for any one to register or pay a poll tax in Texas and this situation will continue through the remainder of the grants-in-aid programs of VEP. This is the only state where such a condition exists. The only possible VEP activity which could be supported during the remainder of the program would possibly be in the area of voter education.

VIRGINIA

Registration results in Virginia could be described as "poor" in terms of the 16,520 new voters added in two years, but when one considers the poll tax and other requirements, it may not be as dim as it first appears. As a

TEXAS

Texas, like Arkansas, has no registration procedure other than the payment of a poll tax which amounts to $1.50 in some counties and $1.75 in others. The deadline for the payment of the poll tax is January 31 for all elections held during the remainder of the calendar year. This gives Texas the earliest "registration" deadline for voting in the November General Elections of any state in the nation, more than nine months prior to the elections.

When VEP was first launched, we decided that we would work only in 65 East Texas counties but we were reluctant to support any Texas programs because of the poll tax requirement which necessitated duplicity of effort each year. We had read of the excellent work being done in Texas under a statewide coalition movement. Some of the leaders of the coalition movement decided to incorporate a separate non-partisan organization to work only in the area of voter registration and education under the name of Voters of Texas Enlist (VOTE). This new organization offered us the first real opportunity to work with registration programs involving other than Negroes, for here we could work with white and Latin-Americans as well. Four groups make up the leadership of VOTE, each group having equal representation. They are: (1) Latin-Americans, (2) labor, (3) white liberals, and (4) Negroes.

VEP had received some unsolicited contributions from various individuals active in VOTE and we decided to put a part of this money back into the state through a VEP registration program under the direction of VOTE. As a result of the early success ~~resulting from~~ of the program, we made rather large supplemental grants from our regular VEP budget. The program operated out of a headquarters in Austin and extended throughout the state. Local money was raised to supplement the VEP funds and labor organizations also contributed money in helping with the massive poll tax campaign.

Texas voters went to the polls on November 9, 1963 to vote on a proposal to eliminate the poll tax, but this proposal was rejected. In four major cities, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio and Fort Worth, there was a

TENNESSEE

It now appears that there are no restrictions to Negro voter registration in Tennessee except for some continuing discrimination in rural counties like Haywood and Fayette Counties, but which reach nowhere near the proportion of several years back when federal intervention was necessary. ~~The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People~~ NAACP is by far the major sponsor of VEP programs in this state, for, with exception of a summer YWCA-NSCAF student program in Nashville, NAACP has had the entire state to itself. The results have been good in Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, and Jackson. Memphis shows the highest gain of any city with more than 12,000 added during the fiscal year. A large share of the credit for NAACP results over most of the South must be extended to W. C. Patton, NAACP Field Secretary for Voter Registration, for it has been through him that all VEP supported NAACP programs have been directed in Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. He also serves as President of ASCARV in Alabama, the local organization sponsoring registration in that state.

All of the Tennessee assignments will be renewed for the summer of 1964, with additional cities being added.

program in Forsyth County which was soon followed by an active voter registration program under the joint sponsorship of NAACP and CORE. The American Friends Service Committee sponsored a summer VEP program in Greensboro which netted 803 new voters. Perhaps the biggest increase in the state came about in Charlotte where the VEP program was run by a local group, the Non-Partisan Voter Registration Committee. A local project in Wilson brought 861 new voters and VEP supported SNCC workers aided local residents in getting 1,208 new voters in Raleigh.

VEP plans to support several local projects in the state during the summer and early fall which should result in several thousand additional voters in time for the November elections.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Here we have the most highly organized statewide VEP program of any of the states. The entire state has been organized under a congressional district program with a project now going on in each county in every one of the six congressional districts. Representatives in each county select their local officers and they in turn elect congressional district officers. VEP has now made a direct grant to four districts and will shortly approve the other two. Although the congressional district idea did not get started until the fall of 1963, it has already helped to push South Carolina VEP results beyond that of North Carolina (32,140 to 28,551) and shows promise of giving South Carolina the highest percentage increase in Negro registration. Because of the obvious success of this program, VEP will continue support through the October 5 deadline for registration in that state. Prior to the development of the Fourth Congressional District program, NAACP conducted a highly successful program in the city of Greenville.

ippi and feels that valuable research materials have been gathered from the project and that we have truly helped "to develop educational programs which will be most effective in providing voters with the knowledge and will to register," one of the major objectives of the Voter Education Project.

The work in Mississippi was under the sponsorship of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a Mississippi organization made up of the local representatives of NAACP, SNCC, CORE, SCLC and local organizations. VEP suspended all operations in Mississippi in the fall of 1963 with the exception of an NAACP project in Jackson. Several factors were taken into consideration in reaching this decision. A sizeable portion of the VEP budget had already been spent in Mississippi and the registration results were minimal. Sufficient research data had been gathered to more than serve the purposes of the project. No meaningful registration could be expected in the state until the Justice Department is able to wind an effective decree in the long pending broad-purpose suit filed in UNITED STATES v. MISSISSIPPI. The delay in the hearing of this very important suit leaves much to be desired, but if it can ever be decided favorably in accordance with the position of the government, and is then vigorously enforced, ~~then~~ it may be possible for registration to move in that state. Until this happens, it does not appear to be wise for VEP to put any more of its already limited funds into Mississippi. We only hope that the situation improves before VEP goes out of existence, but ~~the situation there~~ it will not change appreciably without massive federal action.

NORTH CAROLINA

This state has few restrictions which might prevent Negroes from registering and it is considered one of the better states for the VEP program. Many counties permit registration only during a 3-week period preceding an election and this means, "no election-no registration." NAACP conducted programs during the year in Guilford, Johnson, Brunswick, and Harnett Counties, and in Durham in cooperation with the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. The Winston-Salem Urban League conducted a voter education and research

an injunction issued early in 1964 in UNITED STATES v. LOUISIANA, the 21 named registrars are enjoined from certain discriminatory practices which, if obeyed, should greatly aid the cause of Negro voter registration. All 21 of the named parishes were assigned to CORE but it is too early to tell what results can be achieved there. The entire Louisiana program will very likely be continued through September of 1964.

MISSISSIPPI

This state presents more resistance to would-be Negro voters than any other state and offers more intimidation and violence to Negroes than all the others combined. VEP has only been able to add 3,871 voters to the rolls in Mississippi during the past two years, a figure lower than the results from a single small city like Brunswick or Decatur, Georgia, or Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The total Negro registration in the state is approximately 28,000, representing only 6.6% of the Negroes 21 years of age or older. But here, as in Southwestern Georgia and Dallas and Wilcox Counties in Alabama, the success of the VEP program cannot be measured solely in terms of new registrants.

Mississippi has a long history of intimidation and violence against Negroes who seek to register and with the rather large number of cases of injury and death to their persons and destruction of their property, it is little wonder that Negroes developed a fear of attempting to do anything which the white people of that state were opposed to. The first Annual Report of VEP carried seven pages on the Greenwood Project which was described there as being "in many ways considered to be one of the most successful of the VEP supported programs." Despite the massive jailing of citizens, shooting of registration workers, burning of property and other acts of violence and intimidation of Negroes in Leflore County, more than 2,000 Negroes have gone to the Courthouse in Greenwood to attempt to register. Many were never permitted inside and the majority of those who made it inside were rejected by the registrar. This same story has been REPEATED reported in Hattisburg and other cities. VEP has expended more than $50,000 in Missi-

The Atlanta program continues under the auspices of the All Citizens Registration Committee, a local group made up from representatives of several different organizations. This city will have neighborhood registration soon and will see Negro deputy registrars for the first time. Registration will take place at various schools from five to nine P.M. and should result in an increase of Negro registration in Fulton County to approximately 70,000.

NAACP has conducted successful projects in Augusta, Brunswick, Rome, and others and in DeKalb and Peach Counties. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee continues work in the "hard core" areas of Lee, Terrell and Sumter Counties where results cannot be measured simply in terms of new registrants but ~~which~~ ~~is~~ are reflected by the overcoming of fear and by other intangibles.

It is anticipated that when the Georgia Legislature meets in special session soon that the present May 2 registration deadline will be extended to July for the primary and later still for the November general election. This will make possible the addition of thousands of new voters this summer.

LOUISIANA

Next to Mississippi, VEP results have been lower than any other state. Reports indicate that this results from the serious racial discrimination ~~in~~ on the past of many parish registrars. VEP has supported a continuous program in Orleans Parish under the direction of the Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans. Only 425 new voters were added to the rolls in New Orleans during the year but many hundreds more sought to register and were rejected on various grounds. Considerable work was done by the local group to keep thousands of Negroes who were already registered from being purged.

Most of the work outside New Orleans has been under CORE for the past year, with heavy emphasis in the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana. The Justice Department has filed several suits regarding discrimination by parish registrars and they were successful in one extremely important case which involved state officials and 21 parish registrars. Under the terms

With the exception of a few North Florida Counties, registration by Negroes is fairly simple and the registration results under VEP have really been outstanding in this state. Florida releases periodic reports showing the total registration in each county by race and by political party and a satisfactory check can be made on our programs. One of the most successful VEP programs to date was conducted in Dade County (Miami) where 9,403 new registrants were added during the fiscal year. Much of the success of this program was due to the personal leadership of Weldon Rougeau, a CORE field secretary, who had charge of the program and who was able to get excellent cooperation from other organizations in the area. CORE conducted a program in Gadsden County (Quincy) and the 875 new Negro registrants obtained there was twice as many as the total Negro voters the county had. Tallahassee presented a fine example of team work by CORE, NAACP, and local groups, white and colored, working to increase voter registration.

NAACP was given assignments in Alachua, Polk, Jackson, Marion, Orange, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Volusia, and Duval Counties, all of which resulted in substantial new voters. All of the above assignments will probably be renewed during the summer and fall of 1964 with other counties being added.

GEORGIA

With the exception of Southwestern Georgia, registration by Negroes in this state does not prove very difficult and VEP results have been among the highest of any state, with more than 60,000 new voters added during the past two years. In Savannah, the Chatham County Crusade for Voters worked with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to add more than 5,000 new voters to the rolls of that county. The Savannah project was the location of a voter registration film soon to be released under the title "Right Now", and in which VEP is one of several sponsors. SCLC sponsored a VEP program in Albany through the Albany Movement and conducted projects throughout the state in cooperation with the Statewide Voter Registration Committee.

registration figures are hard to come by in Alabama and VEP estimate total Negro registration in the state to be 90,000 as of January 1, however Governor George Wallace subsequently stated that his state has 305,000 Negro voters.

VEP will support a massive rural county program in July, ~~but~~ 1964 and will probably continue programs in the TVA area, Gadsden, Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, Macon County and Dallas County. ~~and will plan~~ New programs planned for Tuscaloosa, Anniston, and other areas during the summer and fall.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas has no registration law or procedure for voting other than the requirement for the payment of an annual one dollar poll tax. We know of no racial discrimination in the acceptance of poll tax payments nor in the right of persons to vote in elections in this state. The poll tax may be paid at any time between February and October 1st and qualifies the tax payer to vote in all elections coming between October 1 of the year in which the tax is paid and September 30 of the following year. This is a good "registration" deadline for the November general elections but seems much too early for primary elections. Arkansas is a one party state where nomination in the Democratic Primary is tantamount to election. The Democratic Primary election is held in July and is usually the most important election held in the state but in order to vote in the July primary, one must have paid his poll tax prior to October 1 of the preceding year.

Because of the fact that all effort must be duplicated each year, VEP has only conducted a few projects in Arkansas, such as Pine Bluff and Little Rock; however, a massive statewide program is planned for the late summer of 1964 in every county with a substantial Negro population.

STATE BY STATE REPORT

ALABAMA

This state requires an applicant to pass a literacy test before one can be registered and the test is often applied in a discriminatory manner against Negroes. After Negro groups started conducting classes to familiarize applicants with the test, the state adopted a new law which requires a new set of test questions each month. The law also requires that a registered voter must vouch for each applicant and a poll tax is required for voting in all but federal elections. Registration by Negroes is not too difficult in the TVA area such as Huntsville, Tuscumbia, Decatur and Florence, and neither is it too difficult in Mobile. As a result of federal court injunctions, Negroes may now register with little difficulty in Macon and Montgomery Counties, though it appears that some discrimination still exists in the latter. Macon County now has more registered Negro voters than whites and Negro candidates are seeking public offices there for the first time in more than fifty years and will probably be elected.

VEP has maintained a continuous program in Jefferson County (Birmingham) where Negro registration has risen from 10,000 in April, 1962 to more than 23,000 as of April, 1964. Rejections are still high at the registrar's office, many of them resulting from racial discrimination. In counties such as Dallas (Selma) and many other Black Belt Counties, it takes real courage for a Negro to seek to register. Here, they have suffered harassment, intimidation, and physical violence from private citizens and law enforcement officials. And in Wilcox and Lowndes Counties, where there are more Negroes than whites, every Negro applicant has been rejected and there is not a single registered Negro voter.

The registration books are open only two days each month in most Alabama counties and this makes it difficult to get many people registered even where discrimination is not very strong. During July, the books are open for a week in the rural counties and VEP has supported a special project during this period through a statewide organization known as the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting (ASCARV).

[illegible] League, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the [illegible] Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In addition [illegible] ~~twenty five,~~ VEP works with several local organizations in each of the eleven southern states.

STAFF CHANGES

VEP continues to operate with a very small staff even though the actual registration work is done by the participating agencies. Jack Minnis, Director of Research during the fiscal year, left the project in December, ~~of~~ 1963. It was then decided that this position would be abolished and the position of Research Assistant created. Mrs. Barbara Whitaker, a graduate and former faculty member of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, was employed as Research Assistant in January, ~~of~~ 1964. Mrs. Barbara Stewart joined the staff as Receptionist and Clerk-Typist during the year. The other staff members include: Wiley A. Branton, Project Director; Randolph T. Blackwell, Field Director; Mrs. Jean Levine, Administrative Secretary; and Mrs. Janet Shortt, Office Secretary. Vernon E. Jordan serves in the capacity of Acting Assistant Director of VEP in addition to his duties as Assistant to the Director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. John D. Due, Jr., a young Florida lawyer, joined the staff as an intern in human relations under the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation Intern Program.

BACKGROUND STATEMENT

The Voter Education Project is a non-partisan program under the supervision of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and is engaged in a research study of the causes of low voter registration in 11 southern states, the methods and techniques being used to increase registration, and the development of educational programs to provide voters with the will and knowledge to register and vote. Contributions to the project are deductible from federal income taxes, pursuant to a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service dated March 22, 1962, and the first public announcement of the project was made on March 29, 1962 and carried the endorsement of the Chairmen of both the Republican and Democratic national committees, in addition to other leading Americans. The First Annual Report of the Voter Education Project covers the VEP fiscal year, April 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963, and describes ~~the~~ (1) Formation and purpose of VEP; (2) Operation, including methods and objectives; (3) A description of selected projects; (4) Formula and criteria for grants; and other pertinent information.

This Second Annual Report covers the period April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1964. Due to the fact that the method of operation and other activities follow the same general pattern as was followed during the first fiscal year, we will not undertake to repeat this information in this Second Annual Report. VEP will publish a detailed account of the entire project following the end of the registration program in November of 1964. The final report is planned for release in ~~the Spring of~~ 1965.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Five major organizations work actively with the Voter Education Project and have been a part of the program since its inception. They are the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Congress of Racial Equality,

August 3, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Ruth House Alexander

FROM: Wiley A. Branton

Preliminary research efforts indicate to us that persons connected with voter registration projects in some of the southern states where we are currently interested, have, from time to time, been arrested and otherwise intimidated by police officers; and with the increase in activity in the area of registration such incidents are likely to occur more frequently.

In order to be able to gather firsthand information and reports from the victims of such harrassment and to assist in the protection of the right of individuals to encourage voter participation, VEP has decided to maintain a revolving bail bond fund as a minimum assistance effort which we should extend to persons arrested under such circumstances. This assistance may be provided not only to personnel working with agencies on VEP approved projects but also to persons who apparently are being indimidated because of their registration activities in areas or programs outside those of the VEP program.

At the present time you are requested to set aside the sum of $2,000 for use as a revolving bail bond fund, disbursement from which will be made on the approval of the VEP director.

WAB:jl

Check exchanged for First National cashier's check -
bail furnished by SNCC and VEP funds not used -
cashier's check endorsed over to VEP $ 1,000.00

Note: This check never used. Returned to VEP NAB

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Wiley A. Branton
(name)

5 Forsyth St., N.W.
(address)

Atlanta 3, Ga.
(city and state)

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

Reason for payment: Bail bond for Charles Sherrod and Ralph Allen for release from County Kail of Dawson, Georgia on vagrancy charges, resulting from their voter registration activities.

OK [illegible]

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP- Bail Bond

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date August 3, 19 62

Requested by: _____

Approved [signature]
VEP, Project Director

Check exchanged for First National cashier's check - ba il furnished by SNCC and VEP funds not used - cashier's check endorsed over to VEP $ 1,000.00

Note: This check never used. - Returned to VEP NAB

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Wiley A. Branton
(name)

5 Forsyth St., N.W.
(address)

Atlanta 3, Ga.
(city and state)

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

Reason for payment: Bail bond for Charles Sherrod and Ralph Allen for release from County Kail at Dawson, Georgia on vagrancy charges, resulting from their voter registration activities.

OK

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP- Bail Bond

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date August 3, 19 62

Requested by:

Approved
VEP, Project Director

Note: This

10/4/62

ReVEP 2-16 and Revolving Bail Bond Fund

On August 31, 1962, Wiley Branton paid $200 in bail money to the Chief of Police (Will Love) in Indianola, Mississippi, representing cash bond of $50 each for Charles Ray McLauren, Albert Garner, John Oliver Hodges and Samuel Block, on a charge of distributing literature without a permit.

On the same date, VEP wired $100 to the Chief of Police at Indianola representing bail (cash bail) for Robert Moses on the same charge.

COFO was asked to reimburse VEP for this bail money out of the proceeds of the grant made by VEP and a check from COFO to Wiley A. Branton in the amount of $300 was made on or about September 24, 1962, and Wiley A. Branton is to repay said bail money to the VEP Revolving Bail Bond Fund.

COFO is to advance such additional money for bail and legal fees, as may be necessary, to prosecute an appeal of the said charges and in the event that said bail money is ever refunded then it should go back to the COFO grant made by VEP. COFO should take all steps to recover this bail money.

Note: This money included in $500 check given both attorneys for VEP deposit on 3/27/63 WAB

$200.00 8-31 196~~2~~ No.

RECEIVED OF Wiley A. Brantor, Attorney

Two Hundred DOLLARS

Bail Bond for Charles Ray McLaurin Albert Farmer John Oliver Holyer & Samuel Block to appear in Mayor's Court at 7:30 A.M. on Sept. 7, 1962.

BY Will Love

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

№ 12440

Reported

8/29/62 19

RECEIVED of Samuel Block

Fifty One no/100 DOLLARS

For Bond for Court 8/30/62 5:30 P.M. Loitering. Pd by Wiley A. Brantor

$51.00

S. Moore
Desk Sergeant

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

№ 12441

Reported

8/29/62 19

RECEIVED of Dewey Green

One Hundred and two no/100 DOLLARS

For Bond for Court 8/30/62 5:30 P.M. Loitering 51.00 Pd. by Wiley A. Brantor

$102.00 No Insp. Sticker (State) 51.00

S. Moore
Desk Sergeant

Pittsburgh Coal & Steel Co. 360 - [illegible]

Mayor Pitts

Chief of Police -

$150 ≈

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

№ 12442

8/29/62 19

RECEIVED of Richard T. Gray

Fifty-One no/100 DOLLARS

For Bond for Court 8/30/62 - 5:30 P.M.
Loitering

$ 51.00

S. Moore
Desk Sergeant

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

№ 12443

Refunded

8/29/62 19

RECEIVED of John Hodges

Fifty-One no/100 DOLLARS

For Bond for Court 8/30/62 - 5:30 P.M.
Loitering

$ 51.00

S. Moore
Desk Sergeant

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

№ 12444

Refunded

8/29/62 19

RECEIVED of Albert Garner

Fifty-One no/100 DOLLARS

For Bond for Court 8/30/62 - 5:30 P.M.
Loitering

$ 51.00

S. Moore
Desk Sergeant

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

№ 12445

8/29/62 19

RECEIVED of Jesse Lee Harris

Fifty-One no/100 DOLLARS

For Bond for Court 8/30/62 5:30 P.M.
Loitering

$ 51.00

S. Moore
Desk Sergeant

March 28, 1963

Mr. Carsie A. Hall
Young & Hall, Attorneys-at-Law
115½ N. Parish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Carsie:

Re Indianola

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 26, in which you enclosed a check from the City of Indianola in the amount of $500 which represents the refund of the cash appeal bonds which had been posted on behalf of Samuel Block, Albert Garner, John Oliver, Hodges, Charles McLaurin and Robert Moses in their appeals from the convictions for distributing literature without a permit. I understand the city has dismissed the case.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. Burke Marshall
Mr. Jack Greenberg

1-Voucher - Bail Bond Fund

March 27, 1963

TO: RUTH ALEXANDER

Re: VEP 2-16 and
Revolving Bail Bond Account

Enclosed herein is a Municipal Warrant on the City of Indianola, Mississippi, in the amount of $ 500.00, and representing the refund for cash bail provided for Samuel Block, Albert Garner, John Oliver Hodges, Charles McLaurin and Robert Moses, on the charge of Distributing Literature Without a Permit in Indianola, Miss.

Please deposit this to the VEP account and credit the revolving bail bond account with this amount.

WILEY A. BRANTON

1- Vouchers -
Revolving Bail Bond Fund

LAW OFFICES
YOUNG & HALL
SUITE 207 - 208 - 213 REDMOND BUILDING
115½ N. FARISH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

JACK H. YOUNG
CARSIE A. HALL

PHONES: FL. 2-7484
FL. 4-3135

March 26, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Please find enclosed a refund Check No. 3281, in the amount of $500.00 Dollars, from the City of Indianola, Mississippi, payable to Carsie A. Hall and endorsed to the Voters Educational Project.

Very truly yours,

Carsie A. Hall

Carsie A. Hall

CAH:tj

$500.00

This check was wired to Wiley in Miss.

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Wiley A. Branton
(name)

(address)

(city and state)

Please pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) for

Reason for payment: Bail bond for students in Mississippi arrested in connection with voter registration activities.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP-Bail Bond

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date August 29, 1962 19

Requested by:

Approved

VEP, Project Director

Note: this money repaid to VEP on 3/27/63 WA.

REVOLVING BAIL BOND FUND

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $750.00

TO: Western Union
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Appeal bond for Charles Cobb, Charles McLaurin, and Curtis Hayes ($250 each) arrested in Indianola in connection with voter registration activities on 8/6/63.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-9-63 19

Requested by: Wiley A. Branton

Approved: for Project Director

MEMBER
NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASS'N

WOODLEY CARR, SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR

PHONE 124
SUNFLOWER COUNTY
INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI

Received of Wiley Branton, as cash bond for prisoner Charles McLaurin, the sum of . . . . . $250.00 This sum represents bond money on appeal case on conviction in Justice of the Peace Court, returnable the 16th day of September, 1963.

This the 9th day of August, 1963.

T. W. Carr, Sheriff

S. B. Bradley

by S. B. Bradley, D. S.

MEMBER
NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASS'N

WOODLEY CARR, SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR

PHONE 124
SUNFLOWER COUNTY
INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI

Received of Wiley Branton, as cash bond for prisoner Curtis Hayes, the sum of . . . . . $250.00. This sum represents bond money on appeal case on conviction in Justice of the Peace Court, returnable the 16th day of September, 1963.

This the 9th day of August, 1963.

T. W. Carr, Sheriff

S B Bradley

by S. B. Bradley, D. S.

MEMBER
NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASS'N

WOODLEY CARR, SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR

PHONE 124
SUNFLOWER COUNTY
INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI

Received of Wiley Branton, as cash bond for prisoner Charles Cobb, the sum of $250.00

This sum represents bond money on appeal case on conviction in Justice of the Peace Court, returnable the 16th day of September, 1963.

This the 9th day of August, 1963.

T. W. Carr, Sheriff

S B Bradley

by S. B. Bradley, D. S.

SHERIFF
& TAX COLLECTOR

TELEPHONE 124
P. O. BOX 150

W. I. (Bill) Hollowell

SUNFLOWER COUNTY · · INDIANOLA, MISS.

March 5, 1965

MAR 8 1965

Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The money which you posted for an appeal was, as required by law, deposited with the Clerk and by him placed in his Bail Bond Account. It will be necessary for you to obtain the proper order from the Court which disposed of the appeals.

The Sheriff's Office has no control over the money deposited.

W. I. Hollowell, Sheriff

By R. Hollowell

Bail Bond file

WB

AUG 29 1963

708 Avenue N.
Greenwood, Mississippi
August 26, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Enclosed you w ill find the other material that you asked to be sent into your office.

I am very sorry that the material is a little late.

We are looking for last week installment and if you could or would sent this week alone with last week it would help out.

Mike said that he sent in some report, I didn't check to see if they were really reports or not. I am sure that you have recieved some from us by now.

We are working very hard getting ready for election day on August 27, 1963 which is tomorrow.

Yours very turly

Emma Bell

AUG 24 1963

708 Avenue N.
Greenwood, Mississippi
August 20, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Enclosed you will find the following vouchers that were returned to me with correction. You will also find a list of the Mississippi Staff.

I am working on the other information that you asked to be sent into your office, (list of people on the County Farm and Parchman). This list is not completed, I am sending you what is completed. I am surethat the other information will be in your office by the end of this week.

We are now working on the reports which Mike Miller and Willie Peacock are taking care of that, I am sure that some will be in your office very soon.

Your Truly

Emma Bell

Greenwood Court House Arrest

Mary Lee Lane	214 Ave H.	Greenwood, Mississippi
George Greene	619 Howard Street	Greenwood, Mississippi
Minnie Thurman	709 Cotton Street	Greenwood, Mississippi
Ida Holland	119 E. Gibbs	Greenwood, Mississippi
Mary Booth	701 Ave. J.	Greenwood, Mississippi
Ruby Wright	301 Senica Ave.	Greenwood, Mississippi
Almeta Washington	724 Ave. K.	Greenwood, Mississippi (Now in Yazoo City)
Willie Wilson	315 McCain Street	Greenwood, Mississippi
Donald White	708 Ave. N.	Greenwood, Mississippi
John A. Handy	708 Ave. N.	Greenwood, Mississippi
Willie Cornell	707 Cotton Street	Greenwood, Mississippi
Will Henry Rogers	Rt.2 Box 537	Greenwood, Mississippi
Mac Arthue Cotton	708 Ave. N.	Greenwood, Mississippi
Mathews Hughes	713 Cotton Street	Greenwood, Mississippi
Milton Hancock	708 Ave. E	Greenwood, Mississippi
Jimmie Lee Prewitt	206 13th Street	Greenwood, Mississippi
Arthur Jackson	428 Ave.G	Greenwood, Mississippi
Freddie Harris	411 E.McLaurin	Greenwood, Mississippi
Hollis Matkins	708 Ave. N.	Greenwood, Mississippi
Lawerence T. Guyot	708 Ave. N.	Greenwood, Mississippi
Jesse Glover	801 Lamar	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Elizabeth Vassar	220 Jackson Street	Greenwood, Mississippi

Mississippi Staff Pay Roll

Samuel Block
Charlie Cobb - Greenville
Mac Arthur Cotton Holmes County

Freddie Green Summer Worker

George Greene

L.T. Guyot

Milton Hancock

James Jones Clarksdale,Mississippi

Mary Lane

Robert Parris Moses

Willie B. Peacock

Jimmie Lee Prewitt
Lafayette Surrey - Clarksdale
Hollis Watkins

Donald White Holly Springs

Mike Miller Summer Worker

Richard Frey Summer Worker

James Peacock

Martha Prescod

Willie Blue

Mathew Hughes

Charles Ray McLaurin Ruleville,Mississippi

~~CurtisxNayes~~

John O'Neal Hattiesburg,Mississippi

Carl Johnson Hattiesburg,Mississippi

John Morris Holly Springs,Mississippi

People Arrested in Itta Bena, Mississippi June 18, 1963

James Brown	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Henrieha Knigton	Post Office Box 627	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Ilean Loggins	Post Office Box 549	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Mary Lee Hendrick	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Willie Esther Baxtin	Route 2 Box 61	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Willie Lee Payton	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Bettye Anderson	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Ernestine Anderson	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
James E. Jones	Post Office Box 501	Itta Bena, Mississipppi
L.C.Lewis	Post Office Box 581	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Charles Kings	Post Office Box-545	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Clem O'Bannon	Post Office Box 612	Itta Bena, Mississippi
James Reed	Post Office Box 521	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Robert Irving	Post Office Box 521	Itta Bena, Mississippi
John B. Willaims	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Johnny Bevel	Post Office Box 675	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Claiborne Young	Post Office Box 444	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Scott Harris	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Willie Ray	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Roosevelt Walls	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Charles Morehead	Route 1 Box160	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Clint Loggins	Post Office Box549	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Nick Hampton	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippii
Annie Lue Thomas		
Rosie Bendrick	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Mary Robinson	Post Office Box 583	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Celia Evans	Post Office Box 589	Itta Bena, Mississippi

COPY

Mary Helen Edwards	Post Office Box 589	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Willie Brown	Post Office Box 587	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Lillie Steward	Post Office Box 422	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Leola Perkins		
Walter Thomas	Post Office Box 422	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Kenneth W. Echols	Post Office Box 646	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Robert Strong	Post Office Box 593	Itta Bena, Mississippi
David Strong	Post Office Box 654	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Jim Strong	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Archie Strong	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Charlie Strong	Post Office Box 593	Itta Bena, Mississippi
Williams McGhee	202 Palace Street	Greenwood, Mississippi
Colton Ginn	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi
~~Anthony Young~~		
Anothy Jackson	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Missi sippi
Fannie Liddell		
Jesse Kyles	General Delivery	Itta Bena, Mississippi

May 23, 1963

The Rev. W. Sterling Cary
Grace Congregational Church
310 West 139th Street
New York 30, New York

Dear Rev. Cary:

Your letter of May 2, 1963 wassreceived in due course. It is a matter of regret and somewhat embarrassing that I must say, after this delay, that I am not able to accept your invitation to speak for your Men's Day celebration on June 16, 1963. I have tried all possible approaches to clearing my schedule for this date, and have been unable to get out of some prior commitments.

I agree with you completely that it is desirable that the struggle for equality in the South should be told in the East, and while I am always interested in doing what I can to accomplish this, I am nevertheless compelled to keep in mind the fact that my first obligation is to the southern region.

Perhaps I should explain that the Voter Education Project staff is very small, and that when we are out of the South and out of direct voter education-registration, we are more or less on our own, and operating at our own expense. The existing frame work of VEP does not include public relations and promotional activity, though we do see a real need for this kind of thing.

Please accept my sincere appreciation for the invitation. Your interest in our work is heart warming and encouraging. I do very much hope that I shall have the opportunity to address the Grace Congregational Church body at some later time.

Yours truly,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

1-RTB-Speaking Engagements

Grace Congregational Church

310 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK 30, N. Y.

MINISTER
W. STERLING CARY
HOLLIS 8-1882

The Church Office
AUDUBON 6-5551

May 2, 1963

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
#5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Randolph:

As a result of our recent conversation concerning the limited knowledge in the North in reference to the actual contemporary situation in the South; I would like to invite you to speak at our 11:00 a.m. service on Sunday, June 16th. The men of our church will be celebrating Men's Day on this particular Sunday - the day begins about 8:00 a.m. with about 100 men attending a communion service followed by breakfast in the Parish Room. At the morning service, they are in charge even though it is a regular service of worship. I am convinced that an informed, forthright, challenging presentation by you would stimulate our Grace Church membership to undertake some well defined action in an effort to support and underwrite the work of your Voter Education Project.

Should you accept this invitation, I would want to look upon it as a firm commitment on your part. Nothing would embarrass me more than having a last-minute substitute; also, it is my understanding that there would be no expense involved on our part, but that this would be looked upon as public relationship or promotional activity.

Please let me hear from you immediately so that final plans can be made on our part for the 16th.

Cordially,

W. Sterling Cary

W. Sterling Cary

WSC:mb

R. T. B.
W. B.
J. M.

Decatur, Alabama

JUN 24 1963

June 22, 1963

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director
The Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Thank you for your reply to my letter of June 15, 1963.

We are happy to know you can be here to speak to us

on - Friday, June 28, 1963,
King's Memorial Church at 7:30 P.M.
Cor. Layfayette Street & McCartney, N.W.
The Rev. J. H. Griggs, Pastor.

I agree that my letter was confusint as to dates. As above stated, it is Friday, June 28th. Also I said July instead of June when I spoke of leaving town for our vacation.

It does seem now we can't get away until July 1st, and we are glad we shall be here in Decatur to hear you. We live at 402 N.W. Lafayette Street, a few doors from King's Memorial, in the event you care to stop by before coming to the church, you are welcome. Our telephone number is: 353-6454.

We shall be looking forward to seeing you on Friday, June 28, 1963.

Very sincerely,

Melvin Sykes

Melvin Sykes, President
Morgan County Co-Ordinating Committee

6-25-63

June 21, 1963

Mr. Melvin Sykes
1004 Bank Street
Decatur, Alabama

Dear Mr. Sykes:

Thank you for your letter of June 15 and for your invitation to me to speak at one of your meetings during the week of June 24. I will be happy to do so, but am a little confused as to the date. You said it would be preferable for me to come on Friday, June 29, and since Friday that week is the 28th, I am not sure whether you mean Friday or Saturday.

Will you let me know which day you mean as quickly as possible so that I may make my arrangements accordingly. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:jl

JUN 17 1963

Decatur, Alabama
June 15, 1963

M. Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director
The Voter Education Project
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

We are attempting to organize our community for the July 1-5, 1963, Voter Registration Campaign.

Needless to say we want this to be an all-out community effort. As I told you upon the occasion of our meeting in Huntsville, at Charles Brandon's home, our folk here in Decatur need the kind of stimulation to get their interest and participation. At our first workshop meeting last Friday, it was the consensus of opinion, if we could get you here as a speaker for what we have in the past called "Town Meeting", we might put over a successful registration campaign.

Would it be possible for you to come to Decatur during the week of June 24, 1963, preferably on Friday, June 29th for a 7:30 P.M. Meeting at the King's Memorial Methodist Church? 28?
In the meantime this coming week of June 17th, we are organizing committees, etc., in accordance with plans from the Alabama State Coordinating Association. We believe if you could come to us just before the Campaign it would create the climate so badly needed here in Decatur to get people to register to vote.

May we have your reply by return mail or possibly telephone or wire so we may begin giving publicity to this along with recruiting our Campaign Committes?

Mrs. Sykes and I must leave the city about July 27th or 28th for New York City and New England, but we believe the Rev. J.H. Griggs, Pastor of this Church and a member of our Coordinating Committee here in Decatur, and Mr. William L. England, Sr., Chairman of the Campaign Committee (Principal of one of the Elementary schools here) can carry on.

If it is not possible for you to come to us, could Mr. Wiley Branton come? We know you both are busy men, but our need is urgent for the kind of stimulation we know you can give.

Very Sincerely,
Melvin Sykes
Melvin Sykes, Chairman
Coordinating Committee

1004 Bank Street
Decatur, Alabama
'Phone: Business and
Home: 353-6454

WYCHE, NIVENS & BROWN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
235 SOUTH BREVARD STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

T. H. WYCHE
W. B. NIVENS
C. L. BROWN

TELEPHONES: 376-1521
376-1522

September 3, 1963

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell,
Field Director
Board of Education Project
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SEP 5 1963

RE: Mecklenburg County Registration Campaign

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

The Mecklenburg Organization for Political Affairs are beginning a Voter's Registration Campaign for Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. We are seeking the aid of groups interested in the Project of Negro Registration.

I talked to Mr. Wiley A. Branton in New York Friday and discussed it with him. He suggested that I write you and invite you here to meet with us. He assured me of your cooperation and presence.

We are having a meeting with representatives from the Board of Registration Section of the National Democratic Party and the Labor Union at the President's Office of Johnson C. Smith University at 8 o'clock Wednesday, September 4, 1963. Please be present if you can. Upon your arrival in the city, contact me at my office number or Dr. Reginald Hawkins at Ed. 2-7003.

If you can not make the meeting Wednesday, any other time will be suitable.

Yours very truly,

T H Wyche

T. H. Wyche

THW/lah

R+B Speaking Engagements (Other)

October 30, 1963

Dr. Lucius Pitts,
President
Miles College
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Dr. Pitts:

I am delighted to accept your invitation, communicated today through Vernon E. Jordan, to talk with the Miles College students that anticipate working in voter education. I consider it a real challenge to all persons working in this area of human concern.

You may expect metto arrive on your campus October 31 at 2 p. m.

Respectfully yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

November 6, 1963

Mr. Leroy E. Browne
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Browne:

Your letter of October 31 is received.

I consider it an honor to have been invited to be the speaker for your Emancipation Proclamation celebration January 1, 1964. I will be delighted to serve.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BEAUFORT, S.C., 524-4337
AREA CODE 803

OCT 31 1963

Reply to:
Leroy E. Brown
P. O. Box 124
Frogmore, S. C.

Mr. R. T. Blackwell
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 206
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

We are in the process of planning a county-wide Emancipation Proclamation celebration on January 1, 1964. For a number of years we have had this program on January 1. This year we felt that because of the great emphasis on freedom, we should try to reach a greater number of people by having a county-wide celebration, thereby reaching people who might be difficult to reach otherwise.

We are inviting officers of the First Congressional Precinct and the Beaufort County Voters League to join us in this celebration.

We are asking and would be very pleased if you would accept the invitation to deliver the Emancipation Address on this occasion.

Please inform us whether or not you can comply with our request.

Yours truly,

Leroy E. Brown

Leroy E. Browne

leb/bm

November 20, 1963

Mr. Donald James Sampson
Attorney At Law
125½ Falls Street-Temple Building-Suite Five
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Counselor:

I have before me your letters of October 15, and November 14. I offer my apologies for not having written before now.

At the time your first letter was received, which came after some considerable delay, the Voter Education Project had arrived at the decision to make a grant for registration work in Greensville, South Carolina to NAACP through its National Office. I anticipated that you would receive a communication from the National Office of NAACP or one of the field representatives in this regard.

In the process of delaying my response to your much appreciated letter, I got caught in a program in Southern Florida. This I have just completed, and look forward to visiting with you soon. I assume that your program is off and rolling. If I can be of service to you in any capacity, please let me know. I will be delighted to serve.

Very truly yours,

Randolph Blackwell
Field Director

Speaking engagements

RB: lg

LAW OFFICES
DONALD JAMES SAMPSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
125½ FALLS STREET – TEMPLE BUILDING – SUITE FIVE
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

TELEPHONES
OFFICE CEDAR 9-9672
RESIDENCE CEDAR 5-4784

POST OFFICE BOX 772

November 14, 1963

NOV 15 1963

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

In re: Voter Education Project
Voter Registration Project

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

You will recall that I wrote you on October 15, 1963, inviting you to come up on the weekend of November 1, 2, and 3.

Please let me hear from you in reference to this particular matter.

Your many considerations are appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Donald James Sampson

DJS:dj

Sir,
you must be real busy
not to answer your mail!

December 20, 1963

Mr. C. Conrad Brown
1625 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Brown:

In a telephone conversation several days ago, you extended to me an invitation to do a lecture on Negro folklore as part of a workshop that you anticipate holding in Americus, Georgia, during the month of February, 1964.

I indicated that I could not accept your invitation at that time because we here at the Voter Education Project are not certain as to how great the demand on our time will be with the coming of the new (election) year. Already, we are experiencing an increased demand, and of course, our first obligation is in this regard.

I would be delighted to serve, if at all possible. This I would have to do separate and apart from the Voter Education Project, as I do not regard this kind of thing that you anticipate as being sufficiently in line with the objectives of the project.

Please let us communicate again when you have determined the specific date.

Yours truly,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

December 26, 1963

Mr. John T. Manns
Chairman
The Committee for Better Local
Government
2131 Welch Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Sir:

I have an abiding interest in the work your committee and other organizations are doing in the area of voter registration in the state of Texas. I am arranging my schedule so as to make it possible for me to come to Houston Tuesday, January 7, 1964.

I shall be at your disposal to serve in such ways as you feel I can effectively aid the total program.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

THE COMMITTEE
FOR
BETTER LOCAL GOVERNMENT
JA 9-6360 • 2131 WELCH
HOUSTON, TEXAS, 77019

December 19, 1963

DEC 23 1963

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
Field Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia
30303

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

We have been talking with Larry Goodwyn about the possibility of your coming to Houston on January 8, 1964, for a general meeting of the Committee for Better Local Government. This is a group of civic-minded citizens who would like to do some work on selling poll taxes this January.

Mrs. Randolph had the pleasureof hearing you speak at the state meeting of the coalition in Dallas and feels you would do a great deal toward inspiring our people to work in the precincts for increasing voter registration in 1964. Please let us know if you are available to speak here on this date.

Sincerely,

John T. Manns

John T. Manns
Chairman

Mrs R. D. Randolph

Mrs. R. D. Randolph
Vice-Chairman

January 13, 1964

Ms. Olga Seastrom
Staff Interne in Human Relations
YWCA
Suite 301, 41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ms. Seastrom:

Your letter of January 8 in regard to the Human Relations Workshop being conducted by the Human Relations Committee of the Southern Region Student YWCA has been received.

I will be delighted to participate as a resource person on voter registration, and you can expect me to be in attendance on Friday evening, April 3, and on Saturday, April 4.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

RTB
Speaking Engagements

YWCA

National Student Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
PLAZA 3-4700
CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N.Y.

January 8, 1964

Southern Region
Suite 301, 41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Jackson 5-2372

JAN 10 1964

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Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia,30303

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

The Human Relations Committee of the Southern Region Student YWCA is planning a Human Relations Workshop April 3-5 at Gammon Theological Seminary. The theme is "Now Is The Time To Act" and the workshop is centered around work groups on tutorials, voter registration, direct action, building communications, and revitalizing YWCA Human Relations Committees.

We would like very much for you to be the resource person for the work group on voter registration. This group will meet briefly on the evening of Friday, April 3 and from 8:30 to 3:30 p.m. on April 4. The purpose of the work group is to give information on projects already existing, the need for voter registration and techniques for starting such projects.

We hope that you will be able to comply with our request. It will be helpful if you can let us know as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Olga Seastrom/a

Olga Seastrom
Staff Interne in Human Relations
Southern Region

OS:fd

Signed in Miss Seastrom's absence.

YWCA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

Please reply to:
South Carolina State Conference, NAACP
919½ Washington Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Telephone AL 6-4356-7

FILE

January 20, 1964

JAN 21 1964

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
5 Forsythe Ct.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

As a follow-up to our mutual understanding to which we arrived in our extended conversation January 11, I wish to state that the prospects are good for a voter registration meeting in Columbia, January 26.

From the standpoint of attendance, I am expecting a concentration of delegates from the 3rd Congressional District which I have cultivated since I talked with you in Atlanta, and the ten most heavily populated Counties in the State. As I recall, you planned to contact leaders in the 5th District.

The Meeting will be held at Faith Hall on the campus of Allen University in Columbia, 3 P. M. o'clock.

Kindly advise me as to the time of your arrival and if you want me to make reservations for over night accommodation.

Yours for More in '64,

I. DeQuincey Newman

I. DeQuincey Newman,
Field Secretary

IDN:an
CC: Dr. C. H. Thomas
Dr. R. N. Beck
Mr. J. Arthur Brown

RTB
Speaking Engagements

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Official Organ: The Crisis

DIRECTIONS TO PENN COMMUNITY CENTER

ON ST. HELENA ISLAND AT FROGMORE, S. C.

CONFERENCE DATE: MARCH 12 - 13, 1964

TO REACH THE CENTER FROM SAVANNAH, GEORGIA BY CAR, TAKE ROUTE #17 TO ROUTE #21 AND TURN RIGHT. ROUTE #21 WILL BRING YOU TO PENN CENTER. FROM SAVANNAH, GEORGIA IT IS ABOUT 30 MILES.

TO REACH THE CENTER FROM CHARLESTON, S. C. BY CAR, FOLLOW ROUTE #170 TO ROUTE #21. TURN LEFT AT GARDENS CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA AND FOLLOW ROUTE #21 TO PENN CENTER. FROM CHARLESTON IT IS ABOUT 60 MILES.

BUS TICKETS MAY BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY TO BEAUFORT, S. C. THERE YOU WILL FIND TAXI-CABS WHICH WILL BRING A LOAD TO THE CENTER FOR $2.00 A CAR LOAD. NEGRO OR WHITE DRIVERS WILL DRIVE YOU TO THE CENTER.

IF OTHERS NEAR YOU ARE INVITED, PERHAPS A GROUP CAN COME BY CAR. WE WILL PAY SEVEN CENTS (7¢) PER MILE; OTHERWISE, WE PAY ROUNDTRIP BUS FARE. ALL FOOD AND LODGING ARE TAKEN CARE OF BY SCLC. YOUR TRAVEL EXPENSES WILL BE REIMBURSED AT THE CENTER. IF, HOWEVER, YOU NEED TRAVEL ADVANCE, PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY.

YOU MAY REACH A STAFF PERSON AT PENN CENTER BY CALLING FROGMORE, S. C. JA 4-4337 OR JA 4-9238. THE ADDRESS IS FROGMORE, S. C.

/c
2/64

February 18, 1964

Mr. C. T. Vivian
Director of Affiliates
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Vivian:

Thank you for your letter of February 7, and the information concerning your Affiliate Leaders Conference.

I will be present, for certain, during the segment which includes my presentation on the "Philosophy of Voter Registration." It would help me to know, however, the agenda for the two days you have scheduled. It may be possible for me to arrange my schedule to include the entire program, but if that is not possible, I will have to know on what day and what hour I will be expected to be present. May I have this information as soon as possible?

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

Speaking Engagements

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone 524-1378

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President* Ralph Abernathy, *Treasurer* Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Assistant*

February 7, 1964

FEB 11 1964

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

We are planning our first Affiliate Leaders Conference. We will relate the total program and work of SCLC to our local leadership. The Conference is scheduled for, Thursday and Friday, March 12-13, 1964, AT PENN CENTER, FROGMORE, S. C.

The first session will start at 9:30 a. m. on March 12, 1964 and continue through the evening meal of March 13, 1964. We need you on the program. All expenses will be paid.

We are familiar with the work you have done in the Freedom Movement. For this reason, we urge you to accept the responsibility for making a presentation and leading a discussion on Philosophy of Voter Registration.

Is it possible for you to be with us at that time?

Sincerely yours,

C. T. Vivian

C. T. Vivian
Director of Affiliates

V/f

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

April 6, 1964

APR 7 1964

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
Field Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

We are pleased indeed that you can join in the conference workshop on April 28-29 at Philander Smith College.

As we indicated in our letter to Mr. Branton we hope to give inspiration and know-how about assuming the initiative in getting a local community to move.

We will send a copy of the program when it is complete. The informal character of the project will enable you to make frequent contributions from your experience. You especially will be our consultant in the matter of voter education. In this connection you will have opportunity to present this matter to the entire group. Thereafter you will spend some forty-five minutes in a workshop with each of three smaller groups on details of methods for organizing and moving a community.

Do you have three glossy prints which we can have for publicity?

We look forward to your work with us.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

RTB Speaking Engagements

OFFICERS—MRS. JOE R. BREWER, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REVEREND GEORGE W. GUNN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. G. P. FREEMAN, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF—NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

File
RB

April 2, 1964

Mr. Nat R. Griswold
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Griswold:

In reply to your letter of March 25, I am pleased to inform you that we can send Mr. Randolph Blackwell, Field Director for the Voter Education Project to your conference workshop on April 28 and 29 at Philander Smith College in Little Rock.

We are enclosing some biographical data on Mr. Blackwell and I have referred your letter and memorandum to him and he has agreed to make the trip as a representative of the Voter Education Project.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

3/30/64

WAB:

I am free to attend this meeting, and would like to go. It appears that now that we have a voter registration statute, it might be desirable for me to go out and spend a week.

RTB

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

March 25, 1964

MAR 26 1964

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Branton:

We have a project going which we think may get some lasting results. It should give your office a chance to do some basic voter education and give a real assist to us all. So, we hope you can send a participant for this conference-workshop April 28, 3 p.m. to April 29, 9 p.m. (Tuesday and Wednesday)

The subject for the program: "Leadership in Church and Community for the Sixties." It is being planned by ACHR, the three church colleges here, and the heads of the various church bodies. Emphasis will be on techniques of leadership in the community and on voter registration and job opportunities as illustrative of these techniques. We expect to get most of the Negro ministers of Arkansas to come to Philander College for the conference-workshop. We will furnish inspiration and know-how adequate for them to assume the initiative for change in their communities.

Could your office send a resource person for this project? He would need to speak and confer about how to get a community moving and organized for action on voter registration. By that time we will have a new voter registration system. At the moment it appears we will get an annual registration system. But the work done with these church leaders will be of permanent value under any system.

Will you designate someone for your staff to help? At the same time give data about the person for use in publicity. A prompt affirmative response will help us get promotion on the way.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

P.S. Incidentally, Percy Williams of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity will be a participant.

OFFICERS-MRS. JOE R. BREWER, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REVEREND GEORGE W. GUNN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. G. P. FREEMAN, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF-NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

The Planning Committee for the Leadership Training Conference met at noon, Thursday, March 12, at the Grady Manning Hotel and made further plans for a two-day session for ministers. Present were Mr. Oley Griffin of Shorter College, Mr. Crawford Mimms of Philander Smith College, The Reverend William Johnson, Pastor of Miles Chapel representing Bishop Smith, and Mr. Nat Griswold and Mr. Ozell Sutton of ACHR.

The Conference Theme - "Church and Community Leadership for the '60's" - was adopted.

The adjusted and adopted plans were made as follows:

Place of Conference - Philander Smith College
Date - April 28-29 (~~Second choice - April 21-22~~)
Registration and housing assignments - Tuesday, 1 - 3 p.m.
Opening Session - Roundtable: General Purview of Problem Areas - 3 p.m.
Public meeting with outstanding speaker - 7:30 p.m.
General Assembly - Wednesday, 9 a.m. - 12 noon.
1. Presentation - Freedom and the Ballot (Voter Registration)
   Questions & Answers
2. Presentation - Church and Community Leadership for Change - Negro Initiative as a Prerequisite for Progress
   Questions & Answers
   Coffee Break
3. Equal Employment Opportunities
   Questions & Answers

Noon Luncheon - to be planned
Workshops - 1:30
1. Voter Registration
2. Church and Community Leadership
3. Equal Employment Opportunities

Public Meeting - 7:00 p.m.
Top Speaker
Summation of Conference and discussion of findings.

Suggested Resource Persons and Speakers:

1. Benjamin Mays, President, Morehouse College
2. Percy Williams, Special Assistant to the Vice Chairman, of The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
3. The Reverend Kelley Miller Smith, First Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn.
4. A Representative of the Voter Education Project, Atlanta.

April 16, 1964

Mr. Nathaniel Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Griswold:

Mr. Branton has asked me to send you the enclosed biographical resume on Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell.

I am sorry, but a photograph is not available.

Very truly yours,

Janet Shortt
Secretary to Mr. Blackwell

Encl: 1

Speaking Engagement

Thursday, April 23 (1964)

5:00 - 7:00 Registration - Union Baptist Church

8:00 - 10:00 Welcome - Attorney F. B. McKissick
The Crisis in the Civil Rights Movement - Mr. Norman Hill

Friday, April 24

9:00 - 10:00 What Is Quality, Integrated Education? - Mrs. Velma Hill

10:00 - 11:30 What Makes a Community Organization? - Mr. Moses Riddick, Mr. J. S. Stewart, Mr. J. V. Henry

1:00 - 3:00 Why Vote? - Rev. C. E. Ward, Dr. Felix Jackson, Mr. Joseph Mitchell

3:30 - 5:00 What Forms the "Power Structure" of a Community? - Mr. Randolph Blackwell

8:00 - 10:00 Rally - St. Mark AME Zion Church, South Roxboro Street
The Politics of Civil Rights - Mr. Wiley Branton

Saturday, April 25

9:00 - 11:00 More Jobs and Better Housing Through Government Programs - Mr. Jesse Morris

1:00 - 2:30 What Is the State Doing About Discrimination? - Mrs. Sarah Herbin

3:00 - 5:00 The Labor Movement and Civil Rights - Mr. Walter G. Davis, Mr. Joseph Pedigo

Sunday, April 26

1:00 - 2:00 What Role Do the Courts Play in the Movement? - Attorney C. O. Pearson, Attorney Sammy Chess, Attorney F. B. McKissick

2:00 - 3:00 How Do You Combat Discrimination and Delapidation in Housing? - Mr. Walter Thabitt

3:00 - 4:00 Civil Rights and Civil Liberties - Dr. Allard Lowenstein

* All functions of the conference other than the public meeting Friday evening will be held at Union Baptist Church, 904 North Roxboro Street, Durham.

* All persons wishing to attend the conference should write "Conference, 213½ West Main Street, Durham, North Carolina."

PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Randolph Blackwell, Field Director, Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council
Mr. Wiley Branton, Project Director, Voter Education Project
Mr. Sammy Chess, Counsel for the NAACP and CORE
Mr. Walter G. Davis, Assistant Director, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO
Mr. J. V. Henry, SNCC Field Worker in North Carolina
Mrs. Sarah Herbin, Employment Service Representative, Governor's Office
Mr. Norman Hill, National Program Director, CORE
Mrs. Velma Hill, CORE Field Secretary in New York
Dr. Felix Jackson, NAACP Voter Registration Organizer, Winston-Salem
Dr. Allard Lowenstein, Professor of Political Science and An Organizer of Mississippi Freedom Vote Campaign
Mr. Joseph Mitchell, NAACP Voter Registration Organizer, Greensboro
Mr. Jesse Morris, SNCC Field Secretary in Mississippi
Attorney F. B. McKissick, National Chairman, CORE
Attorney C. O. Pearson, Regional Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund
Mr. Joseph Pedigo, Chairman, Greensboro Central Labor Union's Human Rights Committee
Mr. Moses A Riddick, Executive Secretary, Independent Voters League of Virginia
Mr. J. S. Stewart, City Councilman, Durham
Mr. Walter Thabitt, City Planner, New York City
The Reverend C. E. Ward, NAACP Voter Registration State Chairman

Mr. James Ferguson: Report on Negroes in Politics in the South
Mr. David Birkhead: Report on Voting Records of North Carolina Officials
Mr. Bill Robinson: Report on Power Structures
Mr. Richard Swogger: Report on Employment Programs
Mr. Charles Day: Report on Housing Programs
Mr. Thomas Gibbons: Report on Unemployment and Racial Discrimination in Employment in North Carolina
Mr. Donald Meyer: Report on the History of Jim Crow in North Carolina

POLITICS and CIVIL RIGHTS

April 23RD, 24TH, 25TH, 26TH

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

RHB Speaking engagement

April 21, 1964

Mr. F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. McKissick:

A copy of the printed program for the CORE "Politics and Civil Rights" conference scheduled to open April 23, 1964, is received here. There is much in the offering for those that will attend. May I offer my congratulations.

As I examine the program, I note that you have scheduled me and the director of our pasject for an appearance. Please, may I explain that the demands on our very limited staff compelled us early in the history of the program to try to divide our appearances in such a way as to allow for the broadest possible service. This mix-up, which I feel has occurred in the course of our correspondence is regrettable, I willingly take responsibility for same.

Mr. Branton has indicated that he is arranging his program so as to be present.

I look forward to seeing you when I am in North Carolina.

With fondest regards, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

March 23, 1964

Mr. F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Your letter of March 21 is received here.

I appreciate your invitation to participate in the CORE "Politics and Civil Rights" conference to be held in Durham, North Carolina, April 24-26.

My present responsibilities require me to be in the state of Alabama on April 26. If the part of the program that you would like to use me in is scheduled for the 24th, I will be happy to serve.

Please let me hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

Speaking Engagements
RTB

THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina
March 21, 1964

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

The Congress of Racial Equality is sponsoring a conference on "Politics and Civil Rights" which will be held in Durham on April 24 through April 26. The conference will include many areas of the civil rights movement, but will emphasize voter registration and political involvement throughout the state of North Carolina. We would be happy if you would consent to serve as a consultant at this conference. It would be your duty to participate on a panel in a specific area and to be available for questions and advice. Specifically we would like you to address yourself to the problems of community mobilization and the uncovering of power structures.

Your immediate reply would be greatly appreciated as we desire to print a program.

Very truly yours,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman, Congress of
Racial Equality

FBMcK:ve

June 11, 1964

Mr. M. Hayes Mizell, Director
USNSA Southern Project
Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Mizell:

I am in receipt of your letter of June 4, 1964, inviting me to participate in the association's Southern Student Human Relations Seminar.

As I examine your plans, there are many things that suggest there will be numerous exciting and worthwhile experiences for all involved.

I am delighted to accept your invitation, and will begin now to arrange my schedule accordingly.

Yours truly,

Randolph T. Blackwell

RTB:js

RTB
Speaking
Sept 8

Southern Office
Rm 701-41 Exchange Pl., S.E.
Atl., Ga 30303

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104 • AREA CODE 215—BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD

June 4, 1964

Mr. Randolph A. Blackwell
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 5 - 1964

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

This summer the Southern Student Human Relations Project of the National Student Association is again sponsoring the Southern Student Human Relations Seminar. The Seminar will be held at the University of Minnesota, July 27 through August 15, with about twenty Negro and white students from Southern colleges participating. The purpose of the Seminar is to provide for Southern students an intensive study of Southern history, politics, economics, religion, and minority group problems.

The format of the Seminar is relatively simple. Resource people are brought in to give presentations on various subjects and to discuss these with the students. The whole affair is quite informal, and hopefully this encourages the speakers to be very candid and honest in their remarks. Too, I feel that it is absolutely necessary to have speakers who can effectively communicate with students and stimulate them as well.

It would mean a great deal to the Southern Project and to the Seminar participants if you would consent to serve as the resource person for the subjects, "Southern Politics" and "Voter Registration and Education." We feel that your deep knowledge of these subjects makes you an excellent choice for this position. We realize that you will be very busy this summer, but hope that you understand that we need you for this important task.

At the Seminar there is usually a morning and afternoon session each day. Each session allows for about two hours for the presentation with time following for the question period and discussion. We would like for you to make your presentations on the morning and afternoon of Thursday, August 6, and the morning and afternoon of Friday, August 7.

Of course, the Southern Project will take care of your expenses to and from Minneapolis, as well as your room, board and any other expenses you might have.

ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Council on Student Travel • U. S. Youth Council • American Association for the U.N. • Nat'l Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students

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Harvard College
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DAVID M. LITTIG
Indiana University
University of Wisconsin

West Coast Office
2161 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

Educational Travel, Inc.
265 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York
West Coast Office
1355 Westwood Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Southern Human Relations Project
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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RUTH HAGY BROD

I hope that I have been able to convey to you the importance of this Seminar and why we feel that it is so important to have you talk on these subjects. I sincerely hope that you will be able to accept this invitation since the Seminar is so important to the development of the students and to the development of the South. Thank you very much for your courtesy and cooperation in considering my request. As we are now trying to set up the Seminar schedule, I hope to hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

M. Hayes Mizell

M. Hayes Mizell, Director
USNSA Southern Project
Rm. 701, 41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Statesment
Tex Coalition

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Newly elected Democratic Coalition co-chairmen are, from left: Albert Pena, Hank Brown and W. J. Durham. The fourth co-chairman, Franklin Jones Sr. of Marshall, was not present at the Hotel Adolphus meetiing.

Connally Petitioned By Negroes

Texas Negro leaders meeting in Dallas Saturday petitioned Gov. John Connally to speedup desegregation in Texas by means of executive orders similar to those issued by the governors of North Carolina and Kentucky.

Citing the action taken by Gov. Bert Combs (Kentucky) and Gov. Terry Sanford (North Carolina), the group asked for an end to segregation in all state facilities including parks and hospitals, all businesses operated in Texas requiring a state license, and all jobs under the direction and supervision of state officials.

Democratic coalition formed in Dallas, Sec. 1, Page 17.

The petition was sent to Gov. Connally by telegram after the Hotel Adolphus meeting of the Democratic Coalition, a newly formed liberal group seeking an increased voice in Democratic party affairs.

The petition was signed by 10 members of the subcommittee of the Texas Council of Voters' Executive Committee. It began with a national note:

We recognize the urgency of the demand for equality of opportunity now being made by Negroes in every area of our country.

"We are persuaded that every means available to our elected officials should be used in meeting the demand of this cause.

Gov. Connally was then asked to issue the broad executive order.

The telegram was signed by Mrs. Erma LeRoy of Houston, W. J. Durham of Dallas, the Rev. C. William Black Jr. of San Antonio, Francis L. Williams of Houston, Willie Melton of Kendleton, Moses LeRoy of Houston, Marion J. Brooks of Fort Worth, B. T. Bonner of Austin and G. J. Sutton of San Antonio.

WB

DEMOCRATIC

Coalition

GR 7-4633 • 512 LITTLEFIELD BLDG. • AUSTIN, TEXAS

Thursday, July 19, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Executive Secretary
Voter Education Project
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I am sure you have gotten a much more objective report from Randolph than I can pass along (I'm too involved to be too objective) but I nevertheless feel the urge to write you at some length.

First of all, I want to thank you personally and the Voter Education Project generally for sending Mr. Blackwell; he not only "observed" our round of meetings, he helped charge them with purpose and helped stimulate the kind of determination we're going to need so much of in the months immediately ahead. A score or more people went out of their way to thank him, through me, and to ask me to pass their words along to him and many others came up to shake his hand after our Saturday meeting.

The formal "unveiling" of our organizational structure before the people and press of Texas was actually our last such statewide meeting for quite a while; now that we're fully organized and each of our four groups is committed to the same program, we are now ready to launch said program in the various locales.

Our four top statewide directors of Voter Registration go on salary between July 15 and August 1st, with the 6 regional area supervisors due to follow at intervals during the month of August (as funds permit). All of this is being done under the structure of Voters of Texas Enlist (V.O.T.E.), which has now been officially and formally chartered as a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Texas, dedicated to the purpose of voter education. Over the long distance phone today, Jack Minnis gave me the language of the purpose, which, fortunately, corresponded quite closely with the language we had worked out.

VOTE has a different set of officers than has the Coalition, which latter, as you know from the news stories Randolph brought back to Atlanta, is headed by four rotating co-chairmen. Mr. Durham seemed to have taken new heart from the meeting and I think he was particularly impressed by the 50 or so regional Negro leaders who showed up for the meeting, including 22 of the 25 Negro committeemen--many or most of whom had to come from distances of anywhere from 200 to 450 miles.

Jack suggested I write the letter of transmittal which is attached. All of which brings me to this point, which I intrust to your legal mind: I can, as you instruct, either have contributions made out direct to VEP or to VOTE. In the latter case, VOTE would then contribute to VEP. But

July 22, 1963

Mr. Larry Goodwin
1017 Rabb Road
Austin, Texas

Dear Larry:

I am just now finding it possible to write, and yet, not a single day has passed that I have not found some time to reflect upon the very pleasant memories of the organizational meeting of the Democratic Coalition of Texas. You have a very good thing going out there. I was greatly impressed by the capacity of the delegates to face a problem, deal with it, and yet remain intact. I am placing my report on the meeting before Wiley today. I think you can expect him to cooperate with you in the various ways that you outlined.

I have had several occasions to discuss and refine my theory regarding the role of the white liberal in the civil rights struggle. I hope you are going to continue to encourage the liberals of the Coalition to think in these regards. We have many reasons to expect success in the lower-income bracket white communities, in spite of what the professional sociologists may have to say.

Now, you asked me to send a letter to a national commissioner expressing my views regarding the Coalition. This, I have not found it possible to do for the simple reason that somehow, I cannot find the address which you gave me. If you will please give it to me again, I will surely get the letter off in the next mail.

We have not had, as of date, a communication from any segment of the Negro Voter's League. It is my opinion that should such a communication be received, it would be given favorable consideration here. Please keep us informed as to what you are doing out there, as we desire to remain in close contact with the Coalition.

With fond regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

July 24, 1963

Mr. Larry Goodwyn
Democratic Coalition
512 Littlefield Building
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Goodwyn:

After our telephone conversation yesterday I checked your questions with Mr. Branton and found that we had been correct. The checks from corporations will be all right and the check made out to "cash" you may add Voter Education Project to.

As you and I agreed we will hold the one check you mentioned might be on its way until others come in from you so that it, too, will be covered by your letter of transmittal.

I have not forgotten your request for a copy of the tape recording you heard in our office and will get you the information on this within a few days.

Please don't hesitate to let me know if I can help you in any other way.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

July 25, 1963

Mr. Larry Goodwyn
Democratic Coalition
512 Littlefield Building
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Goodwyn:

The tape you requested is being mailed to you today under separate cover.

Mr. Branton has asked me to tell you that because we are still hopeful that the Justice Department will bring some other action in connection with the Winona incident we would not want this tape to have widespread publicity and on no account should it be played over radio, television or before large audiences.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Secretary to Mr. Branton

WBV

DEMOCRATIC
Coalition

JUL 31 1963

GR 7-4633 • 512 LITTLEFIELD BLDG. • AUSTIN, TEXAS

Monday, July 29, 1963

Mrs. Jean Levine
Voter Education Project
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Levine:

The tapes arrived today. We thank you and we promise to employ them only as you've asked. Also, thank you for the information concerning checks to VEP. Under separate cover, VOTE's Acting Finance Officer is forwarding checks in the amount of $2,625. There will be no need to hold these until the $1,000 check I mentioned to you arrives, as (1) I have now made arrangements for that check to be sent to Austin where (2) it will be placed together with three or four other similarly-sized checks later this week or early next week. This second batch will be sent in 7-10 days, also with a letter of transmittal.

VOTE has put four statewide registration directors into the field, the vanguard, we hope, of some 20 salaried and 5,000 volunteer workers. Our efforts have spurred COPE into putting 10 full-time men into action, with offices, telephones, etc. Texas labor is getting more and more active in the civil rights push as some clippings I will send along in a day or so attest.

Thanks for your speedy assistance and counsel, and my best to Wiley, Randolph and Jack.

Sincerely

Larry

Larry Goodwyn

PS: If the Texas vote drive depended on good typing, I'm afraid I would be forced to despair for our chances. My apologies.

bc; Mr. Larry Goodwyn
Democratic Coalition
512 Littlefield Bldg.
Austin, Texas

July 31, 1963

Mr. George Agree
National Committee for an
Effective Congress
10 East 39th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Agree:

By now, I feel certain that news of the organizational meeting of the Democratic Coalition has reached you, and yet I feel compelled to write you concerning my individual impressions as one who went out to Dallas to observe this occasion.

In preparing my report for the VEP on this, I began by saying, "Today, I sat at a crossroad of history into which was flowing all of the wonderful traditions of the Roosevelt period, along with all of the dynamic forces that are unfolding today". I have not experienced a meeting before in which there was such absolute frankness of opinion, sincerity of effort, and devotion to responsibility.

I was greatly impressed by the leadership ability that was so very much in evidence. If you have not seen Mr. Goodwyn in a setting like this, may I suggest that you don't know the man. I feel that I only came to know him after the meeting was well into its deliberative sessions. Coordinating a project of this nature requires a lot of ability, skill, and diplomacy, I think you will agree.

I know something of your contribution to this work. I don't know everything, I am sure, but whatever it all adds up to, you have every reason to be proud, and can expect to have even greater reason for pride in the future.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

DEMOCRATIC

Coalition

JUL 31 1963

WB
UM
RTB ✓

GR 7-4633 • 512 LITTLEFIELD BLDG. • AUSTIN, TEXAS

Monday, July 29, 1963

Mr. Randolph Blackwell
Voter Education Project
Atlanta, Georgia

Actually, this 16 man Coalition Board has become a 32 man Exec. Com. of V.O.T.E.

Dear Randolph:

The 16 man Executive Board of the Steering Committee met in San Antonio this past week and hired four (as you know, we do everything in fours) statewide directors of voter registration. We also mapped plans to open local registration offices in Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi, El Paso, and Brownwood-Edingburg-McAllen in the Rio Grande Valley.

The name of the fellow I asked you to write is:

Mr. George Agree
National Committee For An Effective Congress
10 E. [redacted] 39th Street
New York, New York.

He would appreciate hearing first hand your responses to the Coalition, as he has helped us in the past and may help us further in the future.

Francis Williams in Houston, Sutton and Black in San Antonio, and Reverend Thomas in Lufkin are all compiling proposals for various types of registration projects and I think you will hear from one of more of them shortly. By way of encouraging them to greater speed, etc., I read the pertinent paragraph of your last letter at the Executive Board Meeting--and I detected Black and Williams giving each other worried looks, as if each is afraid the other is going to get their proposal off first. So, I believe you'll be getting some mail soon.

We have raised $5,300 in Texas since the meeting ($2,625 of which I am sending off to Jean Levine today) and I expect to have another $4,000 in by the end of the week. I'm then going east in quest of more. From various sources, our four components need to come up with $100,000 for this 1963-64 effort. I noticed in the San Antonio paper today where a PASO official said the coalition's goal is 500,000 new voters in 1964--so it is clear those boys have gotten the spirit. Being somewhat more conservative, we are officially shooting for a minimum of 200,000--though I concede that given the proper support, 500,000 is not impossible.

The combining of civil and economic rights under labor's banner--something you and I talked about in Dallas--is coming true in the Rio Grande Valley. See the attached clippings. You won't remember Evans but he was much impressed by your speech; I could tell as he made a special trip up to shake your hand. He's the number two man in the state AFL-CIO.

Excuse the typing, but my secretary is getting out a mailing. I'll write again soon.

Sincerely

Larry

Clippings will be back from printers (where they were reprinted) tomorrow. I'll send them along then

Dem Tex Coalition

Statement of Principles

DEMOCRATIC COALITION

The Democratic Coalition is a voluntary association of individuals from the four groups which historically, in Texas, have constituted the core of support for the programs, principles and candidates of the National Democratic Party. These four groups are Negroes, Labor, Latin-Americans and loyal-liberal Democrats. The primary purpose of the coalition is to broaden communication between rank and file workers as well as leaders of these four groups with the view toward (1) developing programs beneficial to the cause of progressive democracy and (2) developing working precinct organizations that can strengthen grass roots support of those programs and (3) developing functioning local Democratic Coalitions. The coalition seeks to emphasize the function of precinct organizations in increasing voter participation in Texas as a necessary prerequisite to the election of progressive candidates. In the poll tax and election season of 1963-64, the coalition will seek to develop programs in the following specific areas:

1. Joint organizing efforts to achieve maximum voter participation in the November 9, 1963, election to repeal the poll tax.

2. Following this election, the grass-roots organizing effort will continue through January 31, 1964, with the objective of obtaining the largest possible number of qualified voters for the 1964 primaries and general election.

3. To facilitate (1) and (2) above, the coalition will seek to raise sufficient funds to win the poll tax repeal election and then conduct the most massive voter registration drive yet attempted in Texas. Two hundred thousand new voters, in selected precincts and counties, will be the objective of this registration drive. The coalition will seek to work with local labor unions, PASO chapters, voters leagues, senior citizens, Young Democrats, and other loyal Democratic organizations.

4. Implementation of the "Team Program" as an organizing aid in the precinct registration effort will be attempted to the extent of the coalition's financial resources.

5. In areas where such candidacies should help stimulate voter interest, the coalition will seek to encourage the early announcement of candidates while voter registration is still in progress.

6. The coalition will adopt, from time to time, such other programs and policies which, in the opinion of the Steering Committee, will further the basic objective of building precinct organizations to conduct registration and "get out the vote" drives.

7. The coalition will seek to promote maximum consultation among its members on the selection of candidates so as to encourage the kind of general agreement that will result in coordinated political effort. Participation in this coalition shall amount to a commitment by each of the individuals who are representative of their respective groups at local and state levels that no individual member will endorse candidates prior to formal consultation with the other members of the Steering Committee of the Coalition. The Coalition shall never endorse candidates unless all four groups agree. Endorsement by the Coalition shall bind the members of the Steering Committee to vigorously and in good faith recommend to their respective organizations the candidates endorsed by the Coalition.

8. As a matter of policy, members of the coalition feel the struggle for civil rights now gaining momentum across America is essential to the building of a more just society and, as such, deserves the energetic support of all. The working out of a joint effort whereby genuine progress can be achieved in the emotional and politically volatile area of civil rights will be one of the chief objectives of the coalition, as it functions on a day to day basis throughout 1963-64. Similarly, the legal plight of workers in Texas has served to undermine the health of the economy, affecting directly or indirectly every one of Texas' 10 million people. Since no true economic progress by the broad mass of Texas citizens can be achieved under present state laws restricting employees rights, this entire area of legislation is, with the broad area of civil rights, of central concern in building a more progressive Texas: so that employee rights shall be made meaningful and so that the fruits of full employment and employment opportunity will be made equally available to all.

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. Dr. Marion Brooks, Fort Worth
2. T.M. Shadowens, Fort Worth
3. Mrs. Lenora Ralla, Fort Worth
4. Attorney W. J. Durham, Dallas
5. Attorney Fred J. Finch, Dallas
6. Rev. C.A.W. Clark, Dallas
7. Miss Jewell James, Denton
8. Attorney Francis L. Williams, Houston
9. Miss Barbara Jordan, Houston
10. Mrs. Erma LeRoy, Houston
11. Willie Melton, Kendleton
12. John Huff, Victoria
13. Rev. C.W. Black, San Antonio
14. G.J. Sutton, San Antonio
15. Arthur DeWitty, Austin
16. B.T. Bonner, Austin
17. Rev. S.Y. Nixon, Longview
18. Rev. A.D. Thomas, Lufkin
19. Mrs. A W. Hines, Corsicana
20. Mrs. M.A Hines, Corsicana
21. M.C. Jamison, Yoakum
22. Willie Jerry Jones, Huntsville
23. W.O. Davis, Odessa
24. Calvin Lee, Midland
25. E.L. Williams, El Paso

TENTATIVE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

1. Edward Hawes, Wharton
2. Bernard Rappaport, Waco
3. Jess McNeil, San Antonio
4. F.O. Maston, Sudan
5. Asa Willis, Texline
6. Walter Hall, Dickinson
7. Ed Taylor, Dickinson
8. Mrs. Elmer B. Reed, Dallas
9. Mrs. A.L. Frew, Dallas
10. Franklin Jones, Marshall
11. Emerson Stone, Jacksonville
12. Mrs. Frankie Randolph, Houston
13. Houston Thompson, Silsbee

NOMINEES TO STEERING COMMITTEE
(25 will be selected)

1. Lillian Collier, Mumford
2. Mary Wilson, Dallas
3. Herkey Bernard, San Antonio
4. Chris Dixie, Houston
5. Latane Lambert, Dallas
6. Oscar Mauzy, Dallas
7. Asa Willis, Texline
8. F.O.Maston, Sudan
9. Dr. E. Powers, Amarillo
10. Mrs. R. D Randolph, Houston
11. Ed Taylor, Dickinson
12. Walter Hall, Dickinson
13. Franklin Jones, Marshall
14. Martin Wiginton, El Campo
15. Jean Lee, Austin
16. Houston Thompson, Silsbee
17. Margaret Carter, Fort Worth
18. Bill Wright, Snyder
19. Dan Sullivan, Andrews
20. Imogene Williams, Panhandle
21. Lawrence Bruhl, Llano
22. Jimmy Strong, Carthage
23. Virginia Ragsdale, McKinney
24. Bob Dennis, Lubbock
25. Leo Marwill, Rusk
26. Judge Tom Brookshire, Kingsville
27. Will Burnett, Wimberley
28. Bob Slagle, Sherman
29. Maury Maverick, San Antonio
30. Sarah McClure, San Antonio
31. Jim Sewell, Corsicana
32. Doug Crouch, Fort Worth
33. Tony Korieth, Houston

STEERING COMMITTEE

District 1	Bill Dunn	Rt. 2, Box 615, Tyler	LY 3-2244
District 2	J.W. "Bill" Ricks	2312 Ave. E., Nederland	RA 2-0952
District 3	N.E. Coward	2704 Sutherland, Houston	WA 3-9474
	F.M. Akers	4005 Norhill, Houston	UN 2-8410
District 4	Paul Teague	Box 1429, Texas City	WI 8-2496
District 5	Oscar Reyna	1010 S. Alameda, Corpus Christi	TU 3-2084
District 6	L.V. Means	119 McNeel Rd., San Antonio	PE 6-3346
District 7	George Miner	718 N.W. 7th St., Grand Prairie	AN 4-1451
	Dave Keeler	1206 Hickory Tree Rd., Mesquite	AT 5-3256
District 8	O.C. Yancy, Jr.	7848 Terry St., Ft. Worth	JE 6-2821
District 9	Ed Rackley	4021 Caddo, Greenville	GL 5-6156
District 10	Bill Petri	705 Shady Lane, Austin	GR 2-1904
District 11	F.M. Hall	Box 1798, Amarillo	DR 2-3000
District 12	Frank Parker	Box 1590, Big Spring	AM 3-2941
District 13	Felix Nakovic	515 Hawkins Way, El Paso	778-2020
District 14	A.A. (Gus) Gianfala	2534 Boca Chica Blvd., Brownsville	LI 6-6740
UBC	Chester Smith	709 Littlefield Bldg., Austin	GR 7-1877
CWA	E.R. Jacobson, Jr.	1501 Aggie Lane, Austin	GL 3-0693
IBEW	Herman Whatley	3909 S. 1st St., Abilene	OR 4-9584
IUOE	Al Goodson	1904 11th Pl., Big Spring	AM 4-6684
UAW	Billy Fielding	Box 141, Grand Prairie	AN 2-3644
OCAW	L. Tom Fox	2306 Broadway, Houston	MI 9-2714
USA	Jean B. Savoy	3101 Tanglebriar, Pasadena	GR 2-7409
IAM	John Heath	1102 E. Weatherford, Ft. Worth	ED 6-5219
UAPP	Robert N. Brown	2719 Bagley, Odessa	FE 7-0237

WB
JM
RTB ✓

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Hackberry and Nebraska Streets
San Antonio, Texas

AUG 3 1963

July 31, 1963

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Room 206
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

I am enclosing a copy of our roster as it appears in the minutes of our convention. In my desire to mail this material to you without delay, I have simply removed this information from my copy of our minutes.

You will be hearing from the Citizen's Committee for Representative Government in reference to a "voter education project". We believe that our proposals will be of interest to you.

We were greatly inspired by your account of the work being done in the South in the area of voter registration.

Sincerely,

C. Wm Black, Jr.

C. William Black, Jr.

CWB/mra

Enclosure

July 29, 1963

The Rev. C. W. Black
1211 Wyoming Street
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Rev. Black:

In Mr. Blackwell's letter to you on July 22nd, he mentioned that he was enclosing some information you had requested. I inadvertently failed to enclose our Annual Report, but I am sending it to you, first class, under separate cover.

Please forgive this oversight.

Very truly yours,

Janet Shortt
Secretary to
Randolph T. Blackwell

js

July 22, 1963

The Rev. C. W. Black
1211 Wyoming Street
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Rev. Black:

You will recall that at the organizational meeting of the Texas Democratic Coalition, we talked at some length about the Voter Education Project. In that conversation, you requested that we supply you, from the Atlanta office, with such statistical information as we have, and can make available. I am very pleased to supply same. I hope you will find it possible to use this information before your convention.in the fashion that you indicated.

If you find it convenient, we would ~~still like to receive~~ Rec'd 8-5-63 a copy of your pastoral roster ~~as it~~ appears in the convention minutes. There is a possibility that in the near future, the Voter Education Project will have a publication that we will certainly want to place before the ministers of your demomination.

Please let us hear from you at your convenience.

Yours truly,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

Encls.

August 3, 1963

Mr. Larry Goodwyn
Democratic Coalition
512 Littlefield Building
Austin, Texas

Dear Larry:

I have been extremely busy since the meeting of the Texas Coalition in Dallas and that accounts for the delay in answering your letter. I trust that you will not regard my delay in replying as any indication of lack of interest in what you are trying to do in your state.

Randolph Blackwell has written me an excellent report describing his meeting with your group. You will be interested in knowing that we have received contributions already from V.O.T.E. and I suppose that shortly we will be receiving a request for financial assistance to voter registration projects in your state.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

August 6, 1963

Mr. Harry Holloway
Department of Government
The University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Holloway:

I sincerely appreciate the many favorable suggestions contained in your letter of July 8. There is no need for you to even try to write shorterrletters as I found that you had something to say of value in each and every paragraph.

You will be interested in knowing that we have had a rather lengthy conference with Larry Goodwyn of the Texas Coalition who visited us here in Atlanta and subsequently we sent our field director, Randolph T. Blackwell, to attend a meeting of the Coalition in Dallas. We think that good contacts have now been established which will lead to a greatly expanded voter education program.in Texas at an early date, and I shall have more to tell you about that shortly.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

4- Texas Coalition

Texas Coalition

DEPARTMENT OF
GOVERNMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

NORMAN · OKLAHOMA

July 8, 1963

JUL 11 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding my inquiries on behalf of the Liberal Coalition in Texas. Arthur Dewitty, one of the Coalition leaders, has since written in response to my comments on your letter that they are now busy trying to raise money in New York and may have some success. He says he understands your position and they will push ahead. It doesn't sound as though Arthur intends to write you himself, so if you would like to contact him, you might write directly to:

Mr. Arthur Dewitty
1106 East 10th Street
Austin, Texas

You also suggested willingness to read my proferred ideas on the subject of registration drives. Others certainly know more about this than I, but I am certainly willing to put in my two bits worth. The composition of what follows proved much harder than I originally thought and, of course, there might be endless variations and combinations. You may be familiar with or, for that matter, disagree with much that follows; since I can only guess at that, however, it seemed best to treat the subject systematically.

In the first place, so far as there is control over the volunteers in the field, it would be best to concentrate available resources where there is the most chance of some success. This would likely be the small towns and cities dotting the countryside, those with some wealth and a sizeable Negro middle class, and those with some activity already and with a few leaders beginning to appear and some signs of rank-and-file militancy. And it might be best to avoid for now those places where

white opposition to any change is total and united. And it would be well to cast about for possible help from other groups, such as labor. Even in an anti-union state such as Texas, the Teamsters helped at Crystal City. Other groups of interest group leaders or politicos who are willing to talk can also be very helpful in providing information about people and places that might save much wasted effort. At the outset it seems to me extremely important, given the decision as to the place, to establish or encourage a local leadership of one or a few fairly reliable people who will sustain activity after the outsiders depart.

Next, I think it important to size up the situation and see what can be done. Pleas to get out the vote should be directed at something or against something fairly specific. And ideally they should begin soon to bring in visible results and especially so for voters who may be somewhat alienated and suspicious and who lack a tradition of regular voting. The following are suggested by my experience: getting rid of rascist public officials, especially those in law enforcement; doing away with the most insulting forms of segregation and particularly in public facilities; improved local services, such as schools, roads, lighting of streets, etc.; opening up jobs in both the public and the private sector. With increasing pressure from federal officials in various ways to reduce job discrimination, this last should offer opportunities. Much, of course, depends on what the local situation is like, but I think these are good staples.

As for registration and voting, the following are some suggested pointers: Acquisition of some knowledge of local election law to reduce the kind of chicanery that can be used against Negro voters - and candidates. In Texas at times they have poll tax dances to encourage registration. Price of admission is evidence of voter registration. These can be mis-used by whites but need not always and can help arouse enthusiasm. Voting workshops to teach people to use the long ballot and reduce fears. Try to work up a ticket the local leaders can agree upon and endorse, at least for a few key races. Focus on a fairly few candidates, since new voters may have trouble coping with a sizeable list.

If the Negro vote is of any size at all, candidates may discretely, if not publicly, try to line it up. This may mean quiet visits with Negro leaders. Opportunities for bargaining are then opened up, as well as chances for the leadership to sell out. I think this is a tricky situation for both whites and Negroes, but shrewd, reliable Negro leaders can extract promises that may lead to improved benefits in the Negro community without the whites at large knowing much of what goes on.

Election day there is need for people to call voters by phone, house to house calls, poll watchers in or around polling places, cars to carry voters, last minute appeals in meetings, on the street, etc. The scale of activity required in getting voters out, here and in other matters, is such that the leaders must delegate some responsibility and try to get an organization going. ~~Also, it helps to have some leaders besides preachers who tend to rely on emotional appeals to good will and to talking about problems rather than engaging in routine grubby work of rounding up voters.~~ Preachers are important but may be very busy, may tend to rely much on good will and the "meeting of minds," and they may not have much capacity for routine organizational work. Appeals to voters, whether on the last day or at other times, might make use of local injustices. Local incidents revealing especially unfair treatment and bias by whites can be dramatized and publicized in meetings and literature.

Another idea is to look into the possibility of federal and state aid that local people may be unaware of and which whites may even oppose. The federal government may have available Area Redevelopment Funds or relief aid to the indigent. Some locals may be entitled to veteran's benefits, old age assistance, aid to the disabled or dependent that they are not receiving. Local contractors receiving any federal or state money may be approached to hire at least a few Negroes or to up-grade those on the job. Road-building, which goes on all over, is a good prospect here. Inquiries of this kind may require some diligence and knowledge of the law, so locals may have to turn to a sympathetic white local, such as a lawyer, or contact a state or national group that is interested. But I think possibilities here are often considerable and can pay off in tangible results.

Political activity as here suggested is obviously demanding and, for that matter, it is not likely most groups would do all of these things. But I do think some degree of voting is absolutely essential over the long pull, both to make further gains and to protect those already made. Direct demonstrations against local grievances are also fine and may be part of or a supplement to political activity. But to my mind a group that systematically neglects the vote over the long haul will suffer for it.

One especially touchy point is that of goals. What should the local Negro group try to do? My idea is that much can usually be done to improve local conditions without a lot of hue and cry. And if the

Negro leaders try a head-on assault against the whole system they may arouse, unite, and completely antagonize the whites. Then there is apt to be a deadlock in which no one gains, the Negro suffers the most, and many rank-and-file may become completely disillusioned and embittered. Occasionally a direct and open confrontation is necessary and desirable but I can't see it as the normal method. Crystal City in Texas was a good thing, but this kind of stunning minority group victory should not be the usual course. The whites become so aroused and have so many advantages, and may lose some of their more usual scruples in reacting, so that it becomes very tough on the minority group with little hope of improvement in the forseeable future.

One other matter. It seems to me important always to give much attention to education and to jobs. Without improvement in these the mass of the Negro community will probably continue to be poor and deprived in every way and with little hope of changing. And here, too, I think most Negro communities could do more to improve themselves. They could form new groups or re-invigorate those in being to do a variety of things: raise money for scholarships for bright students; examine the schools and what is taught and how well; conduct job surveys to find jobs and help place people; and also to alert students to expanding opportunities so they can begin to prepare themselves in advance.

This letter has proved to be a big job and is shockingly long. If any of it is of value to you, it's worth the effort.

Let me know if I can be of any help in any way. I promise to try to write much shorter letters in the future!

Sincerely,

Harry Holloway

Harry Holloway

HH:jm

May 27, 1963

Mr. Harry Holloway
Department of Government
The University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Holloway:

Leslie Dunbar has asked me to reply to your letter of May 10 in which you expressed your interest in voter registration efforts in East Texas.

The Voter Education Project has limited funds and the geographic area which we are trying to serve is rather extensive. We originally planned to work in eleven southern states including East Texas but with no fixed line of demarcation in determining what constitutes East Texas. The only work which we have supported thus far in East Texas has been through the NAACP. We also supported a program in Fort Worth through the Urban League last fall but this was largely due to the fact that the Urban League is limited to those areas where it has local affiliates and we were interested in having some assignment given to the Urban League in that area.

We have been reluctant to support programs in Arkansas and Texas because of the fact that you do not have permanent registration in either of those states and the payment of the poll tax will qualify one to vote for only a period of one year and the efforts would have to be duplicated each year. We are maintaining close observation of the status of the anti-poll tax amendment and with 34 of the required 38 states having already ratified the amendment, we are optimistic that this law will be enacted early in 1964, if not sooner. Upon satification of the anti-poll tax amendment it seems obvious

5-Project Proposal Requested

that Arkansas and Texas will have to adopt some kind of a voter registration law and we are hoping this this would result in some measure of permanent registration. When and if these states have permanent registration then I feel certain that we will want to conduct programs in both states.

Although we are not in a position to give any financial support to the Liberal Coalition at this time, I, nevertheless, would like very much to learn more about this organization. I heard some discussion of their efforts on a trip to Washington recently but I do not know anything about their structure, area of operations, etc. Any information which you can give me along this line would be welcomed. I read a rather interesting article concerning the election in Crystal City.

You mentioned something of your travels in East Texas last summer and the fact that you have some worthwhile ideas about registration in that area. I would certainly appreciate hearing or reading your ideas on this subject and if you can find the time to do so would you please set them down in writing and send them to me.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

WB
Please reply

DEPARTMENT OF
GOVERNMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

NORMAN · OKLAHOMA

May 10, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie,

Not long ago a good friend of mine in Texas recounted activities of his group there that are pertinent to the Council. My friend, Arthur Dewitty, is active in the Liberal Coalition. They are trying to get Negroes and Latin Americans to register and vote. Their great accomplishment so far has been to have a hand in electing five Latin Americans to the city council of Crystal City in South Texas. Since it has been widely reported in the national press, I assume you will know of this.

My purpose is to raise the question of possible financial support for this effort. I volunteered the issue in conversation with Arthur so the responsibility is mine. And I am only acting as intermediary since I am no longer in Texas and have nothing to do with Coalition activities.

It seems to me their work is exactly the kind of thing you are interested in. And, the people engaged in it are experienced and already have a record of success.

The big question mark that intrudes is as to whether their activity is sufficiently non-partisan to qualify. The Liberal Coalition works on getting out the vote as well as registration. And they are interested in supporting liberal candidates.

If you are interested in pursuing the matter I can put you in contact. I know you must have countless requests for funds. But I urge consideration of this group because they are people who know what they are doing and the situation in Texas is ripe for development. The party balance in Texas has evolved very rapidly in recent years so that Democrats in statewide races now have to rely more or less heavily on Negro and Latin American support. This competitive position has in turn opened up all manner of possibilities for the minority groups. Money spent on developing these possibilities is money well spent and will bring visible results in the near future.

As a personal note I want to mention that my travels in East Texas this last summer were a genuine experience. As a result I have some ideas as to how registration campaigns in this type of milieu should proceed. For that matter, Dewitty and some others I know of could put down what I think would be some very worthwhile ideas. Better yet, they might even talk to some of your volunteer groups. I am concerned, obviously, that some of your volunteers may be much longer on courage and diligence than on skill. And after my summer experience I wonder if some of this effort may not do more damage than good or, in many cases, have no appreciable lasting effect.

I hope this unsolicited request and offer of advice will not be wholly unwelcome. You probably receive plenty of both these days. If these remarks do arouse any interest before being stashed away in File 13, please let me know.

Say hello to Jack Minnis for me. We met in Gatlingburg in November. My best to you, the crew, and the Big Push.

Sincerely,

Harry Holloway

Harry Holloway

HH/cr

The Texas Observer

MARCH 20, 1964

A Journal of Free Voices — A Window to The South — 25c

Needed: An 'Operation Bootstrap'

Adult Education Is a Basic, Neglected Remedy for the Undereducated Poor

Jacques M. P. Wilson

For the majority of Texans, America, and Texas in particular, is anything but a land of plenty, a land of opportunity. The much publicized dream of American prosperity is enjoyed by only a minority of the population. The average Texan, due in a large part to his low educational level, is intellectually ill-equipped to care for himself and his family today, let alone in the uncertain future.

Looking beyond the well manicured, wealthy neighborhoods large Texas cities so proudly display to visitors, a depressing sight meets our eyes. Those at the bottom of the economic ladder, the majority of the population, get little or no preventive medical care. In a country where we produce too much food, they don't get enough to eat. They live in poorly constructed homes or slums with inadequate sanitation, on unpaved streets, and they have no adequate supervised recreation for their children. Lacking education, they are unable to break the pattern of marginal existence which binds them.

Although Governor Connally campaigned on a platform of improving education in Texas, little if anything has been done to improve the over-all educational level of the Texas community in the past two years. Some gestures were made to improve university educational programs, but the areas needing the most attention, the creation of a state-wide adult education program and the improvement of the public school program, were largely ignored.

The people of Texas are faced with the need for acquiring adequate education to meet the new and increasingly specialized manpower demands of government, commerce, and industry. Education, employment, family stability, and job security are inextricably interrelated. Even with the racial prejudice prevailing in certain areas, education is still the passport to job opportunities.

According to Sylvia Porter, a nationally syndicated financial analyst, a high school diploma, on the average, is worth more than twenty years' work experience without a diploma. Yet *approximately half of the population of Texas over 25 years of age has not completed high school.* The chart in the column at the right represents the percentage of people who have completed high school who are 25 or over in some of the principal cities of Texas.

PERCENTAGE COMPLETING FOUR YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE

City	Spanish Surname	White	Non-White
Abilene	12.3	50.4	24.1
Austin	12.1	56.2	24.1
Beaumont	33.5	47.9	18.4
Corpus Christi	11.2	54.9	18.7
Dallas	18.8	53.1	23.7
Laredo	15.7	59.9	(Unavail.)
San Antonio	13.2	53.3	31.3
Waco	13.3	42.7	21.4

The low educational level of a community is reflected in low average earnings for its citizens. The relationship of education to income can be readily seen from the chart below:

City	Families' Median Income (Dollars)	Head of Household. Median School Years Completed	Pct. With Income Under $3,000	Pct. With Income of $10,000 & Over
Abilene	$5,063	11.7	23.2	11.5
Amarillo	5,820	12.05	14.8	15.4
Austin	5,058	11.5	24.8	13.3
Beaumont	5,910	11.6	20.1	13.1
Brownsville	3,216	7.8	47.2	6.9
Corpus Christi	4,908	10.1	28.4	12.0
Dallas	5,925	11.7	18.6	17.7
Laredo	2,952	6.5	50.7	5.6
San Antonio	4,766	9.9	27.2	11.0
Texarkana	3,817	9.4	39.3	5.5
Tyler	4,603	10.6	31.1	10.9
Waco	4,684	10.2	29.8	9.3
In urban areas with populations of 2,500 to 10,000, the range in the above categories:				
San Pedro	$1,800	2.0	74.3	0.8
		(Only 1.8% of the population completed 4 or more years of high school)		
Phillips	$7,357	12.4	1.5	24.4
		(62.3% of the population completed 4 or more years of high school)		

Families with incomes of $3,000 per year or less are living in poverty. Twenty-eight percent of Texas' families have incomes under $3,000. In part this reflects the seasonal or transient types of work obtained by many bread-winners. It also reflects the lack of education and the low market value of the few skills these individuals possess. On the average only 57% of the Texas labor force worked from 50 to 52 weeks during the year. The percentage of persons in the labor force who worked 50-52 weeks in 1959 in some principal Texas cities:

City	Percentage
Abilene	59.0
Amarillo	58.9
Austin	53.8
Beaumont	56.9
Brownsville	53.8
Corpus Christi	56.4
Dallas	59.3
Laredo	57.3
San Antonio	59.3
Texarkana	55.3
Tyler	54.4
Waco	55.5

The writer taught languages and history in Florida public schools and the University of Miami and completes studies under a national defense education fellowship at the University of Texas this June. His "An Appalling Waste: Factors Affecting the Development of Mexican-American Elementary School Students in Texas," published in the Observer Aug. 23, 1963, was a fundamental proposal to use Spanish in educating Spanish-speaking Texans and stirred interested debate in educational circles.

The Texas Observer

FEB. 21, 1964

A Journal of Free Voices — A Window to The South — 25c

John and Don Have At It Again With Lyndon and Allan in the Wings

Arlington

Gov. John Connally has taken a swing to the right since President Johnson staved off heavyweight opposition against Sen. Ralph Yarborough, and Don Yarborough, the governor's challenger, is volunteering to harness Connally and ex-Gov. Allan Shivers together for the duration of the campaign.

The change in the governor's whereabouts became noticeable after the President left his old friend exposed by dissuading Cong. Joe Kilgore from opposing the senior senator. This reduced the incentive for conservative Democrats to stay in the Democratic primary next May, where they would normally vote for Connally.

In the rhetoric of Texas politics, the name of Allan Shivers still has potent positive and negative charge. To conservatives, Shivers stands for tough, able resistance to the trends of the times nationally. To liberals, he stands for the Eisenhower Democrats of the 1950's and for a period in state government associated with land and insurance scandals.

When, therefore, Connally admitted that he had met with Kilgore and Shivers on Jan. 25, the governor's race began taking its present surprising form. This form solidified further when, Feb. 6 in Lufkin, Shivers endorsed Connally but declined to endorse Johnson for president.

The Dallas News quoted Shivers that Connally has his full support but that Shivers is undecided on his presidential preference. "It depends on the selection of candidates and the issues. I can't say today who I'll support," he was quoted. And further, Shivers remarked, he would cross party lines "again in a minute if I thought it was best for the country."

The Houston Chronicle's East Texas bureau also had a man present on this occasion who quoted Shivers that he intends to work for Connally's re-election—"He has made a fine governor and I'll do anything I can to help him"—but as to Johnson, "The issues have not been decided. . . . It's too early."

Connally had endorsed Kilgore against Ralph Yarborough, if Kilgore ran. Now Shivers was endorsing Connally against Don Yarborough. The flap between Connally and Johnson—their failure to confer during the President's visit to Texas for the funeral of Mrs. J. C. Kellam, especially—has been widely publicized, despite the governor's assertion that he and Johnson will continue to have a warm personal relationship. In short, it appears to be Connally and Shivers against the two Yarboroughs, with Johnson on the side of Connally and Ralph Yarborough.

JOHNSON HAD EXACTED, quid pro quo, commitments from labor leaders to oppose the endorsement of Don Yarborough over John Connally in exchange for the protection of Ralph. As Johnson helped a liberal and hurt a conservative he also helped the conservative and hurt another liberal. The Washington Post published reports circulated in Austin that Johnson persuaded union presidents Walter Reuther, David McDonald, and Al Hayes to urge Texas union leaders not to support Don Yarborough.

Hank Brown, state labor president, and Roy Evans, Texas labor's secretary-treasurer, have both been publicly discouraging Don from running. He ran, and Connally meanwhile took almost no pains to conceal the fact he would have liked nothing better than to help retire Sen. Yarborough. There was much dissatisfaction with the situation in labor's rank and file. Many of the union people wanted to endorse Don Yarborough, but they felt that their leaders had made a bargain, that a real benefit had been delivered—no serious opposition to the senator—and that they, therefore, were bound to help keep the deal. On the other hand, there was the fact that the liberals who met in the Democratic Coalition late in January were gung-ho for Don, (starting with Rep. Bob Eckhardt of Houston, who led off speakers for him,) and that the matter needed to be carried off with the least damage to the Coalition they could manage.

Brown spoke against division at Texas labor's endorsing sessions of the Committee on Political Education here last week. "This Congress," he told the COPE delegates, "is likely to enact more meaningful social legislation than any era since Franklin D. Roosevelt. If we leave here lacking unity, however, we shall fail. Our enemies hope we will tear ourselves asunder."

Brown read to the delegates a resolution sharply chastising Connally, expressing shock and dismay over his support for a serious opponent for Sen. Yarborough. The resolution was then put aside and not pressed to passage. Brown stood by his position against endorsing Don Yarborough.

During the week the labor program was worked out—support for Johnson, Sen. Yarborough, and liberal congressional candidates; "no recommendations" in state races, hedged only to the extent that COPE can be reconvened to reconsider this stand if any candidate starts whacking labor too hard.

Knowing (as he said) that this would be the labor program, Connally agreed to come speak. His opponent, of course, had also agreed. Thus occurred the nearest thing to a confrontation between them so far in the campaign.

Connally was to speak first, but arriving a little late, he sent word he'd as soon go second. Don Yarborough refused to change the arrangement. There then ensued a waiting game. Stalling, Brown told a joke. ("Did you hear about the girl with the long white stockings?" "No, what happened to her?" "Nothing.") Connally relented first and came in to generous applause.

Connally, too, told a joke. He said a guy was in a bar during the Texas-Navy game. He would down a double martini, look at something under his coat, down a double martini, take another look, and down another martini. The bartender asked him what he had under his coat. "I've got a picture of John Connally in there, and when he begins to look good I'll know I've had enough," Connally said. The delegates were delighted with the story.

Connally's prepared speech contained little new. He spoke of the need for more jobs, industrialization, education, and opportunity regardless of race. "I did not make you any public promises. I made you no private deals," he said of 1962; he would not now.

He represented, "not only organized labor," but all Texans. "I have done some

WAB ✓
VEP

file:
Reg. data

From Houston Chronicle
4/11/65

Negro Voter Registration Here Heavy

BY WALT MANSELL
Chronicle Reporter

Houston Negroes have qualified to vote this year in much heavier numbers, proportionately, than have residents of white precincts.

This can play a major role in the city's election in November.

A check of poll tax lists shows that 87.15 percent of the number of Negroes who paid poll taxes or obtained exemptions in 1964 have them again this year.

A check of 20 representative white precincts, in various areas, shows only 72.5 percent of those who held 1964 poll tax receipts obtained them this year.

Tax Assessor-Collector Carl Smith reported that 341,502 in Harris County have paid poll taxes or obtained exemptions, against 449,280 last year. This is a drop of almost 24 percent.

The comparatively heavy Negro voting registration is attributed largely to civil rights events which have stirred Negroes politically. Also heavy poll tax drives were staged in Negro areas.

In the 1963 city general election, Mayor Louie Welch and Bob Hervey split the Negro vote but Hervey received 62 percent of it in the runoff. Welch beat Hervey in the runoff by about 13,500 votes.

A number of Negro leaders are reported cold toward Welch at this time. They will not turn to former Mayor Lewis Cutrer —who got only about 5 percent of the Negro vote in 1963. As

(NEGROES, Page 20)

n's Family Newspaper

Negroes Hike Voting Ratio

FROM PAGE 1

of now, they don't know who their candidate will be.

If Hervey gets in the race again this year, which apepars possible, he may get their support. But if it's only a two-man race between Cutrer and Welch, Welch should be the beneficiary.

Welch has made some Negro appointments which may help him. So much for City Hall.

It appears the Houston school board may have pulled a boner in setting the school bond election for a Wednesday, on May 19. Customarily Negroes vote heavily in favor of bond issues. But Wednesday is not one of their best voting turnout days.

Some Negro precincts show: Precinct 68 in Sunnyside, 2314 voters this year, 2595 last; Precinct 47, 2800 Quitman, 1679 and 1860; Precinct 31, 7401 Tierwestern. 1467 and 1530: Precinct 24, 1808 Sampson, 1274 and 1470; Precinct 25, 2915 Sampson, 1415 and 2430.

The white precincts vary widely. For example in Precinct 105, at Irvington and Tidwell, the percentage of voters this year compared to last was 62.8, while in Precinct 148, Westbury, the percentage was 80.2. Precinct 105 this year has 1531 poll tax and exemption holders. Precinct 146 has 2008 this year, 2503 last.

A River Oaks box, 135 at 3600 Locke Lane, has an 85 percent comparison — 1673 voters this year against 1950 in 1964.

WLT
BW
RTB

I felt you would be interested in the oh-so meaningful struggle in Texas. A victory for the forces of Southern progressive government here would, of necessity, have a tremendous strategic impact on all of the South--and the chances are much brighter than the daily press or an off-hand look might have one believe.

I understand a Don Yarborough Headquarters has opened at 14th and Nueces Streets in Austin, Texas, should you care to contribute or inquire. Considering the new officeholders, power structure, etc, think what a national impact would be had by making Texas "a liberal state."

An interested citizen

Texas Coalition

A DEMOCRATIC Newsletter Austin, Texas

DEMOCRATIC COALITION
1317 S. Congress
HI 2-7876

Vol. 2, Number 3

TWO WEEKS OF DEDICATION? About two weeks remain until election day. If we are to elect our candidates, this remaining time must be a period of constant work in the precincts. During this period the primary job of the candidates is to court the undecided voters. OUR TASK, as organization people, is to get the voters to the polls. The last decade of Texas political history shows clearly that our candidates do a better job of convincing the voters than we do in making sure they vote. We have lost time and again due to low voter turnouts. HAVE WE LEARNED OUR LESSON?

MANY METHODS TO USE. All of us know of several techniques to use in getting out the vote. THE BEST WAY is by going door-to-door contacting every qualified voter. This blockworker program will give far greater returns than any other method. It is not too late to organize a blockworker program for your precinct. ANOTHER WAY is by telephoning every eligible voter. Sound trucks, transportation committees, and baby-sitters are other means that will help turn out the vote. THE MAIN THING TO REMEMBER is that our activities must be increased the closer we get to election day. Blockworkers and telephone canvassers must contact again and again the voters on their list. ON ELECTION DAY all workers should work all day making the last contact with their voters.

MONEY IN THE BANK. April 12th through April 28th is the period of time allowed for absentee voting. During this time we can put money in our election bank by helping certain voters to cast absentee ballots. Any voter who expects to be absent from the county on election day, or who because of sickness or physical disability cannot go to the polls on election day may vote NOW by absentee ballot. Absentee voting may be done in one of two ways; (1) by going to the county clerk's office, or (2) voting by mail. Contact the county clerk in your county courthouse for full information about how to help people vote absentee. Plan an organized campaign to help absentee voters..... don't forget the rest homes and hospitals.

ELECTION DAY THEFT. If you have any doubt about the honesty of the officials in any of the precincts in your town, you should select poll watchers to work on election day in those precincts. There are several legal ways to have poll watchers appointed. Consult with the political leaders in your county about the best way for your county. One of the easiest ways to have poll watchers appointed is to circulate a Certificate of Appointment in the doubtful precinct and obtain signatures of 50 qualified voters in that precinct (or 5% of the voters in the precinct, whichever is less). This certificate should contain the number of the precinct where the watcher is to serve, the name of the watcher (who must be a voting resident of the precinct), and the name of the candidate on whose behalf the appointment is made. The watcher must sign the certificates and the candidate must sign. This appointment certificate is then presented to the election judge when the polls open on election day. Each appointment petition may name two poll watchers. Voters who sign these certificates must do so under oath that the signer is a qualified voter in the precinct for which the appointment is made.

Fort Worth Press

WEATHER: Partly cloudy and warm through tomorrow; around 80.

FOUR SECTIONS

VOL. 43. NO. 166 FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1964 88 PAGES

Loyalists Claim LBJ Flag Will Do It

Liberal Demos May Take Convention

By WILLIAM HAMILTON
United Press International

AUSTIN — Texas liberal-loyalist Democrats, flying the Johnson Administration flag, claimed Saturday they can wrest control of the state party convention from Gov. John Connally.

The liberals say an analysis of county delegations shows they have enough potential delegate strength to remove the convention from the control of conservative forces and align the party squarely behind the National Democratic Party.

It will take 1412 delegates to dominate the state convention June 16 in Houston. Leaders of the pro-administration forces estimate they already have 1337 votes "cinched" and consider another 861 delegates "swing votes" sure to yield the additional bloc needed for party control.

The Democratic Coalition, a liberal organization based in Austin, is spearheading the movement, with support for Johnson's congressional program — his war on poverty, civil rights and federal aid proposals — separating the left from the right.

THOUGH neither candidate is taking an open role in the tussle, pro-administration forces are tightly aligned behind U. S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough. Anti-Johnson program Democrats are being led by Gov. Connally, although he has endorsed Johnson for President.

Most of the conservatives say they are "for Johnson", but oppose all or part of his liberal programs. "It's time we separated the Johnson Democrats from the phonies," said one liberal leader.

Martin Wiginton, co-ordinator of the Coalition, authored a newsletter mailed statewide which says the pro-Johnson forces have "the best chance in history of writing the party platform."

The Coalition has mailed out the newsletter, handbooks on how to hold a precinct convention and seven resolutions designed to draw the lines tightly within the party.

THE KEY resolution endorses Johnson and says his "performance in the nation's highest office cannot be separated from his legislative recommendations to the Congress." It urges support "in the strongest terms," of "the renomination and re-election of President Johnson and the swift passage of his humanitarian and progressive legislative programs."

Liberal-loyalists say they have "overwhelmingly favorable odds" of capturing delegate strength in Harris, Dallas, Bexar, El Paso, Jefferson, Hidalgo, Orange, Galveston, Tarrant counties.

Additionally, the Coalition is tightly organized and is working hard in Travis (Austin), McLennan (Waco), Nueces (Corpus Christi), and Tarrant counties.

DELEGATES to the party's county convention are chosen on a precinct level, with one delegate allowed for each 25 votes received by the Democratic gubernatorial nominee in November, 1962. The county delegates choose state delegates, one for every 300 votes Connally received in 1962.

Newspapers in Dallas and Houston have noted the likelihood of a party split pitting Johnson against Connally. Harris County Democratic Chairman Bill Kilgarlin of Houston said liberal control will assure Johnson of Texas backing. Some of the conservative leaders are "so bitterly anti-Johnson they might have withheld support," he said.

The reason for the liberal surge is two-pronged: Connally had a close race against Republican Jack Cox in 1962, costing the Democrats delegates; and more Negro-Latin-labor voters are registered this year than ever before.

MANY TRADITIONALLY conservative Democrats voted for Cox over Connally in 1962, costing their precincts delegate strength. Loyalist Democratic boxes went for Connally, and gained delegates, but how many are lined up against the governor in support of the President's programs is not known.

Coalition leaders concede 625 delegate votes to conservative forces against their own claim of a "cinch" 1337. The assured liberal votes involve "stronghold areas" a spokesman said, and not battlegrounds.

Connally forces have stepped up efforts to combat the loyalists and have sent out two mass mailings.

GOP GROWTH IN THE SOUTH MAKES ACTIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY A NECESSITY

If you haven't "got the word" by now, the news in Texas and the whole South is that, contrary to some wishful thinking, the GOP ain't disappeared. And it won't. A recent article in the April 17th issue of Time (page 38) points up this growth..... and the problems we Democrats face because of it.

"Alabama. Two years ago, the Republicans had moribund organizations in ten of Alabama's 67 counties..... the GOP now has organizations in 63 counties, plans to put up candidates for all eight congressional seats in 1964..... stands a good chance of winning one of them."

"Georgia. .....Today there are organizations in 130 of 159 counties. Republicans have elected two city councilmen in Atlanta, another in Augusta, two state representatives, four state senators..... All this has gotten the Democrats out of their hammocks. They recently opened their first fulltime state headquarters in Atlanta. 'Let's face it', says one Georgia Democrat, 'it's the first time we ever had to."

"Louisiana. .....Republican Oilman Charlton Lyons polled some 300,000 votes for Governor in March. Although he lost, he helped push two Republicans into the state legislature."

"Mississippi. .....Republican Phillips drew 38% of the gubernatorial vote last September..... GOP State Chairman Wirt Yerger, Jr. now has seven fulltime workers in his headquarters, and GOP units in all of the state's 82 counties."

"North Carolina. The GOP already had two Congressmen, Charles Jonas and James Broyhill, hopes to elect a third in November. Republican candidates are running in nine of the state's eleven congressional districts, and the party will put up a record 150 candidates for the 175-seat assembly. The Democrats, alarmed by the 45% vote polled by Republican Robert Gavin in 1960's gubernatorial race and stung by a GOP pamphlet showing a donkey dozing in a hammock, have begun to stir, and are rejuvenating local organizations."

"South Carolina. ...active Republican organizations have sprouted in 42 of the state's 46 counties, and by 1966 the party aims to oppose every statewide candidate....."

"Texas. GOP organizations are well established down to the precinct level in places like Harris and Dallas counties. Ten Republican field men operate out of Austin, each covering a score or more of Texas' 254 counties. This year, for the first time in history, Republicans will contest every one of the state's 23 house seats, and the May 2 GOP primary may produce an attractive senatorial candidate in Houston's George Bush, son of Connecticut's former Senator Prescott Bush, to run against liberal Democrat Ralph Yarbrough."

"..... the Republican National Committee sponsors a well-attended course in political action for Southerners called "Mobilization of Republican Enterprises". It is no coincidence that its name forms the acronym MORE."

How do we Democrats answer the challenge? "Become more conservative" say some. But the Texas GOP consistently beats conservatives, Alger did, Tower did, etc.

"Rely on Lyndon---he'll carry us all through." But in 1960 while winning the state by 58% against John Tower, Johnson lost Dallas county by 30,000 votes, lost Harris county and lost a number of other areas of Texas. No, letting "George do it" just won't work. George might do it---George Bush or some other Republican.

Face up to it, the only answer is to match and then exceed the Texas GOP organizationally--NOW! Before it is too late in '66, '68, or 1970. To do this, we Democrats must first have a State Democratic Executive Committee (SDEC) completely composed of fulltime Democrats! This committee will be selected by the delegates to this year's Democratic State convention.

Currently, the Chairman of our Democratic Party is a tired, former "Eisenhower Democrat", Frank Erwin, and our Party's Vice-Chairwoman, Mrs. Negly, was actually a pro-Taft Republican delegate to the Republican National Convention as recently as 1952. This is a poor substitute for needed leadership.

Our committee provides no legislative research for Democratic legislators---but the GOP does. Our committee does not have ten fulltime field men working to build the Democratic Party---but the GOP does for their party. Our committee organizes no effective poll tax and registration drives---but the GOP does. Our committee should operate as an arm of the national Democratic Party---but it actually operates as a forum for conservatives who fight our national party and its programs.

In short, only we Democrats, ourselves, by winning this year's State Convention can give our Party a truly Democratic SDEC committee dedicated to:

(1) supporting our Democratic President,
(2) supporting our Democratic Senior Senator,
(3) supporting the Democratic ticket in November from precinct to President,
(4) working with and for all Democratic officeholder,
(5) supporting the President's legislative program,
(6) building the strength (votes and financial support) of our Party in every way possible,
(7) conducting regional poll tax drives in the heavy Democratic precincts, and
(8) welcoming all Democrats, regardless of race, creed, origin or sex, to really participate in the working leadership of our Party.

The Texas Observer, April 17, 1964:

The Democratic Coalition's newsletter, circulated last week, said that Coalition workers have prepared a set of sample resolutions. "The immediate goal is to make the Democratic Party in Texas join with the national Democratic Party in supporting the President *and his program,*" the newsletter said. Under the heading, "The real danger of treachery," the newsletter said: "The turncoats in the Democratic Party who vote in the Democratic primary in May and betray us by voting Republican in November must not be permitted to write the party platform and to control the party machinery."

GOV. CONNALLY has written some letters about the situation and called his leaders into Austin recently for strategy conferences. From present indications, he will want delegates who are loyal both to Johnson and to him; delegates who are not for Don Yarborough and will not insist on a liberal platform for Texas Democrats.

Connally had his men convention leaders into Austin last week, and the women were in last Monday. The women were advised to work through the men. The women are helping obtain precinct and county convention leaders for Connally this week.

Next week, a brochure and a resolution will be sent to the precinct chairmen who are selected. The Observer can report, from sources inside Connally's meeting Monday, that the Connally resolution—the key to the basic tory strategy in the conventions—will seek to commit precinct conventions to supporting Connally as head of the Texas delegation to the Democratic national convention; to do everything possible to support Johnson (there is no mention of his program); and to support Connally and his, (Connally's), platform at the state convention.

It has been speculated that an issue might materialize at the state convention over whether Gov. Connally or Sen. Yarborough should lead the Texas delegation to the national convention, but if liberal leaders have resolved on seeking to draw such a line in June, they are not yet saying so. □

DEMOCRATIC Newsletter Austin, Texas

DEMOCRATIC COALITION
1317 S. Congress
HI 2-7876

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Martin Wiginton
State Co-ordinator
Telephone: HI-27876
GL-33447

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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(0-Ø-S)

Here is the preliminary analysis of the county delegations to the state Democratic convention. This table shows only those counties entitled to 10 votes or more.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT DELEGATIONS:

County	Delegates	County	Delegates	County	Delegates
Harris	359	Galveston	54	Navarro	12
Dallas	235	Hidalgo	46	Ellis	11
Bexar	202	Brazoria	26	Rusk	11
Jefferson	83	Orange	16	Howard	10
El Paso	57	Angelina	15	TOTAL	1137
DIXIECRAT DELEGATIONS:					
Tarrant	141	Webb	21	Duval	11
Lubbock	35	Midland	15	Hunt	11
Potter	25	Gregg	15	Brown	10
Taylor	25	Randall	12	Fannin	10
Smith	21			TOTAL	352
SWING DELEGATIONS (UNDECIDED):					
Travis	78	Tom Green	17	Jim Wells	13
Nueces	64	Bowie	15	Williamson	13
McLennan	49	Victoria	14	San Particio	11
Wichita	36	Brazos	13	Starr	11
Cameron	33	Collin	13	Wharton	11
Grayson	24	Denton	13	Lamar	11
Bell	23	Harrison	13	Parker	10
Ector	17			TOTAL	504

Summary of Delegations to State Convention:

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT DELEGATIONS
- Larger delegations..... 1137
- Smaller delegations..... 201 1338

CONSERVATIVE DELEGATIONS
- Larger delegations..... 352
- Smaller delegations..... 285 637

SWING DELEGATIONS
- Larger delegations 504
- Smaller delegations..... 352 856

TOTAL DELEGATES AT STATE CONVENTION..... 2831

WINNING NUMBER..... 1416

WISHFUL THINKING. All of these figures represent nothing more than a dream..... unless all of us, in every county, organize for the battle in our own precinct and county conventions. If the work has not already begun in your precinct and your county, you should get together TODAY with the other leaders in your area and DEMAND that the convention campaign begin NOW. We all know that each of us needs an occasional prodding to make us live up to our responsibilities..... START PRODDING!

I'll phone you Monday afternoon on this.

As I understood you in Atlanta, you wanted me to have them made direct to VEP. This we will do: I just want your confirmation. Will the one attached letter of transmittal be sufficient, or can it be rewritten to be sufficient; or do you desire a letter along the same lines from each individual contributor? (I hope its not the latter!)

So much for the legal part of things. As for the launching of the VOTE program, the competition has begun for VOTE dollars. The Latin leadership is mapping plans to put a brigade of 1,000 precinct workers in the field in San Antonio and Southern Texas, including the cities of Brownsville, McAllen and Corpus Christi, and the various local Negro organizations, as well as local coalitions, are bombarding me with questions, suggestions, and plans. I am particularly encouraged by the possibilities in Dallas. As you doubtless know by the antics of Dallas' Republican Congressman, Bruce Alger, we have had considerable trouble in Dallas. In fact, the principle reason we selected Dallas as the site of this statewide meeting was in an effort to instill some life into all four legs of the "un-coalescing" coalition there. Well, I think we have done that. The liberals are stirring around for the first time in months, (make that years) and are throwing a fund-raising function next Tuesday to launch their own VOTE drive in Dallas. And just as Randolph had some helpful hints to me, I am passing along some helpful hints to the Dallas people--to be certain the representation of each group is numerically equal on the steering committee and that each group has a veto over major policy decisions.

And judging by the mail from Houston, that city is in for a truly massive voter registration drive. They are determined to beat the 82,000 figure of Memphis. (You see, I got your message, and I carried it where I thought it would do the most good.) The goal they've set for themselves is 100,000 registered Negro voters out of 130,000 eligible. All of this kind of activity has stirred labor, too. (Labor precincts don't vote any higher percentage than Negro precincts, and in some cases, not as well.) And the white liberals are talking about a VOTE drive to sell the coalition concept in lower-income white precincts, a tough task, but one that we are beginning to feel is essential for the long range future of the South. (Low income white precincts don't vote anything like as well as either labor or Negro precincts--and usually for the wrong people when they do vote.)

So, all in all, there is a new feeling of aliveness among our people.

We've all gotten our bruises, from the Dixiecrats and from each other, but now we're together in a way we have never been before...and we've got a chance. It will not be easy, but we've got a chance.

We missed you. Perhaps, a little further down the road, when something pivotal is happening, you can journey into our province. We would welcome you most gratefully in an effort to repay you for the encouragement you have given us.

Sincerely yours,

Larry Goodwyn

Larry Goodwyn

LG/wm
Encl.

VEP Budget

Revised as of 6/20/62

BUDGET - VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Salaries:	Director	$15,000	
	(2)Field Staff	17,000	
	Secretary	4,000	$36,000.00
Social Security Taxex			485.00
Travel			12,000.00
Rent (@140 mo.)			1,680.00
Office Supplies			600.00
Telephone & Telegraph			2,400.00
Postage			400.00
Staff Benefits			850.00
Consultant Fees & Travel			3,500.00
Books, Subscriptions & Research Materials			600.00
Printing			5,000.00
Accounting			600.00
Miscellaneous			500.00
		TOTAL	$64,615.00

TOTAL ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES - 1962

9/12ths of Project Budget		48,465.00
15 % General Operations Overhead		7,269.18
Total Expenses of Project to April 1		6,131.98
Moving Expenses of Staff (estimated)		1,600.00
	Total	$63,466.16

4

MEMORANDUM June 6, 1964

TO: WAB
LMD

FROM: JL

The attahhed budget represents the best estimated I could make of the financial needs of the Project for this fiscal year. It is based on the past performance of the Project and an estimateof future needs.

NOTE: $7,500.00 was advanced to SRC in April on the 15% overhead which means that based on the above budget only $4,634.02 remains to be paid on this.

jl
attach.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Estimated Costs
1962

Salaries		
Project Director	$10,000.00	
Field Consultants (2)	14,000.00	
Administrative Secretary	4,000.00	$28,000.00
Employee Benefits and taxes	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office Rent	1,800.00	1,800.00
Printing	5,000.00	5,000.00
Travel	9,000.00	9,000.00
		46,600.00
Overhead @ 15%	6,990.00	6,990.00
		53,590.00
Payment to SRC for Research Services	5,000.00	5,000.00
		58,590.00
Office Equipment and Renovation*		3,000.00
Total		$61,590.00

*Non-recurrable item

NOTE: The Field Consultants would be required for two purposes: (1) to assist in review and coordination of programs and evaluation of results; (2) to assist in administering the policy and 501 (c) (3) controls of the Project. If either of these purposes but especially the second, require that there be more than two Field Consultants, the necessary expenses will have to be deducted from the grant-in-aid funds, or otherwise provided.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

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VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
AND
PRELIMINARY FORECAST
AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1962

FIXED MONTHLY EXPENSES: (does not include consideration of additional salaries, additional tax increases, nor salary increases.)

Rent		$ 140.00	
Salaries		1864.24	
Taxes:			
Social Security	$ 50.00		
Fed. W.T.	286.40		
Ga. W.T.	27.76		
		364.16	
Insurance:			
Retirement (JL) (this will increase when WAB and JM become eligible)		13.33	
TOTAL FIXED MONTHLY EXPENSES			$ 2381.73

CURRENT MONTHLY EXPENSES: (based on average expenditures July 1 through Nov. 30, 1962)

Telephone	$171.02	
Office Supplies	32.84	
Postage	14.12	
Books, subscriptions	5.45	
Travel	260.27	
Miscellaneous	2.23	
TOTAL CURRENT MONTHLY EXPENSES		485.93
APPROXIMATION OF TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENSES		$ 2867.66

* * * \

GRANT ENCUMBRANCES:

1962			
12/13	VEP	2-23	$ 400.00
12/15	"	2-13	6400.00
12/15	"	2-21	3000.00
1963			
1/1	"	2-16	2000.00
1/1	"	2-18	7850.00
1/10	"	2-25	1000.00
1/15	"	2-22	11000.00
2/10	"	2-25	1000.00
3/10	"	2-25	1000.00

TOTAL GRANT ENCUMBRANCES AS OF THIS DATE $33,650.00

* * * *

POSSIBLE FUTURE EXPENSES AND EXPENSE CHANGES:

FIX. & EQUIP.	(Automobile (Office Equipment (calculator table needed)
SALARIES	New positions and increases
MISCELLANEOUS	(Moving Expenses on new staff ($1385.05 on present staff) ((Conferences, entertainment, etc. ((Consultant fees
GRANTS	New Grants

PROPOSED BUDGET _ VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Salaries:	Director	$15,000.		
	(2) Fld. Csts.	17,000.		
	Secretary	4,000.	$36,000.00	
Social Security Taxes			485.00	
Initial Staff Costs (moving expenses, etc.)			1,500.00	1,600 Non Recurring
Travel			12,000.00	
Rent (@140 mo.)			1,680.00	
Office Supplies			600.00	
Telephone & Telegraph			2,400.00	-
Postage			~~600.00~~	400.00
Staff Benefits			~~600.00~~	850.00
Consultant Fees & Travel			2,500.00	
Books, Subscriptions & Research Materials			600.00	
Printing			~~2,000.00~~	5,000.00
Accounting			600.00	
Miscellaneous			500.00	
		TOTAL	$62,065.00	

Total Expenses of Project to April 1, 1962	$7,000.00	(appx.);
9/12ths of total annual budget of 62,065	46,548.00	
10 % overhead for SRC	6,200.00	
Research Costs	5,000.00	
TOTAL ANTICIPATED EXPENSES 1962	$64,748.00	

WA 4 .7433

Mr. Mary Harmon —
atty Walden's Rec

2937 Collier Dr. N.W.
3 baths - 720 — 3500 Down

151 Chickamauga
4500 - 85 per mo

530 & 537 Westminster

2146 Penelope Ll

462-8258

May 6, 1963

MEMO:

TO: Wiley A. Branton
FROM: Jean Levine
RE: Annual Budget - 1963-64

The following budget represents the best estimatekI could make of the financial needs of the project for this fiscal year. It issbased on the experience of the first nine months of the project, financially, and where an explanation is required of the method by which I arrived at figures it follows the figure.

The items preceded by an asterisk are those where a projection was made because of the possibility of additional staff being added to the project. The only item I really am doubtful about is that of "Harassment". This item was not contained inthe budget for the first fiscal year and I based it on the experience of the first nine months. It has occurred to me, however, that since the activities of the project will accelerate possibly during the coming year, this item may not be large enough for a realistic budget. We spent $472.56 for harassment reasons during the first year alone.

My reason for putting the budget in this form is so that you can have a base line for your own computations in the event that this budget must be made up for SRC before I return from Chicago.

It is attached.

Jl
cc: L. W. Dunbar

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
BUDGET
April 1, 1963 - March 31, 1964

*Salaries	$50,500.00	52,150.00
RHA *Social Security Taxes	1,400.00	1,900.00
INSURANCE:		
*Travel	200.00	
RHA BW + JD? Retirement	224.88	
*Hospital	806.00	
Automobile	80.00	
AUTOMOBILE:		
Rental	1,110.00	1110.00
Upkeep	2,400.00	2400.00
RHA? Rent (@ $140 per mo.)	1,680.00	
*Travel	6,100.00	6500.00
Office Supplies	750.00	1000.00
Telephone and Telegraph	2,400.00	
Postage	450.00	
Consultant Fees, and Travel (inserted merely because it was thought advisable to insert in original budget)	800.00	1200.00
Books, subscriptions, etc.	500.00	
Printing (100 pages @ $35.00 per page - ordinary)	3,500.00	3500.00
Accounting	600.00	600.00
*Fixtures & Equipment	1,000.00	
Harassment (See attached memO)	500.00	
Miscellaneous	500.00	
TOTAL	$75,500.88	

15% General Operations Overhead $11,325.13

NOTE: This budget has not taken into consideration moving expenses for additional staff.
RTB's moving expenses have not been taken into consideration either.

VEP BUDGET COMPARISON
May 8, 1963

CATEGORY	BUDGET 1962	ACTUAL 1962	BASE LINE BUDG. 1963
Salaries	$36,000.00	$29,392.20	$50,500.00
Social Security Taxes	485.00	466.47	1,400.00
Travel	12,000.00	8,350.81	6,100.00 (See auto exp.)
Rent	1,680.00	2,030.00*	1,680.00
Telephone & Telegraph	2,400.00	2,189.78	2,400.00
Postage	400.00	314.68	450.00
Consultant Expenses	3,500.00	2,083.98	800.00
Books, Magazines & Subscriptions	600.00	218.95	500.00
Printing	5,000.00	622.18**	3,500.00
Accounting	600.00***		600.00***
Staff Benefits	850.00	188.99 Gen. Ins. 163.50 Hosp. Ins.	200.00 Trav. Ins. 224.88 Retire. Ins. 806.00 Hosp. Ins.
Moving Expenses		1,385.05	?
Office Equipment		4,037.55	1,000.00
Office Supplies	600.00	921.06	750.00
Automobile Expenses			1,110.00 Rental 2,400.00 Upkeep 80.00 Ins.
Revolv. Bail Fund		600.00	
Harassment		354.38	500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	254.62[1] 91.83[2] 213.21[3]	500.00
Office Renovation		213.21[3]	
Overhead		7,269.18	11,325.13
TOTAL	$64,615.00	$61,148.42	$86,826.01

* Due to rent payments prior to beginning of VEP fiscal year
** American Teachers Assn. questionnaire
*** Auditor
[1]American Teachers Assn. questionnaire
[2]True VEP Miscellaneous
[3]Non-recurring expenses

Rec'd

August 21, 1963

WB; cc: RHA LWD

During SRC's fiscal year of 1962, $7,269.18 was transferred to SRC general operation funds as an overhead payment for VEP. This represented 3/4 of a 15% assessment against VEP's 1962-63 budget of $64,615.

Disbursements for VEP during 1962 were actually $41,241.58 (total disbursements, less grants and overhead). Fifteen per cent of this amount would be $6,186.24 or $1,082.94 less than paid general operations.

Disbursements during January-March 1963 were $14,510.90. Fifteen per cent of this amount is $2,176.64.

VEP's 1963-64 budget is $75,500.88. Three-fourths of a 15% assessment would be $8,493.87. Therefore:

	$ 2,176.64	overhead for January-March 1963
	8,493.87	" " April-December 1963
	$ 10,670.51	
less	1,082.94	over charge for 1962
	$ 9,587.57	overhead due for calendar year 1963

Please transfer this amount.

T

8.922.93
323.49
180.00
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543.09
219.60
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268.68
29.06
420.00
167.26
69.00 -
211.60
251.65
59.88
63.86

14.510.90 T

T

MEMORANDUM **DRAFT**

TO: Wiley Branton; cc: Ruth Alexander

FROM: LWDunbar

During SRC's fiscal year of 1962, $7,269.18 was transferred to SRC general operation funds as an overhead payment for VEP. This represent4d 3/4 of a 15% assessment against VEP's 1962-63 budget of $64,615. OK

Disbursements for VEP during 1962 were actually $41,241.58 (total disbursements, less grants and overhead). Fifteen per cent of this amount would be $~~6,136.24~~ 6,186.24, or $~~1,132.94~~ 1,082.94 less than paid general operations.

Disbursements during January-March 1963 were $14,510.90. Fifteen per cent of this amount is $2,176.64. OK

VEP's 1963-64 budget is $75,500.88. Three-fourths of a 15% assessment would be $8,493.87. Therefore:

	$2,176.64	overhead for January-March 1963
	8,493.87	" " April-December 1963
	$10,670.51	
less	~~1,132.94~~ 1,082.94	Over~~head~~ charge for 1962
	$ ~~9,537.57~~ 9,587.57	overhead due for calendar year 1963

Please transfer this amount.

M E M O R A N D U M August 22, 1963

TO: Ruth House Alexander

FROM: Jean Levine

In accordance with Mr. Dunbar's memo to Mr. Branton of August 21 regarding the SRC overhead assessment against VEP and, in accordance with Mr. Branton's memo to you of August 2, will you, therefore, transfer the amount of $9,587.57.

This represents the VEP overhead due for the calendar year 1963.

jl
cc: L.W. Dunbar

WBV

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date August 21, 1963

To: WB; cc: RHA From: LWD

Subject:

During SRC's fiscal year of 1962, $7,269.18 was transferred to SRC general operation funds as an overhead payment for VEP. This represented 3/4 of a 15% assessment against VEP's 1962-63 budget of $64,615.

Disbursements for VEP during 1962 were actually $41,241.58 (total disbursements, less grants and overhead). Fifteen per cent of this amount would be $6,186.24 or $1,082.94 less than paid general operations.

Disbursements during January-March 1963 were $14,510.90. Fifteen per cent of this amount is $2,176.64.

VEP's 1963-64 budget is $75,500.88. Three-fourths of a 15% assessment would be $8,493.87. Therefore:

	$ 2,176.64	overhead for January-March 1963
	8,493.87	" " April-December 1963
	$ 10,670.51	
less	1,082.94	over charge for 1962
	$ 9,587.57	overhead due for calendar year 1963

Please transfer this amount.

WB

Budget Consideration (Exclusive of grants and grant encumberances)

April 1, 1963 - April 1, 1964

	Monthly	Annual	
Fixed Monthly Expenses:			
Rent	$ 140.00	$1680.00	
Salaries (Including state and fed. taxes)	3258.34	39100.08	
Social Security Expense	120.00	1440.00	
Insurance:			
Retirement (JL)	18.74	224.88	
Hospital (5 staff members)	48.00	576.00	
Automobile:			
Rental	92.50	1110.00	
Upkeep (estimate)	200.00	2400.00	
Insurance:			
Current Monthly Expenses:			
(Based on average of past 9 months)			
Office Supplies	123.71	1484.52	
Travel	347.16	4165.92	
Postage	28.96	347.52	
Tel. & Tel.	156.23	1874.76	
Publications	30.09	361.08	
(Fix. & Equip.	279.96	3357.12)	
(Printing	98.26	1179.12)	These 4 items
(Harassment	39.38	472.56)	should not
(Miscellaneous Research	33.03	396.36)	really be estimated on experience.
Fixed Annual Expenses:			
SRC Overhead		6200.00 (?)	
Travel Insurance (3 staff members)		150.00	
Total Annual expenses		65,519.92	

Consider: Office equipment, salary increases, moving expenses, conferences, entertainment, consultant fees,

M E M O R A N D U M June 6, 1964

TO: WAB
LWD

FROM: JL

The attached budget represents the best estimated I could make of the financial needs of the Project for this fiscal year. It is based on the past performance of the Project and an estimateof future needs.

jl
attach.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
BUDGET
1964-1965

Salaries	$ 52,150.00
Social Security Taxes	1,157.10
Insurance	950.00
Rent	2,355.84
*Travel	10,010.00
Office Supplies	1,000.00
Tel. & Tel.	3,000.00
Postage	500.00
Consultant Fees	1,200.00
Books, publications, etc.	500.00
Printing	3,500.00
Accounting	600.00
Fixtures & Equipment	1,000.00
Harassment	500.00
Miscellaneous	400.00
Moving Expenses (office)	115.50
Office Renovation	515.00
Leadership Conferences	1,000.00
Taxes	440.00
TOTAL	$80,893.44

15% General Operations Overhead $12,134.02

NOTE: $7,500.00 was advanced to SRC in April on the 15% overhead which means that based on the above budget only $4,634.02 remains to be paid on this.

M E M O R A N D U M June 6, 1964

TO: WAR
LMD

FROM: JL

The attahhed budget represents the best estimated I could make of the financial needs of the Project for this fiscal year. It is based on the past performance of the Project and an estimateof future needs.

NOTE: $7,500.00 was advanced to SRC in April on the 15% overhead which means that based on the above budget only $4,634.02 remains to be paid on this.

jl
attach.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
BUDGET
1964-1965

Salaries	$ 52,150.00
Social Security Taxes	1,157.10
Insurance	950.00
Rent	2,355.84
*Travel	10,010.00
Office Supplies	1,000.00
Tel. & Tel.	3,000.00
Postage	500.00
Consultant Fees	1,200.00
Books, publications, etc.	500.00
Printing	3,500.00
Accounting	600.00
Fixtures & Equipment	1,000.00
Harassment	500.00
Miscellaneous	400.00
Moving Expenses (office)	115.50
Office Renovation	515.00
Leadership Conferences	1,000.00
Taxes	440.00
TOTAL	$80,893.44

15% General Operations Overhead $12,134.02

EXPENSE ITEMS	BUDGET 1962	ACTUAL 1962	BUDGET 1963	ACTUAL 1963	BUDGET 1964	ACTUAL 1964
Salaries	36 000.00	21,939.08	50,500.00	41,427.33	52,150.00	
Social Sec. Taxes	485.00	466.47	1,400.00	815.89	1,157.10	
INSURANCE:						
Travel			200.00		200.00	
Retirement			224.88	189.91	224.88	
Hospital'		163.50	806.00	439.20	439.20	
Auto			80.00		80.00	
General	850.00	152.49		283.74		
AUTOMOBILE:						
Rental			1110.00	(Travel	1110.00	
Upkeep			2400.00	insurance)	2400.00	
Rent	1680.00	1610.00	1680.00	1680.00	2355.84	
Travel	12000.00	6748.36	6100.00	8218.85	6500.00	
Office Supplies	600.00	443.30	750.00	1023.17	1000.00	
Tel. & Tel.	2400.00	1744.25	2400.00	2839.99	3000.00	
Postage	400.00	120.62	450.00	498.60	450.00	
Consult Fees	3500.00	2083.98	800.00	780.00	1200.00	
Books, etc.	600.00		500.00	539.95	500.00	
Printing	5000.00	523.92	3500.00	599.76	3500.00	
Accounting	600.00		600.00	250.00	600.00	
Fix. & Equip.		2962.52	1000.00	3566.31	1000.00	
Harassment			500.00	251.65	500.00	
Miscell.	500.00	84.83	500.00	372.09	400.00	
overhead		7269.18		9587.57		
Moving Expenses		1385.05		263.00	115.50	
Revolving Bail		600.00		750.00	—	
Off. Renovation		213.21			515.00	
Ga. Sales Tax				6.79		
Payroll Taxes				429.56		
Leadership Conferences				313.03	1000.00	
	64,615.00	48510.76	75,500.88	75126.39		

5000
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8089344*

17400 WAB
17400 RTB
17400 BW
17400 JL
17400 JD
13050 BSt
13775 JS
1385 BSi
115710*

~~JD~~
~~BS~~
~~JS~~
~~BS~~
.03625

Memo from **WILEY A. BRANTON**

June 25, 1964

TO: RUTH ALEXANDER

You are authorized to transfer the sum of $ 2,843.77 from the VEP account to SRC as the balance due SRC for 1964 overhead on VEP's 1964-65 budget.

Wiley A Branton

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM June 9, 1964

To: WBranton
cc: RHAlexander

From: LWDunbar

During SRC's fiscal year 1963, VEP's disbursements were $65,538.82. (Total disbursements of $323,692 less grants and SRC overhead payment.)

Fifteen per cent of this sum is $9,830.82. During 1963, the overhead transferred to SRC was $9,587.57, or $243.25 less than due.

VEP's budget for its fiscal year 1964-65 is $80,893.44. Three-fourths of 15% of this sum is $9,100.52.

We should, therefore, transfer from the VEP as 1964 overhead for SRC as follows:

$9,100.52	against the 1964-65 budget
243.25	due from 1963
$10,343.77	total due
7,500.00	already transferred
$ 2,843.77	to be transferred

Please review these figures and, if you agree, transfer this amount.

OK WOB

May 2, 1963

Hertz System, Inc.
P.O. Box 8145
Grand Central Station
New York 17, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Re Commercial Account
No. 1799-068-0000-0
Statement date 3/27/63
Southern Regional Council

I am enclosing your return copy of the subject statement which was mailed to our Secretary-Treasurer recently. This shows a claim in the amount of $173.76.

The information which was attached shows that you are asking us to pay $100 on collision damage and $12.50 in tow charges. We admit that our authorized representative, Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell, did not execute the waiver of collision damage; however, we take the position that the $100 deductible (and the tow charge) is not applicable in this situation.

Mr. Blackwell and his colleagues were driving peaceably on a U.S. highway near Greenwood, Mississippi, on the night of February 28, 1963, when a strange car suddenly pulled alongside and someone opened fire with an automatic weapon, causing the damage to the automobile and seriously injuring the driver of the car. The car never turned over, nor struck any other object and the total damage to the vehicle consisted of that caused by bullets.

We further take the position that this was an act of malicious mischief or vandalism and is covered under the general comprehensive coverage and should not be construed as a collision and that we, therefore, should not be charged for this item.

Following the shooting incident, Mr. Blackwell drove the car to the Greenwood-LeFlore Hospital in Greenwood, Mississippi where he sought medical attention for the driver and while he was in the hospital the sheriff's office at Greenwood took the car into custody without any notice to Mr. Blackwell and apparently it is from here that the towing charge results.

You, perhaps, will be interested to know that three persons have been arrested and charged in connection with the shooting incident and are now awaiting trial and this was one of the incidents relating to the Negro voter registration efforts now going on in Greenwood, Mississippi.

Will you please investigate this charge and advise us further.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Ms. R.H. Alexander

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217
GREENVILLE, S. C. (803)

1963 Ta-Tag
No. 2 26179

May 9, 1963

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The following items are enclosed in connection with the car you have under lease with us.

(1) Completed Vehicle Lease Agreement and Schedule A.
(2) Photostat of Registration Certificate.
(3) Insurance Identification Card.
(4) Our Vehicle Identification Tag No. 68. Please have this affixed on the inside of the glove compartment door.
(5) Invoices covering the first part month, the month of April, and the current month.

You are providing the Bodily Injury and Property Damage Liability insurance on this car. Please have your insurance carrier forward us a Certificate evidencing this coverage, showing this company as Additional Insured.

We apologize for the delay in processing your papers, which were held up unduly in our Atlanta office before transmittal to us.

We very much appreciate your leasing with us. Let us know if we can be of service at any time. With best regards,

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC:ed
cc: Mr. Homer Starr

ELCOR

May 28, 1963

Mr. Walter Clark, President
Equipment Leasing Corporation
1912 Augusta Road
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Clark:

In your letter of May 9, 1963 to Mr. Dunbar, you requested that we have our insurance carrier forward you a certificate evidencing coverage (Bodily Injury and Property Damage) showing your company as Additional Insured.

Enclosed you will find this certificate.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

enc.

WBB

HERTZ SYSTEM INC.

660 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 21, N.Y. · PLAZA 2-2000

June 5, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Wiley A. Branton

Ref: # 3 - 3/63
A/C: # 1799-068-0000-0
R/A: # 6459737

Gentlemen:

Our station in Jackson, Mississippi, has corroborated the fact that the damages incurred in connection with invoice # 6459737 are covered by our comprehensive insurance, and do not come under the heading of collision damage.

We have entered a credit in the amount of one hundred dollars to cancel these charges and this entry will appear on our next statement.

Needless to say, we regret the circumstances under which this transaction took place, and we certainly hope that there will be no further repetition.

Our business reply envelope is enclosed for your use.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Perrine
Adjustment Supervisor
Accounts Receivable

REP:gh
Enc.

HERTZ

July 8, 1963

The Hertz Corporation
815 South West Street
Jackson, Mississippi

RE: Rental Agreement
No. 6459737
Randolph T. Blackwell

Gentlemen:

On March 18, 1963, I wrote you in regard to the gas purchased by me for the 1963 Chevrolet I rented from you at the Jackson airport on February 27, 1963. I never received an answer, and I thought perhaps my correspondence was never received.

The car in question was filled with gas twice in Clarksdale, Mississippi, but I failed to turn in the ticket for credit. This vehicle was also involved in an accident in Greenwood, Mississippi, on February 28th, and this incident was reported to your office.

The receipt for the gas, which amounted to $13.50, was in enclosed in my previous letter, and I requested reimbursement from your company. I would appreciate it if you would settle this matter as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell

RTB:js

Check rec'd

B-4-
~~4-1-63~~
~~5-1-63~~
~~6-1-63~~
~~6-14-63~~
7-8-63

March 18, 1963

The Hertz Corporation
815 South West Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Gentlemen:

Re Rental Agreement No. 6459737
Randolph T. Blackwell

I rented a 1963 Chevrolet from your company at the Jackson airport on February 27, 1963. I filled it up with gas on two different occasions in Clarksdale, Mississippi, but failed to turn in the ticket for credit.

This car was involved in an accident in Greenwood, Mississippi, on February 28 and the accident was reported to your office.

I am enclosing a receipt in the amount of $13.50 for gas purchased and used in your vehicle and am requesting that you send me your check for $13.50 for reimbursement for gas purchased.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:jl
enc.

ALABAMA BY-PRODUCTS CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES: FIRST NATIONAL BUILDING
P. O. BOX 354
BIRMINGHAM 2, ALABAMA

LEGAL DEPARTMENT
T. JULIAN SKINNER, JR.
JAMES F. BRADFORD

July 18, 1963

Equipment Leasing Company of
South Carolina
Decatur, Georgia

Re: Annie M. Breland and James E. Breland
vs. Randolph T. Blackwell and Equipment
Leasing Company of South Carolina, Et al

Gentlemen:

On or about May 25, 1963, at Scottsboro, Alabama, your 1963 Chevrolet sedan automobile, bearing Georgia License Tag Number 2-261-77, being driven by Randolph T. Blackwell, colored, of Atlanta, Georgia, ran into and collided with the rear end of the automobile being driven by Mrs. Breland and which was stopped at a traffic light at the time it was hit from the rear by your automobile.

Mr. Breland, the husband of Mrs. Breland and the owner of the automobile she was driving, talked with your office by telephone shortly after the date of the accident, but has heard nothing from you. Besides the property damage sustained by Mr. Breland's automobile, Mrs. Breland suffered a whiplash injury to her neck, and was otherwise bruised and contused.

Mr. Breland has discussed this matter with me as one of the attorneys for his company, and I am writing to request that you immediately get in touch with him at his business address:

Segco Mine Number 1
P. O. Box 9
Parrish, Alabama

or his home address:

Route 2, Box 299
Parrish, Alabama

so that this matter can be disposed of amicably.

Yours very truly,

James P. Bradford
bc

James P. Bradford
Attorney

JPB/bc

cc: Randolph T. Blackwell
1275 Capital Avenue, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

and copy also sent to:

A & M Normal College
Huntsville, Alabama

ALABAMA BY-PRODUCTS CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES: FIRST NATIONAL BUILDING
P. O. BOX 354
BIRMINGHAM 2, ALABAMA

LEGAL DEPARTMENT
T. JULIAN SKINNER, JR.
JAMES P. BRADFORD

July 23, 1963

Equipment Leasing Corporation
250 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Decatur, Georgia

Re: Annie M. Breland and James E. Breland vs. Randolph T. Blackwell and Equipment Leasing Corporation, et al

Gentlemen:

On or about May 25, 1963, at Scottsboro, Alabama, your 1963 Chevrolet sedan automobile, bearing Georgia License Tag Number 2-261-77, being driven by Randolph T. Blackwell, colored, of Atlanta, Georgia, ran into and collided with the rear end of the automobile being driven by Mrs. Breland and which was stopped at a traffic light at the time it was hit from the rear by your automobile.

Mr. Breland, the husband of Mrs. Breland and the owner of the automobile she was driving, talked with your office by telephone shortly after the date of the accident, but has heard nothing from you. Besides the property damage sustained by Mr. Breland's automobile, Mrs. Breland suffered a whiplash injury to her neck, and was otherwise bruised and contused. There were also two passengers in the car with Mrs. Breland, whose condition is not known by me.

Mr. Breland has discussed this matter with me as one of the attorneys for his company, and I am writing to request that you immediately get in touch with him at his business address: Segco Mine Number 1, P. O. Box 9, Parrish, Alabama, or his home address: Route 2, Box 299, Parrish, Alabama, so that this matter can be disposed of amicably.

Yours very truly,

James P. Bradford

James P. Bradford
Attorney

JPB/bc

cc: Randolph T. Blackwell
1275 Capital Avenue, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
and
A & M Normal College
Huntsville, Alabama

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217

GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

WB

Should I just file this? WC

WB - file

July 29, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Enclosed is copy of letter of July 23 received from Mr. J. P. Bradford, Attorney for Annie M. and James E. Breland, in connection with the accident of May 25, 1963 involving the 1963 Chevrolet which you have under lease with us.

As lessee, you are providing the Public Liability and Property Damage insurance in connection with this Vehicle. The Certificate you furnished us indicates that this insurance coverage is with the Aetna Casualty & Insurance Company, written through Haas & Dodd Agency.

We believe you should have the Aetna adjuster contact Mr. Bradford or Mr. Breland so that this matter can be disposed of. It will be appreciated if you will advise us, or have Haas & Dodd advise us, when this has been accomplished. With best regards,

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC:ed
cc: Mr. James P. Bradford
cc: Mr. James E. Breland

ELCOR

July 30, 1963

Haas & Dodd
Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Re Southern Regional Council
Aetna Casualty Pol. #11AL8487
Date of Accident: 5/25/63

We enclose a copy of a letter addressed to Equipment Leasing Corporation, dated July 23, 1963, regarding an accident involving a vehicle leased by Southern Regional Council from Equipment Leasing Corporation, driven by Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell, an SRC employee.

This matter was previously reported to your office and we request that you refer this matter to the Aetna Claim Adjuster for investigation.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

December 30, 1963

Mr. Walter Clark, President
Equipment Leasing Corporation
1912 Augusta Road
Drawer 8457, Station A
Greenville, South Carolina 29604

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you for your letter of December 27 and for reminding me that I had failed to enclose the photostatic copy of the invoice in my letter to you.

I have enclosed it here.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

enc. 1

Rec'd
1-2-64

file VP Administration
Car

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

December 27, 1963

Miss Jean Levine, Administrative Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Levine:

We have your letter in connection with the broken vent glass on our vehicle No. 68. Apparently you failed to enclose photostatic copy of the invoice. If you will forward this to us, we will be glad to see that Mr. Blackwell is reimbursed.

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC:ed

ELCOR

1-2-63

December 26, 1963

Equipment Leasing Corporation
1912 Augusta Road
Drawer 8457, Station A
Greenville, South Carolina 29604

Gentlemen:

On December 11, between the hours of 4 and 9 p.m., on the corner of Ninth and Douglas Streets in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the vent glass was smashed during a robbery of a car leased from you. This is a 1963 Chevrolet sedan (Georgia Tag No. 2-261-77) Vehicle Number 68, Serial No. 31839A - 160609.

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell, our Field Director, who was using the car in an official capacity for the Voter Education Project, had the glass repaired at a cost of $3.56. He paid this himself and I have attached a photocopy of the invoice.

Will you kindly take whatever steps are necessary to institute an insurance claim, or inform me if there is some other procedure which I must follow. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

enc. 1

3-18-64

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

FEB 26 1964

February 25, 1964

875-7275

Miss Jean Levine, Adm. Secretary
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Levine:

Our Atlanta office is in the process of obtaining 1964 Georgia License Tags. Your tag will be forwarded to you in the near future.

With best regards,

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark

Walter Clark, President

WC:ed

Rec'd 3-20-64

ELCOR

2-28-64

February 22, 1964

Mr. Walter Clark, President
Equipment Leasing Corporation
1912 Augusta Road
Greenville, South Carolina 29604

Dear Mr. Clark:

On January 20, 1964, you very kindlyh wrote me and said that you were in the process of obtaining a 1964 Georgia license tag for the car which we lease from you and that it would be forwarded to us within two to three weeks.

Can we expect receipt of this tag within the week?

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

2-10-64

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

January 20, 1964

Miss Jean Levine, Administrative Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Levine:

We are in the process of obtaining 1964 Georgia license tag for the car you have under lease from us. This will be forwarded to you within the next two to three weeks.

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC:ed

ELCOR

1-20-64

January 13, 1964

Mr. Walter Clark, President
Equipment Leasing Corporation
1912 Augusta Road
Greenville, South Carolina 29604

Dear Mr. Clark:

Will you please direct the proper person to furnish us with 1964 Georgia license tag, or inform us as to the proper procedure for procuring these under the terms of our contract with you.

The automobile we are leasing from you is a 1963 Chevrolet Impala, M#31839A-160609.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

3-27-64

March 21, 1964

Haas & Dodd
Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Re Southern Regional Council
Aetna Casualty Poll#11AL8487

Will you kindly inform us if the claim against us growing out of the accident in Scottsboro, Alabama, on May 25, 1963, involving Mr. and Mrs. James Breland ever settled.

If so, what was the amount?

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

11/18/63

$100.00 bodily injury
$300.00 property damage

Greenfield
Haas & Dold

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233.1217
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

April 29, 1964

MAY 1 1964

Miss Jean Levine, Adm. Secretary
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Levine:

Effective April 27, 1964, Mr. Homer Starr, formerly in charge of our Atlanta office, is no longer associated with this company.

We will have a replacement in that office as soon as we can find a suitable man. In the meantime, should any problems arise in connection with your lease, please communicate directly with our Greenville office at the address shown on this letterhead.

Mr. Starr may continue to solicit lease business for this company as an independent leasing broker. If you require additional leased vehicles, or replacements under your present lease, we will be glad for you to place such business through Mr. Starr.

With best regards,

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC:ed

ELCOR

April 30, 1964

Timmers Chevrolet, Inc.
329 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ATTENTION: Credit Manager

Dear Sir:

I phoned several days ago to see about opening an account so that we could have our leased automobiles serviced at your company and then subsequently send a car over for repairs. I was leaving town on the afternoon when the car was to be ready and I personally phoned to make sure that you would bill us for the repairs and was assured that this was the case. It turned out that the car was not released until one of our employees brought you a check for the amount of the bill and our field man was delayed several hours because he did not get the car until the next day.

I realize that there can be mix-up's in a new situation and I am writing solely to inquire whether or not the Voter Education Project can in the future send its vehicles to your company and have the bill sent to us for payment on receipt of the statement with the vehicles being released as soon as the repairs have been completed? We will assume full responsibility for any repairs to our vehicles. Please let us know if this account has been opened.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217

GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

September 5, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
The Southern Regional Council
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SEP 8 1964

Dear Mr. Branton:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of August 25th regarding termination of your lease on a 1963 Chevrolet.

We are sorry that you will have no further need for the car and certainly hope that you will give us an opportunity to furnish you another car when you develop the need for one.

We will be glad to sell you the car when it comes off lease. If the lease is terminated on September 15th, the sale price of the car will be $1,735. If the lease is terminated on October 31st, the sale price of the car will be $1,650.

We will appreciate your advising us as to the day on which you expect to terminate the lease and whether you would be interested in purchasing the car.

With best regards,

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC/ec

ELCOR

August 25, 1964

Mr. Walter Clark, President
Equipment Leasing Corporation
1912 Augusta Road
Drawer 8457, Station A
Greenville, South Carolina 29604

Dear Mr. Clark:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 12 to the Southern Regional Council regarding the termination of our present lease on a 1963 Chevrolet.

We expect to terminate our field program around November 1, and probably will have no need for continuing the lease. In the event that we renew our program next year, then we will certainly consider your company for any vehicle needs.

Your representative told me at the time I arranged for the present lease that you would consider selling me the vehicle now under lease, and I would like to get some idea of the price you would want for the present vehicle which now has 60,550 miles on it.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

WAB Rec'd 8/14/64 Return to WB

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217

GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

August 12, 1964

Southern Regional Council
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The date after which the lease we have with you may be terminated is September 15, 1964.

Inasmuch as the 1965 models will be coming out in late September or October, we suggest that you might wish to let your present car continue under lease until delivery is available on the 1965's, and let us replace it with a 1965 model at that time. If you would like to replace with the same make, model, and equipment you are presently leasing, the monthly rate on the 1965 replacement car would be the same as the rate you are now paying.

If you would like to change to a different car, please advise us of the make, model and equipment you would like, and we will quote you a monthly rate for that car.

If your present car is satisfactory, it can be continued under lease for so long as you desire.

We have very much appreciated having your lease, and hope that you will want it to continue. Please advise us your wishes in the matter. With best regards,

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC:ed

ELCOR

January 8, 1965

Mr. Walter Clark, President
Equipment Leasing Corporation
1912 Augusta Road
Drawer 8457, Station A
Greenville, S. C. 29604

RE: Vehicle No. 395

Dear Mr. Clark:

In compliance with your request received in this office January 6, I have enclosed herewith the signed original and first two copies of Schedule A. We are retaining a copy for our files.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jm

Encls.

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

JAN 6 1965

January 4, 1965

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Southern Regional Council
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Vehicle #395

Dear Mr. Branton:

In connection with 1965 Chevrolet Impala, which will replace your present vehicle No. 68, we enclose the following:

(1) 4 Copies Schedule A. Please sign and return the original and first 2 copies to us. Your completed copy will be returned to you after the car has been delivered. In the meantime, please hold the last copy as a memorandum of the transaction.

(2) Your information copy of the purchase order for this car.

(3) Booklet "General Instructions for the Operation of your Leased Car", in which you will find items as listed on the back cover of the booklet.

We very much appreciate this renewal lease. Let us know if we can be of service at any time.

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC:ed
encls

ELCOR

December 17, 1964

Mr. Walter Clark, President
Equipment Leasing Corporation
1912 Augusta Road
Drawer 8457, Station A
Greenville, South Carolina 29604 RE: Vehicle No. 68

Dear Mr. Clark:

We have decided that we would like to lease a 1965 model Chevrolet Impala of the same style and equipment as our present vehicle, but with factory air-conditioning included. I understand that the cost will be $112.60 per month on an 18-month lease.

We would prefer an off-white like the present model, or a light blue. Please advise when delivery can be made.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

115.45 gen and for 12 yr. + 13.14 for lic. & Cert. 12 20 / 24 0
+20 mo net 94.18 for 2 yrs.

NOV 18 1964

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217

GREENVILLE, S. C 29604

November 17, 1964

9250

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
The Southern Regional Council
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Vehicle No. 68

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for your letter of November 10. The sale price quoted you of $1650 as of October 31, with a decrease of $50 per month thereafter, is in line with the present wholesale value of the car.

Our rate on this same vehicle in a 1965 model, with Air Conditioner added to the equipment, would be $112.60 per month, on an 18 month lease.

If you decide on the new car, we would like to put the car in service before the end of December, and the above quotation is subject to your acceptance within 30 days.

We will look forward to hearing from you. With best regards,

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC:ed

Contact CE7-4661

ELCOR

November 10, 1964

Mr. Norman A. Gillis, Jr.
Credit Manager
Equipment Leasing Corp.
1912 Augusta Road
Drawer 8457, Station A
Greenville, South Carolina

RE: Vehicle #68

Dear Mr. Gillis:

I regard the price quoted for your vehicle which was leased by us as being much higher than the market value, considering the mileage on the vehicle. The Voter Education Project will continue the lease on a month-to-month basis, and we might consider taking a new vehicle.

Please send me a quotation for the same make vehicle and equipment, but with air conditioning added to the equipment.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233.1217
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

NOV 6 1964

November 5, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
The Southern Regional Council
Room 206 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Vehicle #68

Dear Mr. Branton:

In your letter of August 25, you notified us that you expected to terminate your lease in November. In our last correspondence we stated that on October 31 the sale price of this vehicle was $1,650. The sale price will drop $50 each month this vehicle is continued in service.

We would appreciate your advising us if you are still interested in purchasing the vehicle, and the approximate date you expect to terminate the lease.

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Norman A. Gillis, Jr.

Norman A. Gillis, Jr.
Credit Manager

NAG:ed

ELCOR

February 18, 1965

Hass and Dodd Insurance Co.
Hass-Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RE: Policy No.
20HK222160

Attn: Mr. Greenfield

Dear Sirs:

Will you please cancel the 1963 Chevrolet from coverage on the above policy, and substitute a 1965 four-door Chevrolet Impala, manufacturer's number 164395A-126276.

The policy is to remain the same in all other respects.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB/s

Did you receive an ackl. of this that I'm unaware of?

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

FEB 24 1965

February 22, 1965

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Southern Regional Council
Room 206 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Vehicle #395

Dear Mr. Branton:

We are enclosing your completed copy of the Schedule A for the 1965 Chevrolet Impala 4 Door Hardtop Sedan you are leasing from us.

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Norman A. Gillis, Jr.

Norman A. Gillis, Jr.
Comptroller

NAG,Jr./ed
encl

ELCOR

FORM 15 (8-62)

ELCOR

SCHEDULE "A" OF VEHICLE LEASE AGREEMENT

Number 2

LEASE NO. 225-F

Page 1 Of 1

Delivery Date	Vehicle Number	Year	Make	Model	Optional Equipment	Serial Number	Fixed Rental Charge	Miles in Excess of
2/4/65	395	1965	Chevrolet	Impala 4 Dr Hdtp Sdn. (16439)	195 H. P. V-8 Engine Comfort & Convenient Equipment "A" Air Conditioner Tinted Windshield Pushbutton Radio Power Steering 7.75x14 WSW Tires Powerglide Trans. Wheel Covers Front Floor Mats Front Seat Belts	164395A 126276	$112.60	N/A

Effective January 4, 1965 this Schedule "A" is hereby made a part of that Vehicle Lease Agreement between the parties hereto dated March 14, 1963

Lessee Southern Regional Council, Inc.

By X Nikky C. Douglas

X Project Director, VEP
Title

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

By [signature]

President
Title

By Evelyn Davis

Ass't. Sec'y.
Title

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is an instruction booklet covering the operation and maintenance of your new leased car which will be delivered to you shortly.

Your copy of the Purchase Order for your car, which is in the pocket in the back of the booklet, gives the name and address of the dealer who will deliver your new car. You may wish to contact that dealer for delivery information.

Your Fleet Identification Card and Tire Company Credit Card mentioned in the booklet will be forwarded to you shortly after delivery of the car.

We will appreciate your co-operation in studying the contents of this booklet prior to delivery of the car. We want very much to give you the best of service under the lease, and your thorough understanding of the items covered in the booklet will help us to do so.

With best regards,

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION OF S. C.

Walter Clark, President

WC/ec
Enclosure

ELCOR

April 7, 1965

Equipment Leasing Corporation
Automobile Leasing Division
Drawer 8457 Station A
Greenville, South Carolina

RE: Vehicle No. 395

Dear Sirs:

Your invoice No. 2537 shows us owing a past due invoice No. 2072 in the amount of $99.37. This is evidently an error, and we would appreciate your correcting it and sending us a proper invoice.

On February 4, 1965, we sent you our check No. 1612 in the amount of $95.28, covering payment of the monthly lease on the 1963 Chevrolet for the period February 1 through February 28. The 1963 Chevrolet was delivered back to you when we picked up the 1965 Chevrolet, and our account should have been credited with the unearned lease payment.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
cc: Mrs. Ruth House Alexander

Equipment Leasing Corporation

1912 AUGUSTA ROAD
DRAWER 8457, STATION A
TELEPHONE 233-1217
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29604

APR 13 1965

April 12, 1965

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Southern Regional Council
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Vehicle No. 395

Dear Mr. Branton:

We did in fact receive your check number 1612 in the amount of $95.28.

Please be advised that we have credited this amount against the February Invoice and while there is a small difference in payment, we have credited your account in full for the month of February.

We apologize for not getting out a credit memo on the termination of the old vehicle.

Very truly yours,

EQUIPMENT LEASING CORP. OF S.C.

Norman A. Gillis, Jr.

Norman A. Gillis, Jr., Comptroller

NAG, Jr/ec

Enclosure

ELCOR

March 14, 1963

Mrs. Elizabeth Johns
United Church of Christ
Council for Christian Social Action
289 Park Avenue, South
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Johns:

Mr. Leslie Dunbar has shown me your letter of March 8 in which you enclosed a check in the amount of $24 for use in the voter registration program. We are very grateful to the members of the neighborhood unit of Grace Congregational Church for this contribution and the spirit and interest in which it was given.

The money will go into the general grant fund of the Voter Education Project, which is the fund we use in making grants to the five major participating agencies and many local organizations for work in voter registration.

While the Voter Education Project is a program of the Southern Regional Council, in terms of its administration and operation, we like to think of it as a cooperative venture with NAACP, CORE, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, and the National Urban League, as well as many local organizations throughout the South. We make financial grants to these other organizations to assist them financially in their own voter registration projects and we try to make assignments of responsibility on a geographic basis where we feel the need is greatest. We try to do this in such a manner as to prevent unnecessary omission or duplication of effort.

Our small staff checks on the various projects of the other agencies and makes a study of the various methods and techniques being used by these agencies and we pass on suggestions to them from time to time and assist them through our research program.

We again thank you and the donors for their interest and support in our endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION

289 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK · GR 5-2121

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Regional Secretary

Mrs. William A. Gordon
U.N. Representative

March 8, 1963

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Exec. Director
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

CR 3/13/63
RHA

We are enclosing a check for $24.00 for use in the voter registration program, which we understand the Southern Regional Council is supervising throughout the South. This money was given by a small neighborhood unit which is a part of Grace Congregational Church in New York City. The members of this group became interested and decided that they should make some small sacrifice each week for a month or two and contribute the money to your program.

We would appreciate very much having a general report on your voter registration work and also it would be helpful if you could report back to our group on what aspect of the program our small contribution is helping to support.

We are very aware of the crucial importance of the voter registration approach to the whole civil rights program in the United States, and extend best wishes to you in this work in the days ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Johns

Elizabeth Johns

J/h

Encl.: Check

June 28, 1963

Dr. Frank Graham
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Graham:

Thank you for your contribution to the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council and, more especially, for the support and interest which you have manifested in our efforts.

I personally feel that our annual report does make a sound basis for appealing to other foundations for financial assistance as we think that we are now in a position to do a really tremendous job in the area of voter registration.

Leslie Dunbar joins me in sending personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

1-Contributors

ck $25.00
6/27/63
LK

WBB
JM
RTB

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

25 June 1963

Dear Dunbar and Branton,

This little note is simply to thank you for sending me the First Annual Report of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, April 1, 1962 through March 31, 1963. I have read this report with real interest and wish to express my appreciation of its scope and thoroughness. I join in your gratitude to the cooperating organizations listed in Table I. The Taconic Foundation, the Field Foundation and the Edgar Stern Family Fund made the project possible by their generous grants.

Does not this report make a sound basis for appealing to the more heavily endowed foundations for grants commensurate with their resources?

I enclose herewith a check for $25.00 as an acknowlededly small expression of my deep appreciation of the work outlined in this report.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Graham

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georga.

July 1, 1963

Mr. Alan Ritter
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Ritter:

Mr. Branton has asked me to send you this copy of our annual report. He felt you might be interested in seeing it.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Secretary to Mr. Branton

enc.

June 24, 1963

Mr. Alan Ritter
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Ritter:

As you requested in your letter of June 18, we are pleased to enclose a copy of the advance ruling from the United States Treasury Department regarding tax exemption for the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

If we can furnish you with any further information please feel free to request it. We appreciate your interest in our project.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

JUN 21 1963

1736 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.
June 18, 1963

Voter Registration Project
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would like to give a contribution to your organization from a charitable foundation. In order to do so I must have proof that such contributions have been certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax deductible. I would therefore appreciate it if you would send me a photostatic copy of your letter from the I.R.S. certifying that contributions are tax deductible.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alan Ritter

Alan Ritter

LWD ✓
for
vep

July 12, 1963

Mrs. Rosa Marie Moody, Treasurer
The Study Hour Club
2640 Kirkwood Lane
Toledo 6, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Moody:

We wish to thank you and the members of The Study Hour Club for your generous contribution in the amount of $150.72 toward the general operations of the Voter Education Project.

Our official receipt is enclosed for your files.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.1

1-Contributions

June 20, 1963

Southern Voter Education Project:

Please accept this check, as a token of appreciation, for the great work that you are doing under the direction of Mr. Brantley.

Yours in sincere appreciation
Study Home Club of Toledo - Ohio
Rosa Marie Moody, Sec.
2640 Kirkwood Lane
Toledo 6, Ohio

July 24, 1963

Mr. Sidney Ritter
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Ritter:

We sincerely thank you for your recent contribution of $50.00 from the Ritter Foundation, Inc., to the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

Please express my thanks also to Mr. Alan Ritter.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

SIDNEY RITTER
1776 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

JUL 20 1963

JULY 19, 1963

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
c/o VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
ROOM 206
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

ATT: WILEY A. BRANTON

GENTLEMEN:

ON JUNE 24, 1963 YOU WROTE MR. ALAN RITTER ENCLOSING A LETTER FROM THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT CONFIRMING THE DEDUCTIBLE STATUS OF YOUR CORPORATION.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH MR. ALAN RITTER'S REQUEST I AM ENCLOSING A CONTRIBUTION.

IF CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT HE HOPES TO DO SOMETHING MORE AT A LATER DATE.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Sidney Ritter

SIDNEY RITTER

SR/JD

bc: Sandra Hayden

September 16, 1963

Mr. Arthur I. Waskow
Institute for Policy Studies
1900 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

Dear Mr. Waskow:

Thank you for your generous contribution to the Voter Education Project. Our official receipt for $100.00 is enclosed.

We are most appreciative of your interest and your support of our work.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. 1

SEP 16 1963

WDW

INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES
1900 FLORIDA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

September 13, 1963.

Voters Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I enclose a check for $100, as a contribution to your admirable work in forwarding the education of new voters.

Sincerely,

Arthur Waskow

Arthur I. Waskow
Peace Research Institute Fellow

AIW/ss

December 3, 1963

Miss Jean Fairfax
404 South Ninth Street
Philadelphia 47, Pennsylvania

Dear Jean:

We acknowledge with gratitude your generous contribution to the Voter Education Project. Thank you very much.

Our official receipt is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

December 9, 1963

Mr. Robert W. Brown
Treasurer'
Rye Council for Human Rights
329 Midland Avenue
Rye, New York

Dear Mr. Brown:

The generous contribution of the Rye Council for Human Rights was received in this office this morning. Our official receipt is enclosed.

The interest and support of groups such as yours is most appreciated. The encouragement we receive from this support cannot be overestimated. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc. 1

Dec 1, 1963

Voter Education Project
Mr. Wiley A. Branton
5 Forsythe St NW
Atlanta 3, Ga

Dear Mr Branton.

I regret very much that this check has taken so long to reach you. You should have received it long before now.

This check is sent by the Rye Council for Human Rights to let you know that we are interested in what you are doing. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely
Robert S. Brown
329 Midland Ave
Rye, N.Y.

12-26-63
write Ellis & endorse
no value on it.
~~1-2-64~~
~~1-15-63~~
2-15-64

Contributors

December 23, 1963

Mr. James Forman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
84 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Jim:

The Voter Education Project was made the recipient of the gift of a 1957 Volkswagen sedan by Mrs. Lila Zabriskie of New York City.

We thought that better use could be made of this vehicle by assigning it to one of our participating agencies for exclusive use in VEP activities. After talking with you we have decided to turn this car over to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee as we are familiary with the dire need for transportation in your program. At your suggestion, I have executed a bill of sale to James Bolton as trustee and would suggest that you arrange immediately for Mr. Bolton to obtain the proper tag from the state where the vehicle will be used and then arrange to remove the vehicle from New York where it is now in the possession of Mrs. Julia Prettyman, 259 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Will you please inform me in writing when you have the actual possession of said vehicle and also let me know the project you intend to assign the vehicle to. I am enclosing the bill of sale and the other necessary papers to effectuate the transfer of title.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
encs.
cc: Mr. William Se Ellis

Contributors

ELLIS STRINGFELLOW & PATTON
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
41 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM S. ELLIS
WILLIAM STRINGFELLOW
FRANK PATTON, JR.

TELEPHONE
TN 7-0180

DEC 5 1963

December 3, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street (N.W.)
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Re: Gift of 1957 Volkswagon
from Mrs. Lila Zabriskie

Dear Mr. Branton:

In reference to the above-named matter, would you inform me whether you have received the Volkswagon and whether you have accepted it as a gift.

Very truly yours,

William S. Ellis

William S. Ellis

WSE:aw

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

156 Fifth Avenue, Room 902
New York, New York 10010
YUkon 9-1313

NOV 18 1963

November 15, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street (N.W.)
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RE: Gift of 1957 Volkswagen from
Mrs. Lila Zabriskie

Dear Mr. Branton:

As noted in letter of October 25, 1963 from Mr. William S. Ellis, attorney for Mrs. Zabriskie, I have agreed to hold the Volkswagen in my garage until you are able to make arrangements for its removal to Atlanta.

Enclosed please find the registration forms filled out in your name, the certificate of title, and the insurance policy for said car.

When you send the new plates, registration and insurance, please advise what arrangements have been made for driving the car to Atlanta.

Thank you for your cooperation, and my apolgies for the delay.

Sincerely yours,

Julia Prettyman

Julia Prettyman (Mrs.)

JP/jj
encls.

CC: Mrs. L. Zabriskie
210 E 68th St.
N Y C

Mr. William S. Ellis
41 E 42nd St
N Y C

ELLIS STRINGFELLOW & PATTON
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
41 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM S. ELLIS
WILLIAM STRINGFELLOW
FRANK PATTON, JR.

TELEPHONE
TN 7-0180

OCT 26 1963

October 25, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street (N.W.)
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Gift of 1957 Volkswagen
from Mrs. Lila Zabriskie

Dear Mr. Branton:

As attorney for Mrs. Lila Zabriskie, I have been authorized to inform you that Mrs. Zabriskie wishes to make a gift to your organization of her car. It is a 2-door, brown sedan, 4 cylinders, 1957 Volkswagen, Serial No. 491805. This car has been delivered to Mrs. Julia Prettyman, 259 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, with the car's registration. I have instructed Mrs. Prettyman to fill in the name of your organization as donee.

I wish to request that you take steps to have the car registred in Atlanta, Georgia, and driven to Atlanta from New York with your new plates, and that you take out an insurance policy for protection against any damage arising from accidents which may occur on said trip.

If there are any questions concerning this matter, would you please inform me.

Would you also send us a letter acknowledging both delivery of the car to you and your acceptance of this gift.

I close with best wishes to you in your important work.

Very truly yours,

William S. Ellis

William S. Ellis

WSE:al

cc: Mrs. Lila Zabriskie
210 East 68th Street
New York, New York

cc: Mrs. Julia Prettyman
259 Meserole Street
Brooklyn, New York

January 4, 1964

The Ottinger Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 2803
Grand Central Station
New York 17, N.Y.

Attention Mr. David F. Freeman

Gentlemen:

Leslie Dunbar has shown me your letter of December 17, in which was enclosed a check to the Southern Regional Council in the amount of $3,000, $2,000 of which represented a non-recurring grant for the Voter Education Project.

Please express to the trustees of the Ottinger Foundation our sincere appreciate for their generous support of our voter registration activities.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Letter from Ottinger returned to LWD on Jan. 4, 1964

Contributors

January 18, 1964

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Walker
1913 Francisco Street
Berkeley 9, California

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Walker:

Yes, indeed the Voter Education Project is continuing - this is our final year. As you suggested, your contribution was a welcome one and we are most appreciative. Our official receipt is enclosed.

Several of our staff members were thinking of you one evening this week when we attended a lecture at Atlanta University. The speaker used your recent article in Cavalier - substituting "Mississipian" for "White Southerner." It was quite effective.

Thank you for your continued interest and support.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

Contributions

January 10, 1963
1913 Francisco St.
Berkeley 9, Calif.

Council of Federated Organization

Dear Sirs,

WB
JL

JAN 14 1964

Although we have not heard recently, we assume that the Voter Education Project is continuing and still needs funds. We wish it were more.

Sincerely,

Gerald & Mary Ann Walker

March 3, 1964

Miss Ethel Baker
Jack and Jill of America
2467 Edison Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48206

Dear Miss Baker:

Thank you for your letter of February 25, 1964, and for the generous contribution sent us as a result of Mrs. Alma Polk's suggestion after her talk to your organization. Contributions like these are indicative of moral support of such organizations and mean a great deal to us in terms of encouragement.

Our official receipt is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

~~Spec~~ Blue V&P Contributions

Jack and Jill of America
Detroit, Michigan 48206

2467 Edison Ave.
February 25, 1964

Dear Mr. Wiley Branton:

Mrs. Alma F. Polk spoke to our organization recently. She refused a gift or remuneration, but suggested that we send a donation to the Voter Education Project.

We were interested in the work of this non-partisan group. Therefore I am sending a $25.00 donation in the name of Jack and Jill to help continue the fine effort in this area.

Sincerely,
Ethel Baker

May 21, 1964

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Walker
1913 Francisco Street
Berkeley 9, California

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Walker:

Thank you for your congratulations and for your very welcome contribution. I am temporarily out of official receipt forms but will send you one under separate cover in a day or so.

Mr. Branton, who is out of the city, has asked me to convey his appreciation to you also, and to apologize for the error in his letter of January 18. We now have the two Gerald Walkers straight in our minds. As a matter of fact I must take full credit (?) for that error for it was I who misinformed him! I notice he is a little dubious these days about accepting little gems of information that I pass on to him - or try to.

Thank you again for your continued interest and support.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Levine
Fiscal Assistant

P.S. One piece of information that is accurate - I pass on to you. There are now two million registered Negro voters in the South, and VRP-supported programs are responsible for slightly over one-half million of these registrants.

File - Contributions

MAY 11 1964

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

January 18, 1964

acknowledge

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Walker
1913 Francisco Street
Berkeley 9, California

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Walker:

Yes, indeed the Voter Education Project is continuing - this is our final year. As you suggested, your contribution was a welcome one and we are most appreciative. Our official receipt is enclosed.

Several of our staff members were thinking of you one evening this week when we attended a lecture at Atlanta University. The speaker used your recent article in Cavalier - substituting "Mississipian" for "White Southerner." It was quite effective.

Thank you for your continued interest and support.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

5/6/64

Dear Sirs:

We kept this letter so that when we could again contribute ~~at~~ a little we could avoid inadvertent false pretenses. The article you refer to above is not ours — unfortunately.

We noted that your success has been noted

(over please)

, by name, in the Wall Street Journal. In an article early in May they attributed to you much of the increased negro registration to vote in the south. Let us all hope the results are as significant as the paper believes them to be. Congratulations and thank you for the work you are doing.

Sincerely,

Mary Anne Walker

1913 Francisco St.
Berkeley 9, Calif.

August 7, 1964

Mr. Jerome M. Ziegler
26 North Slight Street
Naperville, Illinois

Dear Mr. Ziegler:

Thank you for your contribution to the Voter Education Project and for that you enclosed from Mr. Albert D. Cunningham, Jr. We are writing him separately. There is no need for you to apologize for the size of your donation. I think I have mentioned before that the encouragement and moral support indicated by your contributions has meant a great deal to us and we very much appreciate them.

Please accept my best wishes for success in the Illinois Congressional race. We will be watching for the outcome.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Contributions

August 7, 1964

Mr. Albert D. Cunningham, Jr.
1430 E. 55th Place
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

Thank you very much for the contribution you recently made to the Voter Education Project. Mr. Ziegler forwarded it to us and we have written him separately.

Contributions such as yours are a real source of encouragement to us and we appreciate it very much. Under separate cover, we are mailing you a copy of a recent press release containing figures and statistics which we feel you will find of interest.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Contributions

AUG 3 1964

July 31, 1964

Dear Wiley:

I enclose two small contributions for the project. I wish my own was larger but I am running for Congress again in the 14th District of Illinois and you know what that means for finances.

All the best,

Jerry

Jerome M. Ziegler

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

26 No. Sleight St.
Naperville, Ill.

Jim:
Please answer for me.
WB

August 10, 1964

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Reinhart
620 Rancolano Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Reinhart:

Jean has turned over to us your contribution to the Voter Project and we appreciate this evidence of support. With so much to be done in the area of race relations in all parts of the country, interest and aid such as yours has been most encouraging to us during the past two years.

We are entering the final phase of the Project and the results of our programs are very heartening. I am enclosing a copy of a recent press release on our activities which received nation-wide attention and which contains facts and figures which I think you will find interesting.

Thank you for your contribution and next time you come down to visit your family please drop in to see me. It will be nice to see you again.

Sincerely,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:fa

Contributions

December 5, 1964

Mr. Alan Ritter
25 Hammond Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Ritter:

Thank you very much for your contribution of $200 to the Voter Education Project.

The Project has been a successful one, we think. And it has been the support, both moral and financial, of people like yourself which has been so encouraging to us in the last two years.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Contributions

RITTER
25 Hammond Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
U. S. A.

11/27

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a contribution to your organization. If possible, I would like to have it go to the Voter Registration Project.

Sincerely,
Alan Ritter

Ark Gazette
1/20/65

Dixie Negroes Encouraged By Democrats

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Democratic National Committee, following up action taken at the Atlantic City convention, acted Tuesday to encourage greater Negro participation in the Party's activities in the South.

At a pre-inaugural session of the Committee, Chairman John M. Bailey was authorized to set up a subcommittee to study the problem. The group will be headed by former Pennsylvania Governor David L. Lawrence.

The action stems from the controversy at the Democratic convention last August over the seating of the Mississippi and Alabama delegations. In working out a settlement of the dispute, the convention adopted new rules for the 1968 convention.

Under these, state Democratic Parties, in certifying delegates for 1968, would have to offer assurances that voters would be allowed to participate fully in Democratic Party activities regardless of race, creed or color. The convention asked the National Committee to set up a subcommittee—the one named Tuesday — to work with state Parties to resolve similar disputes.

E. K. Collins, the Democratic national committeeman from Mississippi, told a reporter that if the new requirement "is enforced in all states alike, we would have no objection. We just don't want to be singled out."

The Committee also heard Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey appeal to members not to let down in the wake of the Democratic landslide last November 3. He said President Johnson has a big program for Congress and that it can be enacted only if Democrats rally the support of the American people behind it.

The Committee also heard a report on the election from Bailey, who called for board election law reforms to remove "unnecessary restrictions and extend the franchise to more American voters."

He suggested abolition of literacy tests, permanent registration, additional registration centers, longer hours for polling places, and a redrawing of precinct and ward boundaries.

January 26, 1965

Mr. Louis Martin, Deputy Chairman
Democratic National Committee
1730 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Louis:

We have received inquiries from various areas seeking information regarding follow-up action on the resolution regarding greater Negro participation in the Democratic Party's activities in the South. Will you please let me know the status of the special subcommittee which was appointed to study this problem, and send me the names and addresses of the persons who are serving on this committee?

If you know of any special plans which the party has in mind with reference to Negro participation, then I would appreciate your keeping me advised. If there is any part which you wish to keep off the record, then all you have to do is say so, and your wish will certainly be respected.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

WB

November 2, 1962

Dr. Wesley A. Hotchkiss
Division of Higher Education and
The American Missionary Association
The United Church of Christ
287 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Hotchkiss:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council I acknowledge with thanks your check for $6,000 as a contribution from the Board for Homeland Ministries and the Council for Christian Social Action. Our official receipt is enclosed. $5,000 $1,000

Our understanding is that the terms of the grant are that $1,000 is to be used for the purposes of the Voter Education Project; and that $5,000 is to be made available for the purpose of helping in the rebuilding of churches recently burned in southwest Georgia unless in our judgment, and after agreement from you, there are sufficient funds collected from other sources and by other agencies or individuals to provide satisfactorily for the rebuilding, in which case the $5,000 or any part of it may also be used for the purposes of the Voter Education Project.

Although we have not been directly or closely informed as to the progress of fund raising for the church construction, we do understand that a good bit of money has been collected by the Jackie Robinson efforts, by the Atlanta Constitution, and by others as well. There seems to be an absence of coordination or even communication among the various recipients of these funds and

1 - Financial Reports

with the local people who are members of the now destroyed churches. I can assure you that we shall do everything we responsibly can to learn the facts we shall need in order to make a judgment as to the uses of the money which you and your associates have so generously granted.

I am sorry that you and Dr. Parker had to change your plans and that I did not get to meet you during your Georgia visit. Please let me know if we may at any time be of service to you.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
Enclosure

BCC: Wiley Branton
Edward Driscoll

w AB

VEP Financial Statements
As of December 10, 1962

RECEIPTS:

Received from Foundations and other contributors to date	$198,200.00	
Raised and submitted by VEP 2-21	2,314.46	
Reimbursed by VEP 2-17	488.40	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$201,002.86

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants made by VEP to date	$122,126.00	
Overhead to date	43,760.59	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		165,886.59
VEP BALANCE TO DATE		$ 35,116.27

ENCUMBERED TO DATE:	12/1/62	VEP 2-16	$1,000.00	
	12/13/62	" 2-23	400.00	
	12/15/62	" 2-13	6,400.00	
	12/15/62	" 2-19	2,000.00	
	12/15/62	" 2-21	3,000.00	
	1/1/63	" 2-16	2,000.00	
	1/1/63	" 2-18	7,850.00	
	1/10/63	" 2-25	1,000.00	
	1/15/63	" 2-22	11,000.00	
	2/10/63	" 2-25	1,000.00	
	3/10/63	" 2-25	1,000.00	
				$36,650.00

FOUNDATION INSTALLMENTS DUE:

January, 1963	Taconic	$ 65,000	
April, 1963	"	125,000	
" "	Stern	62,000	
			$252,000.00

1- Financial Statements

VEP

File

STATUS OF GRANT REPORTING
As of December 10, 1962

GRANT No.	Amount pd. to date	Accounted satisfactorily, to date	Balance Unaccounted
VEP 2-13	$6,400.00	$5,818.85	$581.15
VEP 2-14	1,000.00	697.85	302.15
VEP 2-15	4,000.00	4,000.00*	—
VEP 2-16	11,000.00	—	11,000.00
VEP 2-17	2,000.00	—	2,000.00
VEP 2-18	7,850.00	—	7,850.00
VEP 2-19	5,254.00	2,000.00**	3,254.00
VEP 2-20	4,382.00	657.14	3,724.86
VEP 2-21	6,000.00	3,891.61	2,108.39
VEP 2-22	11,000.00	—	11,000.00
VEP 2-23	800.00	—	800.00
VEP 2-24	200.00	55.75	144.25
VEP 2-25	1,000.00	—	1,000.00
	$60,886.00	$17,121.20	$43,764.80

*Actually over-accounted $27.52
** " " " 8.06

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Accountant's Certificate

We have examined the financial statement of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. for the period January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the accompanying statements taken from the full audit present fairly the financial position of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., at December 31, 1962, and the results of its operation for the period then ended.

Daniel E. Harrison

Daniel E. Harrison
Registered Public Accountant

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

5 -
4 - SRC -
exec com.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

INCOME

Contributions:		
Foundations	$ 149,924.30	
Labor & Other Organizations	1,300.00	
Churches	4,025.00	
Individuals	1,728.63	$ 156,977.93
Interest Income	2,024.00	
Dividends on Trust Fund	2,669.90	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	5,079.02	
Sale of Literature	841.72	
Overhead from project grants	11,269.18	21,883.82
Total Income		$ 178,861.75

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 101,328.56	
Social Security Taxes	2,796.58	
Travel	10,506.84	
Telephone and Telegraph	4,977.01	
Consultant Fees	3,632.24	
Executive Committee & Annual Meetings	6,690.93	
Books and Subscriptions	2,756.72	
Office Supplies	3,535.52	
NEW SOUTH Postage	1,606.09	
NEW SOUTH Printing	5,453.21	
NEW SOUTH Authors' Fees	255.00	
Postage	1,879.24	
Printing	11,009.96	
Rent	7,200.00	
Accounting	635.00	
Georgia Sales Tax	73.59	
Miscellaneous	1,372.74	
Reinvestment in Trust Fund	2,669.90	
Group Hospitalization Insurance	991.73	
Group Term Life Insurance	662.95	
Liability Insurance	314.99	
Retirement Insurance	2,614.35	
Foreign Visitors' Expense	886.64	
Moving Expense	406.68	
Total Expenses		174,256.47
Excess of Income over Expenses		$ 4,605.28

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1962

ASSETS

Funds toward future obligations, 1963-64:			
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Checking		$ 57,779.30	
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Savings		42,024.00	
Cash in Bank, First National Bank - Checking		18,701.10	
Investment in Trust Fund, Trust			
Company of Georgia	$ 63,232.00		
Income reinvested	2,669.90	65,901.90	
Investment in Federal Intermediate			
Credit Bank 3.10% Debentures due 3/4/63		40,000.00	$224,406.30
Inventory, Pamphlets		$ 1,500.00	
Office Equipment		13,766.49	
Accounts Receivable - Sale of Stock		1,924.30	17,190.79
Total Assets			$241,597.09

LIABILITIES

Due to Special Projects, 1963-64:		
Voter Education Project	$ 18,013.85	
Registration and Voting Survey	1,552.91	
Trust for Burned Churches	5,000.00	
Southern Leadership Project	40,398.31	
Special Fund for Educational Projects	4,687.42	
New Orleans Project	813.59	
Research in Student Adjustment	3,228.02	
Consultant Service Program	526.34	$ 74,220.44
Special Grants-in-Aid to State Councils on Human Relations - 1963	$ 38,493.67	
Advance Appropriations, General Operations - 1963-64	28,472.72	
Reserve Fund	65,901.90	
Obligations Outstanding	5,429.91	138,298.20
Total Liabilities		$212,518.64
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		29,078.45
Total		$241,597.09

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Field Foundation, Inc.	$ 75,000.00	
Taconic Foundation, Inc.	60,000.00	
Edgar Stern Family Fund	62,000.00	
Organizations and Churches	2,524.46	
United Church Board for Homeland Ministries	1,000.00	
Individuals	OK 125.00	
Total Receipts		$200,649.46

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	7453.12	$ 21,939.08	29392.20
Social Security Taxes		466.47	466.47
Travel	1602.45	6,748.36	8350.81
Telephone and Telegraph	445.53	1,744.25	2189.78
Consultant Fees		2,083.98	2083.98
~~Grants for Voter Registration Program~~		133,437.60	~~131926.~~ ~~131437.60~~ OK
Rent	420.00	1,610.00	2030.00
Overhead		7,269.18	7269.18
Moving Expenses		1,385.05	1385.05
Office Equipment	1075.03	2,962.52	4037.55
Office Supplies	462.98 + 14.78	443.30	921.06
General Insurance	37.50	152.49	189.99
Hospitalization Insurance		163.50	163.50
Miscellaneous Expense	.70 + 6.30	84.83	91.83
Printing	98.26	523.92	622.18
Postage	171.54 + 22.52	120.62	314.68
Revolving Bail Fund		600.00	600.00
Office Renovation		213.21	213.21
~~Total Disbursements~~			181,948.36
~~Balance, December 31, 1962~~			$ 18,701.10

Miscell. Research Expenses 254.62
Publications (Purchases) 218.95
Harassment 354.38

65,000.00
$ 83,701.10

Since Jan. 1, we have received $65,000 from Taconic, which pays the balance of this first year grant.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1962		$36,990.61
Rockefeller Brothers Fund		40,000.00
Total Receipts		$76,990.61

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 8,568.84	
Travel and Communication	3,020.86	
Office Expense	1,159.45	
Printing and Distribution	3,564.85	
Consultants' Fees	4,785.00	
Consultants' Travel	2,948.10	
Overhead	4,000.00	
Southern Project	2,500.00	
Fee for Tapes on Alabama, etc. Ed Randall	5,800.00	
Total Disbursements		36,347.10
Balance, December 31, 1961		$40,643.51

SPECIAL FUND FOR EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1962		$ 8,057.08

DISBURSEMENTS

Work in Mississippi	$ 239.66	
New Orleans Community Relations Council	360.00	
Florida State University	600.00	
Atlanta University	170.00	
Alabama Council on Human Relations	2,000.00	
Total Disbursements		3,369.66
Balance, December 31, 1961		$ 4,687.42

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

RECEIPTS

Woman's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Convention of North Carolina	$ 25.00	
Woman's Society of Christian Service Southeastern Jurisdiction, Alabama	250.00	
Mrs. F. R. Muhleman, Tennessee	50.00	
Miscellaneous Income	417.94	$ 742.94
Southern Regional Council - To Cover Deficits for:		
Year 1961	$ 6,185.40	
Year 1962	3,341.88	9,527.28
Total Receipts		$10,270.22

DISBURSEMENTS

Travel	$ 3,982.91	
Materials	101.91	
Total Disbursements		$ 4,084.82
Balance, January 1, 1962 (1961 Deficit)		6,185.40
Total		$10,270.22

REGISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY

Balance, January 1, 1962 and December 31, 1962	$ 1,552.91

EXHIBIT E

TRUST FOR BURNED CHURCHES

RECEIPTS

United Church Board for Homeland Ministries	$ 5,000.00
Balance, December 31, 1962	$ 5,000.00

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

NEW ORLEANS PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1962		$ 2,169.07

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing, Promotion, Mailing, etc.	$ 575.00	
Edgar Stern Family Fund	780.48	
Total Disbursements		1,355.48
Balance, December 31, 1962		$ 813.59

RESEARCH IN STUDENT ADJUSTMENT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1962		$ 3,733.24
General Education Board		10,625.00
Total Receipts		$14,358.24

DISBURSEMENTS

Consultants' Fees	$ 7,250.00	
Travel and Communication	2,645.03	
Revolving Fund for Research Materials	966.91	
Total Disbursements		10,861.94
Balance, December 31, 1962		$ 3,496.30

SPECIAL GRANT FOR RESEARCH

RECEIPTS

The Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.	$ 1,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Consultant Fee	$ 1,000.00

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

SOUTHERN HISTORY PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1962	$ 2,800.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Research Grant	$ 2,800.00

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1962	$ 1,691.52

DISBURSEMENTS

Consultants' Fees	$ 880.00	
Travel and Communication	285.18	
Total Disbursements		1,165.18
Balance, December 31, 1962		$ 526.34

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

CONTRIBUTIONS

Foundations:		
Taconic Foundation, Inc.	$ 35,000.00	
The Rockefeller Foundation	50,000.00	
New World Foundation	25,000.00	
Aaron E. Norman Fund	5,000.00	
The Field Foundation	25,000.00	
New York Foundation	3,750.00	
Ottinger Foundation, Inc.	1,000.00	
Hopkins Charitable Fund	1,000.00	
Marion R. Ascoli Fund	1,000.00	
Adele R. Levy Fund	1,000.00	
San Francisco Foundation	250.00	
Total		$ 148,000.00
Churches:		
The Protestant Episcopal Church in U.S.A.	$ 1,000.00	
Woman's Division of Christian Service, The Methodist Church	1,200.00	
Division of National Missions of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church	1,000.00	
Board of National Missions, United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.	250.00	
Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church in the U.S.	250.00	
Board of Education of the Methodist Church	300.00	
Woman's Society of Christian Service, North Carolina Conference	25.00	
Total		$ 4,025.00
Labor and Other Organizations:		
Textile Workers Union of America	$ 200.00	
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	500.00	
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO	500.00	
Mechanics & Farmers Bank	100.00	
Total		$ 1,300.00

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
AID TO INDEPENDENT STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1962	$ 38,984.83
Field Foundation, 1963	25,000.00
Taconic Foundation, 1962	25,000.00
Total Receipts	$ 88,984.83

DISBURSEMENTS

Alabama Council on Human Relations		$ 6,600.00	
Arkansas Council on Human Relations		5,400.00	
Florida Council on Human Relations		3,372.97	
Georgia Council on Human Relations		6,300.00	
Houston (Texas) Council on Human Relations		2,300.00	
North Carolina Council on Human Relations		4,900.00	
South Carolina Council on Human Relations		6,300.00	
Tennessee Council on Human Relations		6,100.00	
Virginia Council on Human Relations		7,500.00	
Discretionary Fund	$ 1,218.19		
Advance toward 1963 Grants-in-Aid	500.00	1,718.19	
Total Disbursements			$ 50,491.16
Balance, December 31, 1962			$ 38,493.67

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
SCHEDULE OF GRANTS TO CO-OPERATING AGENCIES
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	$ 47,580.00
Southern Christian Leadership Conference	13,350.00
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	12,255.00
Congress of Racial Equality	30,000.00
Mississippi Voter Project	21,000.00
Jefferson County Voter Education Project	12,999.26
All Citizens Registration Committee	11,395.00
Voters of Texas Enlist	40,400.00
Council of Federated Organizations	6,000.00
Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters	3,577.35
Bibb County Coordinating Committee	3,750.00
Madison County Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting	1,500.00
Tidewater Voter Registration Project	2,460.00
Peninsula Coordinating Committee	1,800.00
Alabama State Coordinating Association	2,279.05
National Urban League	4,980.15
Tuskegee Civic Association	3,000.00
YWCA-NSCF Voter Education Project	1,519.23
Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans	7,500.00
Mississippi Human Rights Project	2,500.00
Voter Education Project of Charleston County	2,802.00
Mobile County Voter Education Project	2,250.00
American Friends Service Committee	952.74
South Carolina Voter Project	5,000.00
Montgomery Voter Registration Project	1,712.00
Colbert County Voters' League	500.00
Non-Partisan Voters Registration	2,000.00
The Grail	200.00
Pine Bluff Council for Community Affairs	270.00
Voter Registration Project of Winston-Salem	1,000.00
First Congressional District Voter Education Project	1,535.00
Citizens Improvement League	300.00
All Citizens Registration Committee of Northern Virginia	200.00
Warren County Citizens Improvement League	150.00
Total	$ 248,716.78
Less Refund from Richmond Urban League Voter Education Project, which grant was made in 1962	151.17
Total Grants	$ 248,565.61

CORRECTED
VEP Financial Statement
As of January 16 1963

RECEIPTS:

Brought forward from December 10, 1962		$201,002.86
1/2/63 - Taconic grant	$65,000.00	
Individual donor (12/17/62)	10.00	
~~Local donations - VEP 2-21~~	~~2,314.46~~	65,010.00
		~~67,324.46~~
TOTAL RECEIPTS		~~$268,327.32~~ & 266012.86

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants made by VEP to date	$134,611.54	
Reimbursed VEP 2-21	2,314.46	
Overhead to date	49,514.78	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		186,440.78
VEP BANK BALANCE TO DATE		~~$ 81,886.54~~ 79,572.08

ENCUMBERED FOR FUTURE GRANTS:

12/5/62	VEP 2-21 (Hold)	$ 3,000.00 ✓	
1/1/63	VEP 2-18 (Hold)	7,850.00	
1/15/63	VEP 2-22 (Hold)	11,000.00	
2/10/63	VEP 2-25	1,000.00	
3/10/63	VEP 2-25	1,000.00	
TOTAL			$ 23,850.00

FOUNDATION GRANTS PLEDGED FOR 1963

Taconic Foundation	$125,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	62,000.00	
TOTAL PLEDGED		$187,000.00

WAB
RTB
JM
JL
JS

VEP Financial Statement
As of February 22, 1963

RECEIPTS:

This figure now conforms to SRC records		$265,649.46

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants to date	$141,902.06	
Overhead (January)	52,717.41	
Total VEP Disbursements		194,619.47
VEP BANK BALANCE TO DATE		$ 71,029.99

ENCUMBERED FOR FUTURE GRANTS:

12/15/62	VEP 2-21 (Hold)	$3,000.00	
1/1/63	VEP 2-18 (Hold)	7,850.00	
1/15/63	VEP 2-22 (Hold)	11,000.00	
3/10/63	VEP 2-25	1,000.00	
Total Encumbered Grants			$ 22,850.00

FOUNDATION GRANTS PLEDGED FOR 1963

Taconic Foundation	$125,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	62,000.00	
Total 1963 Pledges		$187,000.00

WB
JM

VEP Financial Statement
As of March 1, 1963

RECEIPTS:			
Brought forward from last statement			$265,649.46
Refund on J. Minnis insurance			12.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$265,661.46
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Brought forward from last statement -		$194,619.47	
Grants during February:			
VEP 3-1	$500.00		
VEP 2-16	2000.00		
" 2-25	1000.00		
" 2-19	1500.00		
" 2-22	11000.00		
" 2-16	2000.00		
" 3-2	1840.00		
" 2-18	7850.00		
		27,690.00	
Overhead (February):			
Salaries	$2687.68		
lRent	140.00		
Fix. & Equip.	30.69		
Travel	888.38		
Off.Supp.	338.13		
Insurance	37.50		
Publicats.	6.89		
Tel. & Tel.	175.71		
Postage	22.52		
Miscell.	6.30		
		4,333.80	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			226,643.27
VEP BALANCE 3/1/63			$ 39,018.19
ENCUMBERED FOR FUTURE GRANTS:		$0.00	
FOUNDATION GRANTS PLEDGED FOR 1963:			
Taconic Foundation	$125,000.00		
Stern Family Fund	62,000.00		
Total 1963 Pledges			$187,000.00

Memo from JEAN T. LEVINE

WBC
JMV

4-17-63

NOTE:

The receipts from Field and Taconic amounting to $125,000 are not reflected on this report since they did not arrive until after April 1.

Another change occurring in April concerns the $1,000 encumbered ($500, May, $500, June) for the VEP 3-7 grant.

jl

WBR

VEP Financial Statement
As of April 1, 1963

RECEIPTS:			
Brought forward from last statement			$265,661.46
Grace Cong. Church (N.Y.)			24.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$265,685.46
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Brought forward from last statement		$226,643.27	
Grants during March:			
2-25	$1000.00		
2-21	3000.00		
3-3	3000.00		
3-1	1000.00		
2-13	1000.00		
3-4	750.00		
3-3	2000.00	11,750.00	
Overhead (March):			
Rent	$ 140.00		
Salaries	2690.68		
Publications	211.81		
Fix. & Equip.	543.33		
Postage	137.74		
Off. Supplies	95.93		
Travel	521.22		
Tel. & Tel.	148.82		
1Research	254.62		
Harassment*	354.38		
Miscellaneous	.70		
		5,099.23	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$243,492.50
VEP BALANCE 4/1/63			$ 22,192.96

ENCUMBERED FOR FUTURE GRANTS: $0.00

FOUNDATION GRANTS PLEDGED FOR 1963:		
Taconic Foundation	$125,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	62,000.00	
Total 1963 Pledges		$187,000.00

* medical Bills - J. Travis

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of May 1, 1963

RECEIPTS:

Brought forward from last statement		$265,685.46
Taconic Foundation	$50,000.00	
Field Foundation	75,000.00	125,000.00
Stern Family Fund	62,000.00	TOTAL RECEIPTS ~~$390,685.46~~ $ 452,685.46

DISBURSEMENTS:

Brought forward from last statement		$243,492.50	
Grants during April:			
3-3	$4,000.00		
3-5	5,000.00		
3-6	5,000.00		
3-7	500.00		
3-8	820.00		
2-19	2,000.00		
		$ 17,320.00	
Overhead (April):			
Rent	140.00		
Salaries	2,715.49		
Publications	1.50		
Fix. & Equip.	43.00		
Postage	21.94		
Off. Supplies	39.99		
Travel	617.44		
Tel. & Tel.	338.20		
Taxes (Payroll)	22.49		
Insurance (auto)	26.36		
Printing	69.00		
Miscl.	6.52		
		$ 6,269.30	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$267,081.80
VEP BALANCE 5/1/63			$ 185,603.66 ~~$123,603.66~~

ENCUMBERED FOR FUTURE GRANTS:

May 1	VEP 3-4	750.00
June 1	VEP 3-4	750.00
May 1	VEP 3-7	500.00
June 1	VEP 3-7	500.00
July 1	VEP 3-8	820.00
Oct. 1	VEP 3-8	820.00
Jan. 1, 1964	VEP3-8	820.00
		$ 4,960.00

FOUNDATION GRANTS PLEDGED FOR 1963 (And still unpaid)

Taconic Foundation (October, 1963)	$75,000.00	
Unpaid Pledges		$ 75,000.00

7-15-63

VEP Financial Statement
As of June 1, 1963

RECEIPTS:		
Brought Forward from last statement		$265,685.46
Field, Taconic & Stern Grants		187,000.00
Individual Contributions		21.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$452,706.46
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Brought forward from last statement	$243,492.50	
Grants and supplements during April and May:		
VEP 3-6	$5000.00	
VEP 3-5	5000.00	
VEP 3-7	500.00	
VEP 3-3	2000.00	
VEP 3-8	820.00	
VEP 2-19	2000.00	
VEP 3-3	2000.00	
VEP 3-4	750.00	
VEP 3-7	500.00	
VEP 3-2	1000.00	
VEP 2-24	200.00	
VEP 3-9	900.00	
VEP 2-19	555.00	
VEP 3-1	1000.00	
VEP 3-3	2000.00	
VEP 3-10	1660.00	
VEP 3-11	5000.00	
VEP 2-25	1000.00	
VEP 3-13	1000.00	
VEP 3-14	1695.00	
VEP 3-12	2000.00	
VEP 3-2	1000.00	
VEP 3-4	750.00	
		38,330.00
Overhead (April & May):		
Printing	$ 60.00	
Rent	280.00	
Taxes	2,867.47	
Tel & Tel	664.12	
Postage	140.95	
Publics.	21.80	
Trav. &Transl,	230.73	
Fix. & Equip.	78.00	
Salaries	5,625.57	
Office Supp.	446.59	
Miscellan.	24.54	
		11,439.77
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		293,262.27
VEP BALANCE 6/1/63		$159,444.19

ENCUMBERED FOR FUTURE GRANTS: $0.00

FOUNDATION GRANTS PLEDGED FOR 1963: ??

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963		$ 18,701.10
Contributions:		
Foundations 50.00; 20,000; 75,000, 20,000,	$254.500.00	
Organizations and Churches 150.72 25.01	231.80	
Refund of Bail	500.00	
Individuals 30.00; 3,700; 1,400; 15,750, 700, 25.	21.00	255,252.80
Total Receipts		$273,953.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 18,121.21	
Social Security Tax Expense	506.92	
Travel	2,771.82	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,441.76	
Consultant Fees	180.00	
Grants for Voter Registration Programs	98,817.26	
Rent	840.00	
Accounting	150.00	
Office Equipment	1,739.83	
Office Supplies	728.90	
General Insurance	51.86	
Miscellaneous	227.78	
Printing	167.26	
Postage	348.76	
Books and Subscriptions	273.00	
Harassment	251.65	
Georgia Sales Tax	6.79	
Payroll Taxes, 1962	429.56	
Total Disbursements		127,054.36
Balance, June 30, 1963		$146,899.54

EXHIBIT C

WB

VEP Financial Statement
As of July 1, 1963

RECEIPTS:			
Brought Forward from last statement			$452,706.46
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Brought forward from last statement		$293,262.27	
Grants and Supplements during June:			
VEP 2-21	$ 207.80		
" 3-3	2000.00		
" 3-7	500.00		
" 3-5	2000.00		
" 3-15	1500.00		
" 3-6	5000.00		
" 3-3	2000.00		
" 3-2	1555.00		
" 3-8	820.00		
TOTAL		15,582.80	
Overhead (June):			
Salaries	$2760.08		
Adv. P& P	23.54		
Rent	140.00		
Trav&Trans	398.48*		
Fed.Taxes	535.24		
Publics. & Subscripts.	39.90		
Tel. & Tel.	241.59		
Postage	33.59		
Off. Supps.	31.17		
Miscell.	49.78**		
TOTAL		4,253.37	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			313.098.44
VEP BALANCE 7/1/63			$139,608.02

*Includes auto leasing
** " $46.25 for check printing for other projects.

August 3, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

An examination has been made of the books and records of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, for the period from January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963.

The following Exhibits and Schedules, together with comments, are submitted herewith:

EXHIBIT A - Balance Sheet, June 30, 1963
EXHIBIT B - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, General Operations
EXHIBIT C - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Voter Education Project
EXHIBIT D - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Fellowship of the Concerned
EXHIBIT E - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Registration and Voting Survey
EXHIBIT F - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Trust for Burned Churches
EXHIBIT G - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Southern Leadership Project
EXHIBIT H - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Special Fund for Educational Projects
EXHIBIT I - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, New Orleans Project
EXHIBIT J - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Research in Student Adjustment
EXHIBIT K - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Consultant Service Program
EXHIBIT L - Statement of Income and Expenses, General Operations
SCHEDULE 1 - Reconciliation, Citizens Trust Company
SCHEDULE 2 - Reconciliation, First National Bank
SCHEDULE 3 - Schedule of Contributions Received, General Operations
SCHEDULE 4 - Schedule of Contributions Received, Voter Education Project
SCHEDULE 5 - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Aid to Independent State Councils on Human Relations
SCHEDULE 6 - Schedule of Accounts Payable

COMMENTS

Cash in Banks - Checking - $199,758.06

All recorded receipts were traced to bank deposits, and disbursements were compared with cancelled checks. Schedules 1 and 2 show the reconciliation of the two bank accounts with the books. Bank balances were confirmed by correspondence with the depositaries.

Cash in Savings - $42,864.48

This cash is on deposit in a Savings Account with the Citizens Trust Company. This was confirmed by correspondence with the bank.

Investment in Trust Fund - Trust Company of Georgia - $67,140.57

This represents the total funds placed in custody of Trust Company of Georgia as Trustee under an agreement dated June 28, 1961. This was confirmed by statements rendered by Trust Company of Georgia, Trust Department, as of June 30, 1963.

Investment in Securities - $40,000.00

These are short term government securities held in safekeeping by the bank. This was confirmed by correspondence with the bank.

Due to Special Projects - $216,374.87

Exhibit A indicates the projects to which these amounts are due.

Advance Appropriations - $46,736.48

This represents advance appropriations for general operations in 1963 and 1964.

Operations

Exhibits B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K, reflect the results of operations for the period from January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963.

Exhibit L is a Statement of Income and Expenses of the general operations for the period from January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963.

In our opinion, the attached Balance Sheet and Statements of Receipts and Disbursements present fairly the financial condition at June 30, 1963, and the results of operations for the period then ended.

Respectfully,

Daniel E. Harrison

Daniel E. Harrison
Registered Public Accountant

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1963

ASSETS

Funds toward future obligations, 1963-64:			
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Checking		$ 52,858.52	
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Savings		42,864.48	
Cash in Bank, First National Bank - Checking		146,899.54	
Investment in Trust Fund, Trust Company of Georgia	$ 65,901.90		
Income reinvested	1,238.67	67,140.57	
13 Banks for Coop. Cons. Coll. Trust Deb. 3.20% due 12/2/63	$ 25,000.00		
Fed. Inter. Cr. Bank Deb. 3.30% due 12/2/63	15,000.00	40,000.00	$349,763.11
Inventory, Pamphlets		$ 1,500.00	
Office Equipment		11,236.09	12,736.09
Total Assets			$362,499.20

LIABILITIES

Due to Special Projects, 1963-64:		
Voter Education Project	$145,692.93	
Registration and Voting Survey	1,552.91	
Trust for Burned Churches	5,317.35	
Southern Leadership Project	54,211.57	
Special Fund for Educational Projects	13,812.42	
New Orleans Project	813.59	
Research in Student Adjustment	(6,249.21)	
Consultant Service Program	526.34	
Fellowship of the Concerned	696.97	$216,374.87
Special Grants-in-Aid to Independent State Councils on Human Relations - 1963	$ 38,263.76	
Advance Appropriations, General Operations - 1963-64	8,472.72	
Reserve Fund	67,140.57	
Obligations Outstanding	5,678.67	119,555.72
Total Liabilities		$335,930.59
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		26,568.61
Total		$362,499.20

EXHIBIT A

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

RECEIPTS

Contributions:			
Foundations	$ 54,500.00		
Labor and other organizations	11.50		
Individuals	2,402.30	$ 56,913.80	
Interest Income		1,770.48	
Sale of Securities		40,000.00	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions		5,422.08	
Sale of Literature		529.27	
Total Receipts			$104,635.63
Balance, January 1, 1963			16,116.84
Total			$120,752.47

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 47,634.71	
Social Security Tax Expense	1,577.72	
Travel	3,930.93	
Telephone and Telegraph	2,020.50	
Executive Committee Meetings	1,127.63	
Consultants' Fees	1,135.00	
Books and Subscriptions	2,231.85	
Office supplies	1,766.74	
NEW SOUTH Postage	1,107.36	
NEW SOUTH Printing	4,570.18	
NEW SOUTH Authors' Fees	200.00	
Postage	1,188.39	
Printing	1,252.39	
Rent	3,600.00	
Accounting	475.00	
Georgia Sales Tax	48.95	
Miscellaneous	470.67	
Purchase of Securities	40,000.00	
Group Hospitalization Insurance	711.78	
Group Term Life Insurance	298.41	
General Insurance	923.11	
Group Retirement Insurance	1,655.38	
Office Equipment	655.97	
Foreign Visitors Expense	300.69	
Accounts Payable, 1962	2,614.81	
Payroll Taxes, 1962	1,698.29	
Total Disbursements		$122,682.98
Balance, June 30, 1963		(1,930.51)
Total		$120,752.47

EXHIBIT B

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963		$ 18,701.10
Contributions:		
Foundations	$254.500.00	
Organizations and Churches	231.80	
Refund of Bail	500.00	
Individuals	21.00	255,252.80
Total Receipts		$273,953.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 18,121.21	
Social Security Tax Expense	506.92	
Travel	2,771.82	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,441.76	
Consultant Fees	180.00	
Grants for Voter Registration Programs	98,817.26	
Rent	840.00	
Accounting	150.00	
Office Equipment	1,739.83	
Office Supplies	728.90	
General Insurance	51.86	
Miscellaneous	227.78	
Printing	167.26	
Postage	348.76	
Books and Subscriptions	273.00	
Harassment	251.65	
Georgia Sales Tax	6.79	
Payroll Taxes, 1962	429.56	
Total Disbursements		127,054.36
Balance, June 30, 1963		$146,899.54

EXHIBIT C

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

RECEIPTS

Board of Missions, United Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.	$ 250.00	
Division of National Missions of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church	500.00	
Woman's Society of Christian Service, North Carolina Conference	25.00	
Total Receipts		$ 775.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Program Materials	$ 27.00	
Travel - Alabama Meeting	51.03	
Total Disbursements		78.03
Balance, June 30, 1963		$ 696.97

EXHIBIT D

REGISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY

Balance, January 1, 1963 and June 30, 1963	$1,552.91

EXHIBIT E

TRUST FOR BURNED CHURCHES

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963	$5,000.00
Association of United Church of Christ	317.35
Total Receipts	$5,317.35

EXHIBIT F

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963	$40,398.31
Rockefeller Brothers Fund	40,000.00
Total Receipts	$80,398.31

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 4,400.04	
Travel and Communication	341.01	
Office Expense	795.56	
Consultant Fees	3,650.00	
Consultant Travel and Communication	2,380.13	
Printing and Distribution	2,130.11	
Southern Project	10,000.00	
Fee for Tapes on Alabama	2,500.00	
Total Disbursements		26,196.85
Balance, June 30, 1963		$54,201.46

EXHIBIT G

SPECIAL FUND FOR EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963	$ 4,687.42
New World Foundation	10,000.00
Total Receipts	$14,687.42

DISBURSEMENTS

Travel for Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Conference	850.00
Balance, June 30, 1963	$13,812.42

EXHIBIT H

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

NEW ORLEANS PROJECT

Balance, January 1, 1963 and June 30, 1963	$ 813.59

EXHIBIT I

RESEARCH IN STUDENT ADJUSTMENT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963		$3,228.02

DISBURSEMENTS

Consultant Fees	$5,550.00	
Travel and Communication	2,660.36	
Revolving Fund for Research Materials	1,535.15	
Total Disbursements		9,745.51
Balance, June 30, 1963		($6,517.49)

EXHIBIT J

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM

Balance, January 1, 1963 and June 30, 1963	$ 526.34

EXHIBIT K

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

INCOME

Contributions:		
Foundations	$ 72,575.70	
Labor and Other Organizations	11.50	
Individuals	2,402.30	$ 74,989.50
Interest Income	$ 1,770.48	
Dividends on Trust Fund	1,238.67	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	5,422.08	
Sale of Literature	529.27	8,960.50
Total Income		$ 83,950.00

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 49,757.23	
Social Security Tax Expense	1,891.94	
Travel	4,387.07	
Telephone and Telegraph	2,538.51	
Consultant Fees	1,135.00	
Executive Committee Meetings	1,127.63	
Books and Subscriptions	2,460.70	
Office Supplies	2,275.21	
NEW SOUTH Postage	1,107.36	
NEW SOUTH Printing	4,593.81	
NEW SOUTH Authors' Fees	200.00	
Postage	1,188.39	
Printing	1,252.39	
Rent	3,600.00	
Accounting	475.00	
Georgia Sales Tax	78.35	
Miscellaneous	478.40	
Reinvestment in Trust Fund	1,238.67	
Group Hospitalization Insurance	711.78	
Group Term Life Insurance	298.41	
General Insurance	923.11	
Group Retirement Insurance	1,655.38	
Foreign Visitors' Expense	300.69	
Repairs and Maintenance	238.00	
Total Expenses		83,913.03
Excess of Income over Expenses		$ 36.97

EXHIBIT L

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECONCILIATION - CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY
June 30, 1963

Balance per bank				$ 56,508.94
Less checks outstanding:				
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
1342	$ 4.00	1745	$ 137.52	
1418	1.50	1746	281.38	
1607	2.50	1747	164.65	
1623	5.00	1748	138.89	
1687	9.43	1749	291.78	
1690	3.50	1750	121.49	
1692	4.73	1751	48.19	
1727	2.00	1752	102.16	
1730	44.07	1753	115.16	
1731	37.04	1754	267.19	
1735	296.87	1757	26.66	
1736	255.29	1758	300.00	
1739	158.82	1759	39.44	
1740	151.96	1760	8.60	
1742	150.51	1761	142.40	
1743	143.14	1762	51.79	3,650.42
1744	142.76			
Balance per books				$ 52,858.52

SCHEDULE 1

RECONCILIATION - FIRST NATIONAL BANK
June 30, 1963

Balance per bank				$155,478.49
Less checks outstanding:				
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
557	$ 27.20	575	$ 1.25	
568	543.67	576	5.55	
570	263.70	577	33.10	
571	143.83	579	1,555.00	
572	144.56	580	820.00	
573	5,000.00	581	41.09	8,578.95
Balance per books				$146,899.54

SCHEDULE 2

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

CONTRIBUTIONS

Foundations:		
The Rockefeller Foundation	$ 50,000.00	
New York Foundation	2,500.00	
Adele R. Levy Fund	1,000.00	
Marion R. Ascoli Fund	1,000.00	
Total		$ 54,500.00
Labor and Other Organizations:		
Consolidated Charities of LeMoyne College		$ 11.50

SCHEDULE 3

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED - VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

CONTRIBUTIONS

Foundations:		
Taconic Foundation	$115,000.00	
Field Foundation	75,000.00	
Edgar Stern Family Fund	62,000.00	
Carol Buttenwieser Loeb Foundation	2,500.00	
Total		$254,500.00
Churches and Other Organizations:		
Jefferson County Voter Education Project	$ 207.80	
United Church of Christ, Grace Congregational Church	24.00	
Total		$ 231.80

SCHEDULE 4

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
AID TO INDEPENDENT STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963	$38,493.67
Taconic Foundation	25,000.00
Total Receipts	$63,493.67

DISBURSEMENTS

Alabama Council on Human Relations	$ 1,950.00	
Arkansas Council on Human Relations	1,600.00	
Florida Council on Human Relations	3,275.00	
Georgia Council on Human Relations	2,900.00	
Houston (Texas) Council on Human Relations	500.00	
Mississippi Council on Human Relations	500.00	
North Carolina Council on Human Relations	3,600.00	
South Carolina Council on Human Relations	1,850.00	
Tennessee Council on Human Relations	1,900.00	
Virginia Council on Human Relations	5,550.00	
Discretionary Fund	1,604.91	
Total Disbursements		25,229.91
Balance, June 30, 1963		$38,263.76

SCHEDULE 5

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
June 30, 1963

Cushing-Malloy, Inc.	$ 124.00
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.	487.85
Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company	74.55
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company	770.37
Office Supply Company	53.64
Southern Education Reporting Service	200.00
Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau	28.85
Murray's Fine Flowers	7.73
Hertz System, Inc.	73.76
Phillips-Browne Sign Company	7.73
Ivan Allen Company	49.29
The Diners' Club, Inc.	63.20
Texaco, Inc.	54.83
Gershon Office Supply Company	30.65
Avis Rent-A-Car System	55.46
Higgins-McArthur Company	23.63
The Mimeograph Company	458.36
The Western Union Telegraph Company	5.87
Total Accounts Payable	$2,569.77

Distribution:

Travel	$ 456.14
Telephone & Telegraph	518.01
Office Supplies	508.47
NEW SOUTH Printing	23.63
Books and Subscriptions	228.85
Miscellaneous	7.73
Repairs and Maintenance	28.00
Southern Leadership Project	235.09
Voter Education Project	563.85
	$2,569.77

WBL

VEP Financial Statement
As of August 1, 1963

RECEIPTS:

Brought forward from last statement		$452,706.46
Toledo Study Hour Club	$150.72	
SNCC Contributions	30.00	
Payment for checks	138.75	
Sydney Ritter Foundation	50.00	
		369.47
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$453,075.93

DISBURSEMENTS:

Brought forward from last statement		$313.098.44
Grants and Supplements during July:		
VEP 3-5	$7000.00	
3-12	1000.00	
3-16	430.50	
3-15	1000.00	
2-21	500.00	
3-2	1000.00	
3-12	1000.00	
3-13	1000.00	
3-3	2000.00	
3-4	750.00	
		15,680.50
Overhead (July):		
Salaries	2790.10	
Taxes	642.76	
Rent	140.00	
Trav. & Trans.*	561.29	
Adv. P. & P. **	46.25	
Publications	15.50	
Office Supplies	16.95	
Tel. & Tel.	204.16	
Miscell:		
Moving Expense(RB)	249.00	
Nairo Membership	20.00	
		4,686.01
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		333,464.95
VEP BALANCE 8/1/63		~~$119,241.51~~ $119,610.98

*Includes auto leasing
**Check printing for project.

WBV

VEP Financial Statement
As of September 1, 1963

Bank Balance 7/31/63		$126,856.25
RECEIPTS (August):		
V.O.T.E.	$3,700.00	
Refund on Postage Due Account	55.64	
Other Contributors	20,000.00	
TOTAL AUGUST RECEIPTS		23,755.64
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$150,611.89

DISBURSEMENTS (August):

Grants & Supplements:

VEP 3-16	$ 430.50	
" 3-9	900.00	
" 3-17	750.00	
" 2-21	2,435.00	
" 3-18	850.00	
" 3-2	1,000.00	
" 3-18	105.00	
" 3-6	10,020.00	
" 3-12	1,000.00	
" 3-20	1,700.00	
" 3-21	1,785.00	
" 3-19	100.00	
" 3-22	3,500.00	
" 3-3	2,000.00	
TOTAL GRANTS & SUPPLEMENTS		$26,575.50

OPERATING EXPENSES (August):

Salaries	$ 2,806.14	
Office Rent	140.00	
Tel. & Tel.	203.48	
Trav. & Trans.*	948.34	
Fix. & Equip.	331.40	
Office Supplies	90.39	
Postage	59.16	
Publications, etc.	6.95	
Federal Taxes	545.44	
Bail Bond Fund	750.00	

(more)

VEP Financial Statement
As of September 1, 1963
Page 2

Operating Expenses (cont'd):

Accounting Fees	100.00		
Overhead (SRC)	9,587.57		
Miscellaneous	5.31		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		$15,574.18	
TOTAL AUGUST DISBURSEMENTS			42,149.68
VEP BANK BALANCE August 31, 1963			$108,462.21

*Includes Travel Insurance and
Auto Leasing expense.

WB

VEP Financial Statement
As of October 1, 1963

Bank Balance 8/31/63		$108,462.21
RECEIPTS (September):		
Urban League Refund	$ 151.17	
Individual Contributions	120.00	
V.O.T.E.	1280.00	
Taconic	75000.00	
Refund on VJ's Travel	11.25	
Refund from VEP 2-25	422.65	
JL payment for phone call	5.67	
TOTAL SEPTEMBER RECEIPTS		76990.74
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$ 185,452.95

DISBURSEMENTS (September):

Grants & Supplements:

VEP 2-19	$1200.00	
3-10	619.05	
3-23	1000.00	
3-16	790.50	
3-12	1000.00	
3-5	1000.00	
2-21	1000.00	
3-3	2000.00	
3-2	1000.00	
3-19	100.00	
3-20	1650.00	
3-4	750.00	
3-6	1000.00	
3-17	750.00	
3-22	1500.00	
3-6	7000.00	
2-21	2542.00	
3-22	9000.00	
3-13	1000.00	
TOTAL GRANTS & SUPPLEMENTS		$34901.55

Operating Expenses (September):

Fixtures & Equipment	$ 374.68	
Office Rent	140.00	
Office Supplies	227.92	
Postage	44.28	

(more)

VEP Financial Statement
As of October 1, 1963
Page 2

Operating Expenses (cont'd):

Salaries	$3476.36	
Telephone & Telegraph	368.59	
*Transportation & Travel	888.04	
Federal Taxes	513.36	
Consultants Fees	300.00	
VEP Conferences	313.03	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		$6646.26

TOTAL SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS	$ 41547.81
VEP BANK BALANCE 9/30/63	$ 143905.14 ~~$143476.82~~

*Includes Travel Insurance and Auto Leasing expense.

VEP Financial Statement
As of November 1, 1963

Bank Balance 9/30/63			$143,905.14
RECEIPTS (October):			
Refunds:			
Check Printing VEP3-20	$ 23.23		
" " VEP 3-17	33.53		
Project Refund VEP 3-21	73.00		
" " VEP 3-11	19.85		
CUCRL & WELD Expenses	964.09		
Contributions:			
Individual donors	5000.00		
Stern Family Fund	20000.00		
V.O.T.E.	750.00		
TOTAL OCTOBER RECEIPTS			26,863.70
TOTALRECEIPTS			$170,768.84
DISBURSEMENTS (October):			
Grants & Supplements:			
VEP 3-8	820.00		
3-12	1000.00		
3-22	5000.00		
3-19	100.00		
3-2	1000.00		
3-6	1500.00		
3-24	200.00		
3-1	2500.00		
3-16	790.50		
3-17	750.00		
3-19	100.00		
3-23	1000.00		
3-25	300.00		
3-22	10000.00		
3-5	7000.00		
TOTAL GRANTS & SUPPLEMENTS		$32,060.50	
Operating Expenses (October):			

(continued on next page)

VEP Financial Statement
As of November 1, 1963
Page 2

Advertising, Print.&Prom.	$ 409.48		
Fix. & Equip.	123.74		
Office Rent	140.00		
Office Supplies	180.39		
Postage	44.46		
Salaries	3586.02		
Telephone & Telegraph	277.87		
*Trans. & Trav.	2704.18		
Insurance:			
Hospital	402.20		
Retirement	171.17		
Life	62.68		
Publications	11.75		
Federal & State Taxes	621.85		
**Moving Expenses	14.00		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Miscellaneous	14.45		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		$8865.24	
TOTAL OCTOBER DISBURSEMENTS			$40925.74
VEP BANK BALANCE 11/1/63			$129,843.10

*Includes Travel Insurance and
Auto Leasing Expense

**This was a delayed charge caused by error on
RTB's moving expenses

WB

VEP Financial Statement
As of December 1, 1963

Bank Balance 11/1/63			$129,843.10
RECEIPTS (November):			
Individuals	$ 700.00		
Refund on VEP 3-18	2.26		
Refund on VEP 3-14	175.77		
Refund on CUCRL Postage	1.03		
TOTAL NOVEMBER RECEIPTS			879.06
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$130,722.16
DISBURSEMENTS: (November):			
Grants & Supplements:			
VEP 3-26	$5,500.00		
VEP 3-12	500.00		
VEP 3-27	2,000.00		
VEP 3-19	100.00		
VEP 3-16	360.00		
VEP 3-28	1,000.00		
VEP 3-20	1,650.00		
VEP 3-22	1,400.00		
VEP 3-2	1,000.00		
VEP 3-6	7,060.00		
TOTAL GRANTS & SUPPLEMENTS		$20,570.00	
Operating Expenses:			
Adv., Print. & Prom.	$ 48.41		
Office Rent	140.00		
Office Supplies	60.11		
Postage	26.70		
Salaries	3,565.52		
Tel. & Tel.	232.90		
* Trav. & Trans.	1,435.54		
Publications	12.75		
Insurance	111.44		
Federal Taxes	498.70		
Temporary Advance to SRC	25,000.00		
Consultants Fee	100.00		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		31,232.07	
TOTAL NOVEMBER DISBURSEMENTS			51,802.07
VEP BANK BALANCE 12/1/63			$ 78,920.09

*Includes Travel Insurance and Auto Leasing Expense.

WB ✓
JL ✓

VEP Financial Statement
As of January 1, 1964

Bank Balance 12/1/63			$ 78,920.09
RECEIPTS (December):			
Ottinger Foundation	$2,000.00		
Organizations	25.00		
Individuals	25.00		
Refund on VEP 3-25	30.00		
Refund on CUCRL Printing and Postage	49.16		
Refund on SRC Advance	25,000.00		
Total December Receipts			27,129.16
Total Receipts			$106,049.25
DISBURSEMENTS (December):			
Grants & Supplements:			
VEP 2-21	$1,000.00		
VEP 3-29	1,535.00		
VEP 3-30	300.00		
VEP 3-2	1,000.00		
VEP 3-5	7,000.00		
VEP 3-22	10,000.00		
Total Grants & Supplements		$20,835.00	
Operating Expenses:			
Adv. P. & P.	$ 91.84		
Office Rent	140.00		
Office Supplies	58.00		
Postage	38.96		
Salaries	4,137.45		
Tel. & Tel.	214.34		
*Trans. & Trav.	628.55		
Federal Taxes	509.04		
Publications	200.00		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Miscellaneous	3.45		
Total Operating Expenses		6,121.63	
Total Disbursements			26,956.63
VEP BANK BALANCE 1/1/64			$ 79,092.62

*Includes auto leasing equipment.

VEP Financial Statement
January 1, 1962 to January 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:		
Field	$150,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	144,000.00	
Taconic	250,000.00	
Other	24,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,661.98	
Individuals	6,021.00 ~~+ 10.00~~ = 6031.00	
Refund of Bail	500.00	
		584,742.98
TOTAL RECEIPTS		~~$584,732.98~~

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-In-Aid*	$382,003.21 ~~+ 8070.00~~ = 390,073.21	
SRC Overhead Expense:		
1962 - $7,269.18		
1963 - 9,587.57	16,856.75	
		110,720.11
VEP Operating Expense	106,780.40 ~~- 37.12 + 3976.83~~	687.19
		517,~~650.07~~
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		~~505,640.36~~
VEP BANK BALANCE 1/1/64		$ ~~79,092.62~~
		$ 67,092.91

*See attached for breakdown

VEP GRANTS-IN-AID

January 1, 1962 to January 1, 1964

*CORE:

Florida	$ 5,100.00	
Louisiana	18,100.00	
Mississippi	700.00	
South Carolina	27,525.00	
Total		$51,425.00

*NAACP:

Florida	$14,587.50	
Georgia	6,787.77	
Louisiana	5,560.00	
Mississippi	2,745.00	
North Carolina	3,106.00	
South Carolina	4,780.00	
Tennessee	12,625.23	
Texas	1,000.00	
Virginia	3,764.00	
Administrative Overhead	10,874.50	
Unexpended and Unallocated	10,000.00	
Total		75,830.00

CORE-NAACP:

Winston-Salem, N.C.	~~1,000.00~~ 2,000.00

*NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE:

Winston-Salem, N.C.	$ 6,000.00	
Ft. Worth, Texas	2,380.00	
Richmond, Va.	5,186.83	
Administrative Overhead	2,394.15	
Total		15,960.98

*SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE:

Alabama	$ 2,000.00	
Florida	600.00	
Georgia	9,840.00	
Louisiana	5,127.00	
North Carolina	3,252.00	
South Carolina	442.00	
Tennessee	4,195.00	
Virginia	7,244.00	
Total		32,700.00

VEP GRANTS-IN-AID
1/1/62 to 1/1/64
Page 2

Brought Forward	$176,915.98
*STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE:	
Alabama	$ 2,500.00
Arkansas	1,200.00
Georgia	9,008.00
Mississippi	5,250.00
North Carolina	2,000.00
South Carolina	1,826.00
Unexpended to date	2,100.00
Total	23,884.00
TOTAL MAJOR AGENCIES	201,799.98 ~~$200,799.98~~
INDEPENDENT PROJECTS: (See Attached for breakdown)	188,273.23 181,203.23
TOTAL VEP GRANTS-IN-AID	~~$382,003.21~~ 383,003.21 ~~[illegible]~~ 390,073.21

Lee
Sumter
Terrell
Dougherty

Calhoun
Early
Lincoln
Randolph

*These figures represent the best VEP estimate of the geographic allocations based on a review of VEP files as of January 1, 1964.

Bruce 4/1/62

GRANTS-IN-AID TO INDEPENDENT GROUPS

To January 1, 1964

ALABAMA	Alabama Coordinating Association	$ 3,779.05
	Citizens Improvement League (Gadsden)	300.00
$33,240.31	Colbert County Voters League	500.00
	Jefferson County Voter Registration Committee	20,999.26 ~~18,999.26~~
	Madison County Coordinating Committee	2,700.00
	Mobile County Voter Education Project	3000.00 ~~2,250.00~~
	Montgomery Voter Education Project	1,712.00
	Tuskegee Civic Association	3,000.00
ARKANSAS	Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Project	1,511.60
$1,781.60	Pine Bluff Council on Community Affairs	270.00
GEORGIA	All Citizens Registration Committee (Fulton County)	14,995.00
	Bibb County Coordinating Committee	3,750.00
$27,322.35	Dougherty County Voters League	4,000.00
	Southeastern Georgia Crusdae	4,577.35
LOUISIANA	Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans	7,500.00
	Federated Organizations for the Cause of Unlimited	
$8,700.00	Self-Development (FOCUS)	1,000.00
	The Grail (Lafayette Parish)	200.00
MISSISSIPPI	Council of Federated Organizations (COFO)	18,000.00
	Mississippi Human Rights Project	2,500.00
$42,650.00	Mississippi Voter Education Project	21,000.00
	Warren County Citizens Improvement League	150.00
	Woman Power Unlimited	1,000.00
NORTH CAROLINA	American Friends Service Committee (Guilford County)	952.74
	Durham Committee on Negro Affairs	500.00 2,500.00
$6,592.74	National Student Association (Raleigh)	1,140.00
	Non-Partisan Voting Project (Charlotte)	2,000.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	First Congressional District Voter Education Project	3035.00 ~~1,535.00~~
	South Carolina Voter Education Project (Second Cong. Dist.)	6000.00 ~~5,000.00~~
$9,337.00	Voter Education Project of Charleston County	2,802.00

TENNESSEE	American Friends Service Committee (Jackson)		$ 2,000.00
	Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project		3,000.00
$6,519.23	YWCA-National Student Christian Federation VEP (Nashville)		1,519.23
TEXAS	Voters of Texas Enlist (V.O.T.E.)		40,400.00
$40,400.00			
VIRGINIA	All Citizens Registration Committee of Virginia		400.00
	Peninsula Coordinating Committee (Newport News)		1,800.00
$4,660.00	Tidewater Voter Registration Project (Norfolk)	3280.00	~~2,460.00~~
	VIRGINIA VOTERS LEAGUE		500.00

TOTAL

~~$181,203.23~~
~~7070.00~~
~~$ 188,273.23~~
$ 188,273.23

3a 5a

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of February 1, 1964

Bank Balance 1/1/64 ~~$79,092.62~~ 67,045.79

51 58.58
~~51 58.58~~

RECEIPTS (January): Individuals 10.00
WELD 5000.00

None Pick up from book
Reimbursements

~~72 221.10~~
72 204.37

DISBURSEMENTS (January): Check Printing VEP 3-6 79.78
" " ? 33.56
Rich's credit on drapes 11.95
Insurance on car repair 3.56
Check Printing 4-2 19.73

Grants & Supplements:

VEP 3-8	$ 820.00		
" 2-21	2000.00		
" 4-1	500.00		
" 3-28	500.00		
" 3-17	750.00		
" 3-20	1000.00		
" 3-29	1500.00		
" 3-28	500.00		
" 4-2	500.00		
Total Grants & Supplements		~~$8070.00~~	15,300.00

See attached

Operating Expenses:

~~Adv. P. & P.~~	~~$ 33.56~~		
Fix. & Equip.	~~161.16~~	28.67	
~~Office Rent~~	~~140.00~~		
Office Supplies	~~120.30~~	43.84	
Postage	~~49.33~~	.10	
Salaries	~~2852.63~~	3846.37	
~~Tel. & Tel.~~	~~196.12~~		
Tran. & Trav.	~~295.69~~	629.85	
Publications	~~18.31~~	4.00	
Consultant Fees	100.00	100.00	
~~Miscellaneous~~ Federal Taxes	~~9.73~~	658.52	
Total Operating Expenses		3976.83	5211.35

Total Disbursements ~~12,046.83~~ 20511.35
VEP BANK BALANCE 2/1/64 ~~$67,045.79~~ 51,697.02
~~51,712.75~~
51,693.02

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to February 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:		
Field	$150,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	144,000.00	
Taconic	250,000.00	
Other	24,550.00	+ 5000 (Weld)
Organizations & Churches	9,661.98	
Individuals	6,021.00	+10.00
Refund of Bail	500.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		~~$584,732.98~~ ~~589,891.56~~ 589,742.98

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-In-Aid*	~~$390,073.21~~ 405,373.21 +	~~$15,300.00~~ ~~800.00 + 1500.00 + 100.00 + 1800.00~~
SRC Overhead Expense:		
1962 - $7,269.18		
1963 - 9,587.57	115,820.00 ~~110,608.65~~ ~~+15,820.00~~ 16,856.75 ~~115,968.58~~ ~~115,820.00~~	
VEP Operating Expense	~~110,757.23~~	-79.78 - 3.56 - 33.56 - 19.73 - 11.95 - ~~538,038.64~~
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		~~517,687.19~~ 538,049.96
VEP BANK BALANCE 2/1/64		$ ~~67,045.79~~ ~~54,841.60~~ ~~56,904.37~~ 51,693.02

*See attached for breakdown

VEP GRANTS-IN-AID
January 1, 1962 to February 1, 1964

***CORE:**

Florida	$ 5,100.00	
Louisiana	18,100.00	
Mississippi	700.00	
South Carolina	27,525.00	
Total		~~$51,425.00~~ +1000.00 $52,425.00

Supplement to whole program

***NAACP:**

Florida	14,587.50	
Georgia	~~6,787.77 5,200.00~~	(11987.77)
Louisiana	5,560.00	
Mississippi	2,745.00	
North Carolina	3,106.00	
South Carolina	4,780.00	
Tennessee	~~12,625.23 800.00+700.00~~	(14125.23)
Texas	~~1,000.00 3,000.00~~	(4000.00)
Virginia	3,764.00	
Administrative Overhead	10,874.50	
Unexpended and Unallocated	10,000.00	
Total		85,530.00 ~~75,830.00~~

CORE-NAACP:

Winston-Salem, N.C.	(2500.00 ~~4000.00~~)	~~2,000.00 + 500.00~~ ~~2500.00~~

***NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE**

Winston-Salem, N.C.	6,000.00	
Ft. Worth, Texas	2,380.00	
Richmond, Va.	5,186.83	
Administrative Overhead	2,394.15	
Total		15,960.98

***SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE:**

Alabama		2,000.00	~~500+ 500+ 2000+ 1500+~~
Florida		600.00	
Georgia	16,340.00	~~9,840.00 +1500.00 +500.00 Co.~~	~~(11840.00)~~
Louisiana		5,127.00	
North Carolina		3,252.00	
Tennessee		4,195.00	
South Carolina		442.00	
Virginia		7,244.00	
Total			39,200.00 ~~32,700.00~~ ~~36,200.00~~

VEP GRANTS-IN-AID
1/1/62 to 2/1/64
Page 2

Brought Forward		196,115.98 ~~(189,615.98)~~ ~~190,115.98~~ ~~189,615.98~~ ~~$177,915.98~~
***STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE:**		
Alabama	$ 2,500.00	
Arkansas	1,200.00	
Georgia	~~9,008.00~~	~~9,008.00~~ ~~(10,008.00)~~ 10,008.00
Mississippi	5,250.00	
North Carolina	2,000.00	
South Carolina	1,826.00	~~23,884.00~~
Unexpended to date	2,100.00	~~24,884.00~~
Total		~~23,884.00~~ 24,884.00
TOTAL MAJOR AGENCIES		220,999.98 ~~(213,499.98)~~ ~~$201,799.98~~ ~~+500.00~~ ~~213,499.98~~
INDEPENDENT PROJECTS: (See attached for breakdown)		203,673.23 ~~191,873.23~~ ~~188,273.23~~ ~~+500.00~~ ~~+100.00~~ ~~+1500.00~~
TOTAL VEP GRANTS-IN-AID		422,673.21 ~~$390,073.21~~ ~~$405,373.21~~

+ Educational Film assocs. 2000.00

426,673.21

*These figures represent the best VEP estimate of the geographic allocations based on a review of VEP files as of January 1, 1964.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO INDEPENDENT GROUPS

To 2/1/64

ALABAMA	Alabama Coordinating Association	4779.05	$ ~~3,779.05 + [illegible]~~
	Citizens Improvement League (Gadsden)	600.00	~~300.00 + 300.00~~
~~$35,990.31~~	Colbert County Voters League		$ 700.00 ~~500.00 + [illegible]~~
~~100.00~~	Jefferson County Voter Registration Committee		~~20,999.26 + 500.00~~ ~~21,499.26~~ 21,799.26
	Madison County Coordinating Committee		2,700.00
~~$36,090.31~~	Mobile County Voter Education Project		3,000.00
38,290.31	Montgomery Voter Education Project		1,712.00
	Tuskegee Civic Association		3,000.00
ARKANSAS	Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Project		1,511.60
$1,781.60	Pine Bluff Council on Community Affairs		270.00
GEORGIA	All Citizens Registration Committee (Fulton County)		14,995.00
	Bibb County Coordinating Committee		3,750.00
$27,322.35	Dougherty County Voters League		4,000.00
	Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters		4,577.35
LOUISIANA	Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans		7,500.00
	Federated Organizations for the Cause of Unlimited Self-Development (FOCUS)		1,000.00
$8,700.00	The Grail (Lafayette Parish)		200.00
MISSISSIPPI	Council of Federated Organizations (COFO)		18,000.00
	Mississippi Human Rights Project		2,500.00
$42,650.00	Mississippi Voter Education Project		21,000.00
	Warren County Citizens Improvement League		150.00
	Woman Power Unlimited		1,000.00
NORTH CAROLINA	American Friends Service Committee (Guilford County)		952.74 1500.00
	Citizens Committee of Wilson & Wilson County		~~500.00 + 500.00 1000.00~~
~~$7,092.74~~	Durham Committee on Negro Affairs		2,500.00
~~500.00~~	National Student Association (Raleigh)		1,140.00
~~8,592.74~~	Non-Partisan Voter Registration Project (Charlotte)	4000.00	~~2,000.00 + [illegible]~~
10,092.74			
SOUTH CAROLINA	First Congressional District Voter Education Project	6035.00	~~3,035.00 + [illegible]~~
	South Carolina Voter Education Project (2nd Cong. Dist.)		6,000.00
~~$11,837.00~~	Voter Education Project of Charleston County		2,802.00
14,837.00			

TENNESSEE	American Friends Service Committee (Jackson)		$ 2,000.00
	Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project	5000.00	~~3,000.00~~ ~~+2000.00~~
~~$6,519.23~~ 8,519.23	YWCA-NATIONAL Student Christian Federation VEP (Nashville)		1,519.23
TEXAS	Voters of Texas Enlist (V.O.T.E.)		~~40,400.00~~ ~~41,900.00~~ ~~1,500.00~~ 43500.00
~~$40,400.00~~ ~~41,900.00~~ 43,500.00			
VIRGINIA	All Citizens Registration Committee of Virginia		400.00
	Peninsula Coordinating Committee (Newport News)		1,800.00
$5,980.00	Tidewater Voter Registration Project (Norfolk)		3,280.00
	Virginia Voters League		500.00

TOTAL

~~$188,273.23~~

~~$191,873.23~~

~~$200,073.23~~

201,673.23

February 21, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Sir:

An examination has been made of the books and records of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, for the period from January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963.

The following Exhibits and Schedules, together with comments, are submitted herewith:

EXHIBIT A - Balance Sheet, December 31, 1963
EXHIBIT B - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, General Operations
EXHIBIT C - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Voter Education Project
EXHIBIT D - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Fellowship of the Concerned
EXHIBIT E - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Registration and Voting Survey
EXHIBIT F - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Trust for Burned Churches
EXHIBIT G - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Southern Leadership Project
EXHIBIT H - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Special Fund for Educational Projects
EXHIBIT I - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, New Orleans Project
EXHIBIT J - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Research in Student Adjustment
EXHIBIT K - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Consultant Service Program
EXHIBIT L - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Public Opinion Survey
EXHIBIT M - Statement of Income and Expenses, General Operations
SCHEDULE 1 - Reconciliation, Citizens Trust Company
SCHEDULE 2 - Reconciliation, First National Bank
SCHEDULE 3 - Schedule of Contributions Received, General Operations
SCHEDULE 4 - Schedule of Contributions Received, Voter Education Project
SCHEDULE 5 - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Aid to Independent State Councils on Human Relations

SCHEDULE 6 - Schedule of Grants of Voter Education Project
SCHEDULE 7 - Schedule of Investment in Securities
SCHEDULE 8 - Schedule of Accounts Payable

COMMENTS

Cash in Banks - Checking $137,057.05

All recorded receipts were traced to bank deposits, and disbursements were compared with cancelled checks. Schedules 1 and 2 show the reconciliation of the two bank accounts with the books. Bank balances were confirmed by correspondence with the depositaries.

Cash in Savings - $43,721.76

This cash is on deposit in a Savings Account with the Citizens Trust Company. This was confirmed by correspondence with the bank.

Investment in Trust Fund - Trust Company of Georgia - $68,208.37

This represents the total funds placed in custody of Trust Company of Georgia as Trustee under an agreement dated June 28, 1961. This was confirmed by statements rendered by Trust Company of Georgia, Trust Department, as of December 31, 1963.

Investment in Federal Securities - $15,000.00

These are short term government securities held in safekeeping by the bank. This was confirmed by correspondence with the bank.

Investment in Other Securities - $2,105.75

This account represents common stock. The certificates were examined by us and are valued at market on December 31, 1963.

Due to Special Projects - $122,189.64

Exhibit A indicates the projects to which these amounts are due.

Advance Appropriations - $62,639.66

This represents advance appropriations for general operations in 1964.

Operations

Exhibits B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L reflect the results of operations for the period from January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963.

Exhibit M is a Statement of Income and Expenses of the general operations for the period from January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963.

In our opinion, the attached Balance Sheet and Statements of Receipts and Disbursements present fairly the financial condition at December 31, 1963, and the results of operations for the period then ended.

Respectfully,

Daniel E. Harrison

Daniel E. Harrison
Registered Public Accountant

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1963

ASSETS

Funds toward future obligations, 1963-64:			
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Checking		$ 57,964.43	
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Savings		43,721.76	
Cash in Bank, First National Bank - Checking		79,092.62	
Investment in Trust Fund, Trust Company of Georgia	$ 65,901.91		
Income reinvested	2,306.46	68,208.37	
Fed. Inter. Cr. Bank Deb. 3.30% due 3/2/64	$ 15,000.00		
Investment in Other Securities (market value 12/31/63)	2,105.75	17,105.75	$ 266,092.93
Inventory, Pamphlets		$ 1,500.00	
Office Equipment		17,859.12	19,359.12
Total Assets			$ 285,452.05

LIABILITIES

Due to Special Projects, 1963-64:		
Voter Education Project	$ 77,693.04	
Registration and Voting Survey	352.91	
Southern Leadership Project	34,301.47	
Special Fund for Educational Projects	12,632.42	
Research in Student Adjustment	(9,173.93)	$ 115,805.91
Special Grants-in-Aid to Independent State Councils on Human Relations - 1964	$ 33,979.59	
Advance Appropriations, General Operations - 1964	30,000.00	
Reserve Fund	68,208.37	
Obligations Outstanding	9,925.57	142,113.53
Total Liabilities		$ 257,919.44
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		27,532.61
Total		$ 285,452.05

EXHIBIT A

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

RECEIPTS

Contributions:			
Foundations	$ 141,500.00		
Labor and other organizations	611.50		
Individuals	3,387.46		
Churches	2,043.03	$ 147,541.99	
Interest Income		3,025.54	
Sale of Securities		65,000.00	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions		7,862.48	
Sale of Literature		3,705.80	
Overhead from Voter Education Project		9,587.57	
Total Receipts			$ 236,723.38
Balance, January 1, 1963			16,116.84
Total			$ 252,840.22

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 104,513.89	
Social Security Tax Expense	2,220.44	
Travel	8,484.53	
Telephone and Telegraph	5,387.83	
Executive Committee Meetings	4,173.67	
Consultants' Fees	1,523.53	
Books and Subscriptions	4,700.18	
Office Supplies	3,978.36	
NEW SOUTH Postage	1,763.64	
NEW SOUTH Printing	7,846.02	
NEW SOUTH Authors' Fees	200.00	
Postage	2,359.90	
Printing	8,379.42	
Rent	7,200.00	
Accounting	625.00	
Georgia Sales Tax	137.33	
Miscellaneous	1,459.20	
Purchase of Securities	40,000.00	
Group Hospitalization Insurance	1,124.46	
Group Term Life Insurance	860.19	
General Insurance	1,076.18	
Group Retirement Insurance	3,583.30	
Office Equipment	685.27	
Foreign Visitors Expense	1,041.64	
Accounts Payable, 1962	2,614.81	
Payroll Taxes, 1962	1,698.29	
Repairs and Maintenance of Equipment	348.83	
Total Disbursements		$ 217,985.91
Balance, December 31, 1963	$ 16,785.60	
Add Inter-Departmental Transfers (Net)	18,068.71	34,854.31
		$ 252,840.22

EXHIBIT B

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963		$ 18,701.10
Contributions:		
Foundations	$ 371,550.00	
Organizations and Churches	407.52	
Refund of Bail	500.00	
Individuals	11,626.00	384,083.52
Total Receipts		$ 402,784.62

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 41,427.33	
Social Security Tax Expense	815.89	
Travel	8,218.85	
Telephone and Telegraph	2,839.99	
Consultant Fees	780.00	
Grants to Co-operating Agencies	248,565.61	
Rent	1,680.00	
Accounting	250.00	
Office Equipment	3,421.21	
Office Supplies	1,023.17	
Repairs and Maintenance of Equipment	145.10	
Miscellaneous	372.09	
Printing	599.76	
Postage	498.60	
Books and Subscriptions	539.95	
Harassment	251.65	
Georgia Sales Tax	6.79	
Payroll Taxes, 1962	429.56	
Overhead	9,587.57	
Moving Expenses	263.00	
Revolving Bail Fund	750.00	
Retirement Insurance	189.91	
Hospitalization Insurance	439.20	
Group Life Insurance	107.38	
General Insurance	176.36	
Leadership Conferences	313.03	
Total Disbursements		323,692.00
Balance, December 31, 1963		$ 79,092.62

EXHIBIT C

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

RECEIPTS

Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church		$ 1,831.97

DISBURSEMENTS

Workshop Expense	$ 1,665.08	
Program Materials	115.86	
Travel - Alabama Meeting	51.03	
Total Disbursements		$ 1,831.97

EXHIBIT D

REGISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963	$ 1,552.91

DISBURSEMENTS

Consultant Travel and Other Expenses	1,200.00
Balance, December 31, 1963	$ 352.91

EXHIBIT E

TRUST FOR BURNED CHURCHES

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963	$ 5,000.00
Association of United Church of Christ	317.35
Total Receipts	$ 5,317.35

DISBURSEMENTS

B. B. Blaylock and A. Kinnon, Contractors	$ 5,317.35

EXHIBIT F

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963		$ 40,398.31
Rockefeller Brothers Fund		40,000.00
Total Receipts		$ 80,398.31

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 9,070.90	
Travel and Communication	1,682.10	
Office Expense	1,157.95	
Consultant Fees	4,300.00	
Consultant Travel and Communication	3,108.51	
Printing and Distribution	4,495.22	
Southern Project	15,000.00	
Fee for Tapes on Alabama	3,100.00	
Overhead	4,000.00	
Total Disbursements		45,914.68
Balance, December 31, 1963		$ 34,483.63

EXHIBIT G

SPECIAL FUND FOR EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963		$ 4,687.42
New World Foundation		10,000.00
Total Receipts		$ 14,687.42

DISBURSEMENTS

Travel for Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Conference	$ 875.00	
Southern Consumers' Cooperative	700.00	
Women for Progress	300.00	
Virginia Council	100.00	
Southern Project, N.S.A.	80.00	2,055.00
Balance, December 31, 1963		$ 12,632.42

EXHIBIT H

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

NEW ORLEANS PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963		$ 813.59

DISBURSEMENTS

Transferred to Aid-to-Independent State Councils		$ 813.59

EXHIBIT I

RESEARCH IN STUDENT ADJUSTMENT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963		$ 3,228.02

DISBURSEMENTS

Consultant Fees	$ 7,950.00	
Travel and Communication	3,185.08	
Revolving Fund for Research Materials	1,535.15	
Total Disbursements		12,670.23
Balance, December 31, 1963		$ (9,442.21)

EXHIBIT J

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963		$ 526.34

DISBURSEMENTS

Transferred to Aid-to-Independent State Councils		$ 526.34

EXHIBIT K

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

RECEIPTS

Edgar Stern Family Fund		$ 17,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Institute of Government		$ 17,500.00

EXHIBIT L

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

INCOME

Contributions:		
Foundations	$ 139,972.72	
Labor and Other Organizations	611.50	
Individuals	3,568.91	
Churches	2,043.03	$ 146,196.16
Interest Income	$ 3,025.54	
Dividends on Trust Fund	2,306.46	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	7,862.48	
Sale of Literature	3,705.80	
Overhead from Project Grants	13,587.57	30,487.85
Total Income		$ 176,684.01

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 106,799.02	
Social Security Tax Expense	3,202.63	
Travel	9,021.84	
Telephone and Telegraph	5,388.81	
Consultant Fees	1,523.53	
Executive Committee Meetings	7,000.00	
Books and Subscriptions	4,579.99	
Office Supplies	4,065.55	
NEW SOUTH Postage	1,763.64	
NEW SOUTH Printing	8,680.42	
NEW SOUTH Authors' Fees	200.00	
Postage	2,359.90	
Printing	7,603.83	
Rent	7,200.00	
Accounting	625.00	
Georgia Sales Tax	150.86	
Miscellaneous	1,537.76	
Reinvestment in Trust Fund	2,306.46	
Group Hospitalization Insurance	1,124.46	
Group Term Life Insurance	860.19	
General Insurance	1,076.18	
Group Retirement Insurance	3,583.30	
Foreign Visitors' Expense	1,064.57	
Repairs and Maintenance	348.83	
Total Expenses		182,066.77
Excess of Expenses over Income		$ (5,382.76)

EXHIBIT M

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECONCILIATION - THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY
December 31, 1963

Balance per bank certificate				$ 57,864.85
Less checks outstanding:				
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
2313	$ 51.56	2517	$ 153.04	
2384	100.00	2518	469.92	
2391	6.65	2519	337.58	
2401	158.82	2520	270.94	
2459	158.82	2521	271.15	
2489	47.84	2522	245.73	
2492	6.25	2524	147.39	
2496	139.25	2525	150.51	
2497	29.22	2526	156.01	
2498	2.35	2527	137.52	
2499	6.75	2528	294.22	
2500	55.04	2529	171.85	
2504	24.35	2530	158.44	
2506	24.72	2531	131.15	
2507	1.18	2532	48.19	
2508	3.18	2533	115.16	
2509	17.56	2534	293.85	
2513	24.09	2535	95.91	
2515	69.91	2536	315.92	
2516	382.33	2539	119.92	5,394.27
				$ 52,470.58
Add deposit in transit				5,493.85
Balance per books				$ 57,964.43

SCHEDULE 1

RECONCILIATION - FIRST NATIONAL BANK
December 31, 1963

Balance per bank certificate				$ 98,386.88
Less Outstanding Checks:				
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
852	$ 290.79	877	$ 10,000.00	
853	290.79	878	543.67	
854	290.79	880	174.90	
857	300.00	881	144.56	
874	7,000.00	882	107.51	
875	51.25	883	100.00	19,294.26
Balance per books				$ 79,092.62

SCHEDULE 2

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

CONTRIBUTIONS

Foundations:			
The Rockefeller Foundation		$ 50,000.00	
Taconic Foundation		25,000.00	
New World Foundation		25,000.00	
Field Foundation		25,000.00	
New York Foundation		5,000.00	
Anna H. and Elizabeth M. Chace Fund		5,000.00	
Aaron E. Norman Fund		2,500.00	
Adele R. Levy Fund		1,000.00	
Marion R. Ascoli Fund		1,000.00	
Sidney Hillman Foundation		500.00	
New Land Foundation		500.00	
Ottinger Foundation		1,000.00	
Total			$ 141,500.00
Labor and Other Organizations:			
Consolidated Charities of LeMoyne College		$ 11.50	
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union		500.00	
Textile Workers Union of America		100.00	
Total			$ 611.50
Churches:			
Board of National Missions of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church		$ 1,000.00	
Board of Missions, United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.		250.00	
Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church	$ 2,200.00		
Less amount shown on Fellowship of the Concerned, EXHIBIT D	1,831.97	368.03	
Board of Education of the Methodist Church		150.00	
Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U. S.		250.00	
Woman's Society of Christian Service, North Carolina Conference		25.00	
Total			$ 2,043.03

SCHEDULE 3

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED - VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

CONTRIBUTIONS

Foundations:		
Taconic Foundation	$ 190,000.00	
Field Foundation	75,000.00	
Edgar Stern Family Fund	82,000.00	
Carol Buttenwieser Loeb Foundation	2,500.00	
Other Contributions	20,000.00	
The Ritter Foundation	50.00	
Ottinger Foundation	2,000.00	
Total		$ 371,550.00
Organizations:		
The Study Hour Club	$ 150.72	
United Church of Christ, Grace Congregational Church	24.00	
Jefferson County Voter Education Project	207.80	
Rye Council for Human Rights	25.00	
Total		$ 407.52

SCHEDULE 4

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
AID TO INDEPENDENT STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1963			$ 38,493.67
Taconic Foundation		$ 25,000.00	
Field Foundation (1964)		25,000.00	
Transferred from: New Orleans Project	$ 813.59		
Consultant Service Program	526.34		
(to be used for discretionary purposes in 1964)		1,339.93	51,339.93
Total Receipts			$ 89,833.60

DISBURSEMENTS

Alabama Council on Human Relations	$ 6,600.00	
Arkansas Council on Human Relations	5,400.00	
Florida Council on Human Relations	6,975.00	
Georgia Council on Human Relations	6,300.00	
Houston (Texas) Council on Human Relations	2,600.00	
Mississippi Council on Human Relations	500.00	
North Carolina Council on Human Relations	5,400.00	
South Carolina Council on Human Relations	6,300.00	
Tennessee Council on Human Relations	6,300.00	
Virginia Council on Human Relations	7,500.00	
Discretionary Fund	1,979.01	
Total Disbursements		55,854.01
Balance, December 31, 1963		$ 33,979.59

SCHEDULE 5

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
SCHEDULE OF GRANTS TO CO-OPERATING AGENCIES
January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	$ 47,580.00
Southern Christian Leadership Conference	13,350.00
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	12,255.00
Congress of Racial Equality	30,000.00
Mississippi Voter Project	21,000.00
Jefferson County Voter Education Project	12,999.26
All Citizens Registration Committee	11,395.00
Voters of Texas Enlist	40,400.00
Council of Federated Organizations	6,000.00
Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters	3,577.35
Bibb County Coordinating Committee	3,750.00
Madison County Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting	1,500.00
Tidewater Voter Registration Project	2,460.00
Peninsula Coordinating Committee	1,800.00
Alabama State Coordinating Association	2,279.05
National Urban League	4,980.15
Tuskegee Civic Association	3,000.00
YWCA-NSCF Voter Education Project	1,519.23
Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans	7,500.00
Mississippi Human Rights Project	2,500.00
Voter Education Project of Charleston County	2,802.00
Mobile County Voter Education Project	2,250.00
American Friends Service Committee	952.74
South Carolina Voter Project	5,000.00
Montgomery Voter Registration Project	1,712.00
Colbert County Voters' League	500.00
Non-Partisan Voters Registration	2,000.00
The Grail	200.00
Pine Bluff Council for Community Affairs	270.00
Voter Registration Project of Winston-Salem	1,000.00
First Congressional District Voter Education Project	1,535.00
Citizens Improvement League	300.00
All Citizens Registration Committee of Northern Virginia	200.00
Warren County Citizens Improvement League	150.00
Total	$ 248,716.78
Less Refund from Richmond Urban League Voter Education Project, which grant was made in 1962	151.17
Total Grants	$ 248,565.61

SCHEDULE 6

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES
December 31, 1963

Stock		Market Value December 31, 1963
Eastman Kodak Company Contributed by Mr. Steven C. Rockefeller	9 Shares @ $115.75	$ 1,041.75
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) Contributed by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Strawbridge, Jr.	14 Shares @ $ 76.00	1,064.00
Total		$ 2,105.75

SCHEDULE 7

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
December 31, 1963

McNelley Printing Company	$ 226.60
Ivan Allen Company	39.21
Office Supply Company	22.10
North Carolina Law Review	13.50
Herren's Restaurant	13.90
Southeastern Envelope Company, Inc.	11.43
Elliott Business Machines, Inc.	14.83
Atlanta Envelope Company	298.70
Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau	25.85
Higgins-McArthur Company	535.70
Paschal's Restaurant	22.93
Motorent, Inc.	18.91
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.	1,068.36
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company	592.40
The Diners' Club, Inc.	85.63
Southern Education Reporting Service	144.45
The Mimeograph Company	569.47
Miller's Book & Office Supply Company	12.31
Texaco, Inc.	47.58
Hertz Systems	100.12
Various invoices for expenses of 1963 Annual Meeting	2,856.17
Total Accounts Payable	$ 6,720.15

Distribution:

1963 Annual Meeting	$ 2,856.17
Travel	889.76
Telephone and Telegraph	396.28
Office Supplies	315.88
NEW SOUTH Printing	834.40
Books and Subscriptions	183.80
Miscellaneous	99.53
Foreign Visitors' Expense	22.93
Southern Leadership Project	427.36
Voter Education Project	694.04
	$ 6,720.15

SCHEDULE 8

WB

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of March 1, 1964

Bank Balance 2/1/64			$67,045.79
RECEIPTS (February):			
Contributions:			
W.E.L.D.	$5,000.00		
Individual	10.00	$5,010.00	
Reimbursements:			
VEP 4-2 check print.	$ 19.73		
VEP 3-6 " "	79.78		
VEP 3-29" "	33.56		
Insurance on car repair	3.56		
Rich's credit on drapes	11.95	148.58	
Total Receipts (February)			5,158.58
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$72,204.37
DISBURSEMENTS (February):			
Grants & Supplements:			
VEP 4-2	$ 500.00		
" 3-26	1,500.00		
" 3-19	100.00		
" 3-22	1,500.00		
" 3-6	9,000.00		
" 3-23	1,000.00		
" 2-21	500.00		
" 3-26 (C.C.)*	500.00		
" 3-6	700.00		
Total Grants & Supplements		$15,300.00	
Operating Expenses:			
Fix. & Equip.	$ 28.67		
Office Supplies	43.84		
Postage	.10		
Salaries	3,846.37		
Trans. & Trav.	529.85		
Publications	4.00		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Federal Taxes	658.52		
Total Operating Expenses		5,211.35	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			20,511.35
VEP BANK BALANCE 3/1/64			$51,693.02

*Citizenship Clinics

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to March 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:			
Field	$150,000.00		
Stern Family Fund	144,000.00	+ 25,000.00	(169,000.00)
Taconic	250,000.00		
Other	29,550.00	+ 1,000.00	(30,550.00)
Organizations & Churches	9,661.98	+ $25.00	(9,686.98)
Individuals	6,031.00	+ 1900.00	(7,931.00)
Refund of bail	500.00		
NAACP share of Inter Program	1,000.00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS			~~$589,742.98~~ $618,667.98

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-In-Aid*	$405,373.21	+ $17,700.00	($423,073.21)
SRC Overhead Expense:			
1962 - $7,269.18			
1963 - 9,587.57	16,856.75		
VEP Operating Expense	115,820.00 +		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			~~538,049.96~~
VEP BANK BALANCE 3/1/64			$ 51,693.02

*Breakdown on file with
VEP Administrative Secretary

VEP RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 3/31/64

Balance 3/31/63		$ 28,496.44
RECEIPTS:		
Foundations:		
Field	$ 75,000.00	
Taconic	125,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	107,000.00*	
Other	22,050.00	
Organizations and Churches	5,200.72	
V.O.T.E.	5,730.00	
Individuals	7,806.00	347,786.72
TOTAL INCOME		$376,283.16
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Grants-in-Aid	$246,331.05	
SRC Overhead payments	9,587.57	
Operating Expense	66,587.45	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		322,506.07
BANK BALANCE 4/1/64		$ 53,777.09

*$25,000 of this amount represents advance payment of this foundation toward fiscal year '64-'65.

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GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF GRANTS-IN-AID
Fiscal Year Ending 3/31/64

STATE	INDE-PENDENTS	CORE	NAACP	URBAN LEAGUE	SNCC	SCLC	MISCL.	TOTAL
ALA.	24,275.85				3,500.00			27,775.85
ARK.	270.00				1,200.00			1,470.00
FLA.		3,000.00	11,875.00					14,875.00
GA.	13,132.35		11,060.00		3,000.00	9,500		36,692.35
LA.	7,700.00	13,000.00	2,900.00					23,600.00
MISS.	18,500.00		4,145.00					22,645.00
N.C.	9,452.74		2,100.00	4,828.98	2,000.00			18,381.72
S.C.C	14,837.00	14,000.00	2,100.00		555.00			31,492.00
TENN.	3,519.23		8,450.00					11,969.23
TEXAS	43,500.00		3,000.00					46,500.00
VA.	5,780.00		650.00			2,500		8,930.00
Edu-cation-al Film Assocs.							2,000	2,000.00
TOTAL	$140,967.17	$30,000.00	$46,280.00	$4,828.98	$10,255.00	$12,000	$2,000	$246,331.15

WB

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of April 1, 1964

Bank Balance 3/1/64			$51,693.02
RECEIPTS: (March)			
Contributions:			
Jack and Jill of America	$ 25.00		
Individuals	1,900.00		
Stern Family Fund	25,000.00		
Foundation share of internship	2,500.00		
			29,425.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$81,118.02
DISBURSEMENTS: (March)			
Grants & Supplements:			
VEP 3-22	$ 1,600.00		
VEP 3-19	100.00		
VEP 4-3	2,000.00		
VEP 3-30	300.00		
VEP 3-28	500.00		
VEP 3-29	1,500.00		
VEP 4-4	1,000.00		
VEP 3-5	1,000.00		
VEP 4-2	500.00		
VEP 3-26	1,500.00		
VEP 4-7	2,000.00		
VEP 2-21	300.00		
VEP 4-6	2,000.00		
VEP 3-23	1,000.00		
VEP 3-26	500.00		
VEP 4-5	1,000.00		
VEP 3-28	500.00		
VEP 3-29	1,500.00		
VEP 3-26	500.00		
Total Grants & Supplements		$19,300.00	
Operating Expenses:			
Fix. & Equip.	$ 286.54		
Office Rent (February & March)	392.64		
Office Supplies	228.47		

(more)

VEp Financial Statement - April 1, 1964
(cont'd)

Postage	$ 84.45		
Salaries	3,973.55		
Tel. & Tel.	155.81		
Tran. & Trav.	574.44		
Federal & State Taxes	1,380.10		
Moving Expenses	115.50		
Office Renovation	512.04		
Accounting Cost	200.00		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Books and Publications	35.91		
Miscellaneous	1.48		
Total Operating Expenses		$ 8,040.93	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$ 27,340.93
VEP BANK BALANCE 4/1/64			$53.777.09

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to April 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:

Field	$150,000.00 + 75,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	169,000.00	
Taconic	250,000.00 + 80,000.00	
Other	29,550.00 + 5,000.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98	
Individuals	7,931.00	
Refund of bail	500.00	
Foundation share of internship	2,500.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$619,167.98

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-in-Aid* Less Refunds 3-21 495.72 3-11 21.28	$424,673.21	
SRC Overhead Expenses:		
1962 - $7,269.18		
1963 - 9,587.57	16,856.75	
VEP Operating Expense Less check Print. Reimbrs. 4-13 32.24	123,860.93	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		565,390.89
VEP BANK BALANCE 4/1/64		$ 53,777.09

*Breakdown on file with
VEP Administrative Secretary

WB
JL

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of May 1, 1964

Bank Balance 4/1/64		$53,777.09
RECEIPTS: (April)		
Refund, VEP 3-21	$ 495.72	
Refund, VEP 3-11	21.28	
Reimbursement for check printing, VEP 4-13	32.24	
Field Foundation	75,000.00	
Taconic Foundation	80,000.00	
W.E.L.D.	5,000.00	
		160,549.24
TOTAL RECEIPTS		214,326.33

DISBURSEMENTS: (April)

Grants & Supplements:		
VEP 3-30	$ 300.00	
" 4-10	10,000.00	
" 3-20	1,500.00	
" 3-29	1,500.00	
" 4-9	1,500.00	
" 3=26	1,000.00	
" 4-7	205.00	
" 3-9	470.00	
" 4-1	835.00	
" 3-19	100.00	
" 3-27	875.00	
" 3-26	1,500.00	
" 4-8	450.00	
" 4-4	1,000.00	
" 4-7	1,000.00	
" 4-11	1,500.00	
" 3-26	1,000.00	
" 3-23	1,000.00	
" 4-7	1,000.00	
" 3-26	1,000.00	
" 4-13	1,000.00	
" 4-12	2,000.00	
" 4-15	1,000.00	
" 4-14	1,000.00	
" 4-5	1,000.00	
" 4-16	1,500.00	
" 3-13	1,000.00	
" 2-21	1,400.00	
" 4-16	100.00	
Total Grants & Supplements		$37,735.00

(more)

VEP Financial Statement - May1, 1964
(cont'd)

Disbursements (cont'd)

Operating Expenses:			
Adv. Print. & Prom.	$ 435.57		
Fix. & Equip.	2.00		
Office Rent	196.32		
Office Supplies	57.86		
Postage	65.74		
Salaries	4,376.86		
Tel. & Tel.	538.25		
Tran. & Trav.	1,447.81 *		
Advance on SRC Overhead	7,500.00		
Publications	30.71		
Federal & State Taxes	815.96		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Total Operating Expenses		$15,567.08	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			$53,302.08
VEP BANK BALANCE 5/1/64			$161,024.25

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to May 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	169,000.00	
Taconic	330,000.00	
Other	34,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98	
Individuals	7,931.00 + 415.00 (8346.00)	
Refundof bail	500.00	
Foundation share of internship	2,500.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		~~$779,167.98~~ ~~415.~~ 779,582.98

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-In-Aid*		~~$462,408.21~~ 481,431.21	
Less Refunds:			
VEP 3-21	$495.72		
" 3-11	21.28		
		~~517.00~~	~~$461,891.21~~
SRC Overhead Expenses:			
1962 -	$7,269.18		
1963 -	9,587.57		
1964 -	7,500.00		24,356.75
VEP Operating Expense		~~$131,928.01~~ 138,080.25	
Less Reimburs. for check print. VEP 4-13		~~32.24~~ 83.65	
			~~131,895.77~~ 137,996.60
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			~~618,143.79~~ 643,784.56
VEP BANK BALANCE 5/1/64			~~$161,024.25~~ 135,798.42

*Breakdown on file with
Jean Levine

WAB
JL

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of June 1, 1964

Bank Balance 5/1/64			$161,024.25
RECEIPTS:(May)			
Individual donors		$395.00	
" "		20.00	
Reimbursement for check printing:			
VEP 4-15	$20.09		
" 4-14	30.03		
" 4-12	33.53		
		83.65	
			498.65
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$161,522.90
DISBURSEMENTS: (May)			
Grants & Supplements:			
VEP 3-26		$500.00	
" 4-18		200.00	
" 3-20		500.00	
" 3-29		1500.00	
" 3-28		500.00	
" 3-19		100.00	
" 4-7		400.00	
" 4-19		500.00	
" 4-20		1000.00	
" 4-21		200.00	
" 3-20		2000.00	
" 4-22		7640.00	
" 4-23		1000.00	
" 4-3		2000.00	
" 4-6		1500.00	
Total Grants & Supplements			$19,540.00
Operating Expenses:			
Printing (Checks)		$117.18	
Office Supplies		278.96	
Postage		28.27	
Salaries		3822.55	
Tel. & Tel.		256.02	
Tran. & Trav.		791.34	
Federal Taxes		774.78	
Publications		4.28	
Consultant Fees		100.00	
Miscellaneous		11.10	
Total Operating Expenses			6,184.48
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			25,724.48
VEP BANK BALANCE 6/1/64			$135,798.42

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to June 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	169,000.00	
Taconic	330,000.00	
Other	34,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98	
Individuals	8,346.00	
Refund of Bail	500.00	
Foundation share of internship	2,500.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$779,582.98

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-in-Aid*		481,431.21	
SRC Overhead Expenses:			
1962 - $7,269.18			
1963 - 9,587.57			
1964 - 7,500.00		24,356.75	
VEP Operating Expense $138,080.25			
Less Check reimbursements:			
VEP 4-15 $20.09			
" 4-14 30.03			
" 4-12 33.53			
	83.65		
		137,996.60	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			643,784.56
VEP BANK BALANCE 6/1/64			$135,798.42

*Breakdown on file with Jean Levine

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of July 1, 1964

Bank Balance 6/1/64		$135,798.42
RECEIPTS: (June)		
Project Refund (4-7)	$ 50.00	
Reimbursement for check printing:		
VEP 4-5	23.23	
VEP 4-20	23.23	
VEP 3-29	23.23	
VEP 4-19	19.73	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		139.42
		$135,937.84

DISBURSEMENTS: (June)

Grants & Supplements:		
VEP 4-25	1,400.00	
VEP 3-2	50.00	
" 4-5	2000.00	
" 4-20	1000.00	
" 4-21	200.00	
" " 3-19	100.00	
" 4-19	500.00	
" 4-24	150.00	
" 4-26	13,000.00	
" 2-21	700.00	
" 3-29	1,500.00	
" 3-20	2,000.00	
" 3-30	200.00	
" 3-19	200.00	
" 4-27	1,000.00	$ 24,000.00
Operating Expenses:		
Advert. Prom & Print.	75.49	
Lodging*	61.05	
Office Rent (May & June)	392.64	
Office Supplies	54.21	
Postage	34.50	
Salaries	4,366.41	
Tel. & Tel.	230.65	
Tran. & Trav.	675.74	
Federal Taxes	539.04	

Operating Expenses (cont'd)			
Publications	19.40		
Insurance	487.92		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Miscellaneous	7.62		
Total Operating Expenses		7,044.67	
SRC Overhead Payment		2,843.77	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		~~XXXXXXXXX~~	$ 33,888.44
VEP BANK BALANCE 7/1/64			$102,049.40

*For Weldon Rougeau

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to July 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	169,000.00	
Taconic	330,000.00	
Other	34,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98	
Individuals	8,346.00	
Refund of Bail	500.00	
Foundation share of internship	2,500.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$779,582.98

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-in-Aid*		$505 431.21 50 = [redacted]	$505,381.21
Less refund 4-7			
SRC Overhead Payments:			
1962 - $7,269.18			
1963 - 9,587.57			
1964 - 10,343.77		27,200.52	
VEP Operating Expense	$145,041.27		
Less Check Reimbursements:			
VEP 4-5	$23.23		
VEP 4-20	23.23		
VEP 3-29	23.23		
VEP 4-19	19.73		
	$89.42	144,951.85	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			677,533.58
VEP BANK BALANCE 7/1/64			$102,049.40

*Breakdown on file with Jean Levine

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of August 1, 1964

Bank Balance July 1, 1964		$102,049.40
RECEIPTS (July):		
Stern Family Fund	$50,000.00	
Project Refund VEP 3-17	285.26	
Check Printing Reimburs. VEP4-13	33.53	
Travel Advance Refunds:		
Randolph T. Blackwell	3.67	
Barbara Y. Whitaker	63.47	
Wiley A. Branton	13.08	
Travel expense reimbursement - Natl. Counc. of Churches	280.34	
Total Receipts (July)		50,679.35
TOTAL		$152,728.75

DISBURSEMENTS (July):

Grants & Supplements:

VEP 4-21	$ 200.00	
" 4-30	3,000.00	
" 4-29	4,000.00	
" 4-26	1,000.00	
" 4-20	1,000.00	
" 2-21	700.00	
" 4-28	1,500.00	
"3 3-29	1,500.00	
" 3-20	1,000.00	
" 4-19	500.00	
" 3-20	1,500.00	
" 4-4	2,000.00	
" 4-31	2,930.00	
" 4-10	10,000.00	
" 3-29	600.00	
" 4-32	1,000.00	
" 4-23	1,000.00	
Total Grants & Supplements		$33,430.00

(more)

Operating Expenses (July):

Adv. Prtng. & Prom.	$ 5.50		
Office Supplies	52.33		
Postage	64.50		
Salaries	2,669.35		
Tel. & Tel.	258.91		
Trans. & Trav.	330.48		
Books & Publications	46.15		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Investment (Treasury Bills)	49,561.43		
Miscellaneous	11.20		
Total Operating Expense		$53,099.85	
Total Disbursements			86,529.85
VEP Bank Balance 8/1/64			$ 66,198.90
Treasury Bills (Maturity Date 10/22/64)			49,561.43
Total VEP Assets 8/1/64			$ 115,760.33

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to August 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00		
Stern Family Fund	219,000.00		
Taconic	330,000.00		
Other	34,550.00		
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98		
Individuals	8,346.00		
Refund of Bail	500.00		
Foundation Share of internship	2,500.00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$829,582.98

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-in-Aid*	$538,811.21		
Less Refund VEP 8-17	285.26	$538,525.95	
SRC Overhead Payments:			
1962 - $ 7,269.18			
1963 - 9,387.57			
1964 - 10,343.77		27,200.52	
VEP Operating Expense	$198,051.70		
Less Check reimbursements and travel advance refunds (July)	394.09	197,657.61	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			763,384.08
VEP BANK BALANCE 8/1/64			$ 66,198.90
Treasury Bills (Maturity Date 10/22/64)			49,561.43
Total VEP Assets 8/1/64			$115,760.33

DANIEL E. HARRISON
REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
104 PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
868 YORK AVENUE, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE
PLAZA 5-6333

August 29, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

An examination has been made of the books and records of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, for the period from January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964.

The following Exhibits and Schedules, together with comments, are submitted herewith:

EXHIBIT A - Balance Sheet, June 30, 1964
EXHIBIT B - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, General Operations
EXHIBIT C - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Voter Education Project
EXHIBIT D - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Fellowship of the Concerned
EXHIBIT E - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Special Fund for Educational Projects
EXHIBIT F - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Southern Leadership Project
EXHIBIT G - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Operation Opportunity
EXHIBIT H - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Atlanta Project
EXHIBIT I - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Registration and Voting Survey
EXHIBIT J - Statement of Income and Expenses, General Operations
SCHEDULE 1 - Reconciliation, Citizens Trust Company
SCHEDULE 2 - Reconciliation, First National Bank
SCHEDULE 3 - Schedule of Contributions Received, General Operations
SCHEDULE 4 - Schedule of Contributions Received, Voter Education Project
SCHEDULE 5 - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, Aid to Independent State Councils on Human Relations
SCHEDULE 6 - Schedule of Grants of Voter Education Project
SCHEDULE 7 - Schedule of Accounts Payable

COMMENTS

Cash in Banks - Checking $147,462.82

All recorded receipts were traced to bank deposits, and disbursements were compared with candelled checks. Schedules 1 and 2 show the reconciliation of the two bank accounts with the books. Bank balances were confirmed by correspondence with the depositaries.

Cash in Savings - $44,596.18

This cash is on deposit in a Savings Account with the Citizens Trust Company. This was confirmed by correspondence with the bank.

Cash held by Citizens Trust Company for Purchase of Securities - $75,000.00

This represents funds placed in custody of Citizens Trust Company on June 23, 1964, for the purchase of securities. This was confirmed by correspondence with the bank.

Investment in Trust Fund - Trust Company of Georgia - $69,384.50

This represents the total funds placed in custody of Trust Company of Georgia as Trustee under an agreement dated June 28, 1961. This was confirmed by statements rendered by Trust Company of Georgia, Trust Department, as of June 30, 1964.

Due to Special Projects - $144,821.91

Exhibit A indicates the projects to which these amounts are due.

Advance Appropriations - $75,000.00

This represents advance appropriations for general operations in 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Operations

Exhibits B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I reflect the results of operations for the period from January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964.

Exhibit J is a Statement of Income and Expenses of the general operations for the period from January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964.

In our opinion, the attached Balance Sheet and Statements of Receipts and Disbursements present fairly the financial condition at June 30, 1964 and the results of operations for the period then ended.

Respectfully,

Daniel E. Harrison

Daniel E. Harrison
Registered Public Accountant

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1964

ASSETS

Funds toward future obligations:			
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Checking		$ 45,413.40	
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Savings		44,596.18	
Cash in Bank, First National Bank - Checking		102,049.42	
Cash held by Citizens Trust Company for purchase of Securities		75,000.00	
Investment in Trust Fund, Trust Company of Georgia	$68,208.37		
Income reinvested	1,176.13	69,384.50	$336,443.50
Loan to Human Relations Council of Greater Jacksonville			5,000.00
Inventory, Pamphlets		1,500.00	
Office Equipment		20,880.30	22,380.30
Total Assets			$363,823.80

LIABILITIES

Due to Special Projects, 1964-65:		
Voter Education Project	$100,692.66	
Fellowship of the Concerned	2,803.66	
Special Fund for Educational Projects	9,832.42	
Southern Leadership Project	23,086.07	
Operation Opportunity	6,353.58	
Atlanta Project	1,700.61	
Registration and Voting Survey	352.91	$144,821.91
Special Grants-in-Aid to Independent State Councils on Human Relations - 1964	$ 31,128.17	
Advance Appropriations, General Operations - 1965-66-67	75,000.00	
Reserve Fund	69,384.50	
Obligations Outstanding	10,233.14	185,745.81
Total Liabilities		$330,567.72
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		33,256.08
Total		$363,823.80

EXHIBIT A

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - GENERAL OPERATIONS

January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS

Contributions:			
Foundations	$146,500.00		
Labor and other organizations	6,055.00		
Individuals	133.00	$152,688.00	
Dividends Received		72.42	
Interest Income		1,245.62	
Sale of Securities		17,255.69	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions		3,794.66	
Sale of Literature		602.23	
Overhead from Voter Education Project		10,343.77	
Total Receipts			$186,002.39
Balance, January 1, 1964			16,785.60
Total			$202,787.99

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries		$ 59,600.63	
Social Security Tax Expense		2,147.38	
Travel		8,198.66	
Telephone and Telegraph		3,113.39	
Executive Committee and Annual Meetings		979.22	
Consultants' Fees		160.00	
Books and Subscriptions		1,605.95	
Office Supplies		2,336.92	
NEW SOUTH Postage		1,475.00	
NEW SOUTH Printing		5,530.29	
NEW SOUTH Authors' Fees		35.00	
Postage		1,564.35	
Printing		1,697.04	
Rent		4,035.05	
Accounting		620.00	
Georgia Sales Tax		36.33	
Miscellaneous		485.82	
Citizens Trust Company for purchase of securities		75,000.00	
Group Hospitalization Insurance		790.67	
Group Term Life Insurance		558.42	
Group Retirement Insurance		2,118.43	
General Insurance		178.72	
Office Equipment		1,748.66	
Foreign Visitor Expense		109.28	
Accounts Payable, 1963		5,612.28	
Payroll Taxes, 1963		2,486.35	
Repairs and Maintenance of Equipment		422.38	
Moving Expense		4,042.14	
Loan to Human Relations Council of Greater Jacksonville		5,000.00	
Total Disbursements			$191,688.36
Balance, June 30, 1964	($11,804.01)		
Add Inter-Departmental Transfers (Net)	22,903.64		11,099.63
			$202,787.99

EXHIBIT B

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1964		$ 79,092.62
Contributions:		
Foundations	$182,500.00	
Organizations and Churches	10,064.00	
Individuals	2,286.00	194.850.00
Total Receipts		$273,942.62

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 25,615.20	
Social Security Tax Expense	645.81	
Travel	3,251.72	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,379.51	
Consultant Fees	900.00	
Grants to Cooperating Agencies	123,378.00	
Rent	1,121.60	
Accounting	200.00	
Office Equipment	1,272.52	
Office Supplies	505.55	
Repairs and Maintenance of Equipment	305.15	
Miscellaneous	272.46	
Printing	304.93	
Postage	237.45	
Books and Subscriptions	67.09	
Harassment	69.00	
Georgia Sales Tax	6.00	
Payroll Taxes, 1963	705.54	
Overhead	10,343.77	
Moving Expenses	634.50	
Retirement Insurance	74.96	
Hospitalization Insurance	310.18	
Group Life Insurance	102.78	
General Insurance	189.50	
Total Disbursements		171.893.22
Balance, June 30, 1964		$102,049.40

EXHIBIT C

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

RECEIPTS

Woman's Society of Christian Service, The Methodist Church	$ 1,200.00	
The Protestant Episcopal Church	1,000.00	
Board of National Missions of the Methodist Church	500.00	
Board of Education of the Methodist Church	150.00	
Total Receipts		$ 2,850.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Program Materials	46.34
Balance, June 30, 1964	$ 2,803.66

EXHIBIT D

SPECIAL FUND FOR EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1964	$12,632.42

DISBURSEMENTS

Atlanta Project	$ 1,000.00	
Southern Consumers Cooperative	700.00	
Norfolk Committee for the Improvement of Education	900.00	
Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action	200.00	
Total Disbursements		2,800.00
Balance, June 30, 1964		

EXHIBIT E

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1964		$34,301.47

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 6,166.64	
Travel and Communication	534.46	
Office Expense	211.41	
Consultants' Fees	340.00	
Consultants' Travel	234.38	
Printing and Distribution	1,619.43	
Southern Project	2,500.00	
Total Disbursements		11,606.32
Balance, June 30, 1964		$22,695.42

EXHIBIT F

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

RECEIPTS

Taconic Foundation, Inc.		$15,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 3,026.03	
Travel	2,419.44	
Living Expenses	949.93	
Southwide Meeting	1,406.40	
Materials	470.37	
Total Disbursements		8,272.17
Balance, June 30, 1964		$ 6,727.83

EXHIBIT G

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - SPECIAL PROJECTS
January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

ATLANTA PROJECT

RECEIPTS

Aaron E. Norman Fund	$2,500.00	
Allen Foundation	200.00	
C & H Fund	100.00	
Total Receipts		$2,800.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing and Newspaper Advertisements	$1,099.39
Balance, June 30, 1964	$1,700.61

EXHIBIT H

REGISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY

Balance, January 1, 1964 and June 30, 1964	$ 352.91

EXHIBIT I

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

INCOME

Contributions:		
Foundations	$101,500.00	
Labor and Other Organizations	6,055.00	
Individuals	133.00	$107,688.00
Interest Income	1,245.62	
Dividends on Trust Fund and Securities	1,248.55	
NEW SOUTH Subscriptions	3,794.66	
Sale of Literature	602.23	
Overhead from Project Grants	10,343.77	
Gain on Sale of Securities	149.94	17,384.77
Total Income		$125,072.77

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 61,723.92	
Social Security Tax Expense	2,506.54	
Travel	9,123.38	
Telephone and Telegraph	4,006.68	
Consultant Fees	160.00	
Executive Committee Meetings	979.22	
Books and Subscriptions	2,016.58	
Office Supplies	2,539.42	
NEW SOUTH Postage	1,475.00	
NEW SOUTH Printing	6,137.13	
NEW SOUTH Authors' Fees	35.00	
Postage	1,564.35	
Printing	4,489.03	
Rent	4,035.05	
Accounting	620.00	
Georgia Sales Tax	43.48	
Miscellaneous	596.94	
Reinvestment in Trust Fund	1,176.13	
Group Hospitalization Insurance	790.67	
Group Term Life Insurance	558.42	
Group Retirement Insurance	2,118.43	
General Insurance	178.72	
Foreign Visitors' Expenses	109.28	
Repairs and Maintenance	422.38	
Moving Expenses	4,042.14	
Total Expenses		111,447.89
Excess of Income over Expenses		$ 13,624.88

EXHIBIT J

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECONCILIATION - THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY
June 30, 1964

Balance per bank certificate	$53,324.12
Add deposits in transit	1,125.35
	$54,449.47

Less checks outstanding:

Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
2668	$ 51.30	3358	$ 175.83	
2682	23.71	3359	86.40	
2720	1.60	3360	115.21	
3086	15.00	3361	274.83	
3218	43.20	3362	381.11	
3245	300.00	3363	68.26	
3278	186.97	3365	159.35	
3279	165.92	3366	169.07	
3301	7.70	3367	50.00	
3311	44.07	3368	41.82	
3321	.60	3369	40.40	
3328	155.54	3370	66.18	
3331	99.20	3371	41.28	
3333	85.32	3372	64.47	
3336	550.00	3373	43.66	
3337	20.00	3374	42.15	
3339	152.89	3375	106.82	
3341	3.00	3376	53.81	
3342	16.99	3377	81.41	
3343	46.10	3378	64.90	
3344	2.56	3379	111.92	
3345	1,500.00	3380	71.11	
3346	357.81	3381	42.64	
3347	362.80	3382	67.35	
3348	315.80	3383	56.49	
3349	270.16	3384	63.17	
3350	275.68	3385	64.76	
3351	240.56	3386	32.28	
3352	171.75	3387	46.55	
3353	163.63	3388	42.18	
3354	156.81	3389	79.30	
3355	127.88	3390	63.97	9,036.07
3356	126.42			
3357	126.42			

Balance per books	$45,413.40

SCHEDULE 1

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECONCILIATION - FIRST NATIONAL BANK
June 30, 1964

Balance per bank certificate			$110,129.79
Less outstanding checks:			
	Number	Amount	
	883	$ 100.00	
	1219	1,500.00	
	1223	2,843.77	
	1225	296.16	
	1230	842.64	
	1231	487.92	
	1234	146.00	
	1235	126.42	
	1236	178.36	
	1237	100.00	
	1238	43.90	
	1239	15.20	
	1240	200.00	
	1241	200.00	
	1242	1,000.00	8,080.37
Balance per books			$102,049.42

SCHEDULE 2

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED - GENERAL OPERATIONS
January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

CONTRIBUTIONS

FOUNDATIONS:

Marion R. Ascoli Fund	$ 1,000.00	
Adele R. Levy Fund	1,000.00	
New York Foundation, Inc.	2,500.00	
Hopkins Charitable Fund	2,000.00	
Taconic Foundation, Inc.	15,000.00	
Rockefeller Foundation, Inc.	50,000.00	
Rockefeller Brothers Fund (1965-66-67)	75,000.00	
Total		$146,500.00

LABOR AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

United Steelworkers of America	$ 500.00	
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations	5,000.00	
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America	300.00	
International Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers of America	250.00	
Social Service Club, Emmanuel College	5.00	
Total		$ 6,055.00

SCHEDULE 3

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED - VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

CONTRIBUTIONS

FOUNDATIONS:		
Field Foundation, Inc.	$ 75,000.00	
Taconic Foundation, Inc.	80,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	25,000.00	
Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation	2,500.00	
Total		$182,500.00
ORGANIZATIONS:		
Committee for Welfare, Education and Legal Defense, Inc.	$ 10,000.00	
Jack & Jill of America	25.00	
Gate City Bar Association	39.00	
Total		$ 10,064.00

SCHEDULE 4

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
AID TO INDEPENDENT STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1964	$33,979.59
Taconic Foundation, Inc.	25,000.00
Total Receipts	$58,979.59

DISBURSEMENTS

Alabama Council on Human Relations	$ 3,000.00	
Arkansas Council on Human Relations	4,050.00	
Florida Council on Human Relations	2,700.00	
Georgia Council on Human Relations	3,000.00	
Houston (Texas) Council on Human Relations	1,950.00	
Louisiana Council on Human Relations	100.00	
Mississippi Council on Human Relations	300.00	
South Carolina Council on Human Relations	3,000.00	
Tennessee Council on Human Relations	4,500.00	
Virginia Council on Human Relations	3,600.00	
Discretionary Fund	1,616.42	
Total Disbursements		27,816.42
Balance, June 30, 1964		$31,163.17

SCHEDULE 5

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
SCHEDULE OF GRANTS TO CO-OPERATING AGENCIES
January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	$ 31,840.00
Southern Christian Leadership Conference	18,105.00
Congress of Racial Equality	11,000.00
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	2,875.00
First Congressional District Voter Education Project	9,000.00
Second Congressional District Voter Education Project	7,000.00
Third Congressional District Voter Education Project	2,000.00
Fourth Congressional District Voter Education Project	1,400.00
Fifth Congressional District Voter Education Project	1,000.00
Sixth Congressional District Voter Education Project	2,000.00
Educational Film Association	3,500.00
Nansemond Voter Project	1,000.00
Jefferson County Voter Education Project	4,900.00
Voters of Texas Enlist	3,100.00
All Citizens Registration Committee	50.00
Madison County Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting	400.00
Tidewater Voter Registration Project	1,655.00
Peninsula Coordinating Committee	470.00
Alabama State Coordinating Association	4,000.00
Tuskegee Civic Association	1,000.00
Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans	1,000.00
Mobile County Voter Education Project	750.00
Colbert County Voters' League	700.00
Non-Partisan Voting Project	3,000.00
The Grail	150.00
Voter Registration Project of Winston-Salem	2,500.00
Citizens Improvement League	800.00
Warren County Citizens Improvement League	1,000.00
Crusade for Voters	450.00
Virginia Voters League	500.00
Halifax Voter Education Project	1,000.00
College Park Voter Education Project	100.00
Citizens Committee of Wilson and Wilson County	1,500.00
Asheville-Buncombe Voter Project	200.00
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project	4,000.00
Total	$123,945.00
Less refunds	567.00
Total Grants, June 30, 1964	$123,378.00

SCHEDULE 6

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
June 30, 1964

AAA Printing & Copy Service	$ 5.05
The Municipal Year Book	10.00
American Library Association	6.00
Longino and Porter, Inc.	2,387.15
Tucker-Castleberry Printing, Inc.	103.00
The Mimeograph Company	124.34
The Hertz Corporation	14.12
Higgins-McArthur Company	555.03
Southern Education Reporting Service	248.45
The Franklin Square Subscription Agency	15.00
Fulton Paper Company	14.01
McNelley Printing Services	35.00
Elliott Business Machines, Inc.	51.81
The Council of State Governments	12.00
Budget Rent-A-Car of Georgia	16.02
Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau	32.95
Herren's	10.53
Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.	72.84
Peachtree Towers, Inc.	166.54
The Stein Printing Company	404.84
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.	1,249.79
Beacon Press	5.15
The Diners' Club, Inc.	100.59
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company	1,120.15
International Business Machines Corporation	30.62
Office Supply Company	58.85
Western Union Telegraph Company	9.53
Rich's Inc.	8.24
Texaco Inc.	78.69
Ivan Allen Company	23.23
Total Accounts Payable	$6,969.52

Distribution:

Travel	$ 924.72
Telephone & Telegraph	893.29
Office Supplies	202.50
Printing	2,791.99
NEW SOUTH Printing	606.84
Books and Subscriptions	410.63
Miscellaneous Expense	111.12
Voter Education Project	582.74
Operation Opportunity	374.25
Southern Leadership Project	36.44
Independent State Councils on Human Relations - Contingency	35.00
	$6,969.52

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of September 1, 1964

Bank Balance August 1, 1964		$ 66,198.90
RECEIPTS (August):		
Foundations	$15,000.00	
Individuals	9,015.85	
Check Print. Reimburs.	23.23	
SRC's share of J. Tucker salary	35.40	
Total		24,074.48
TOTAL		$ 90,273.38

DISBURSEMENTS: (August)

Grants & Supplements:

VEP 4-9	$ 1,000.00
" 4-28	1,500.00
" 4-33	2,000.00
" 4-32	5,000.00
" 4-4	1,000.00
" 3-9	922.00
" 4-35	500.00
" 4-31	500.00
" 4-34	2,000.00
" 3-8	300.00
" 4-37	1,500.00
" 2-21	700.00
" 4-36	1,000.00
" 3-20	1,500.00
" 4-25	1,300.00
" 4-38	500.00
" 8-39	550.00
" 4-28	500.00
" 4-5	2,000.00
" 4-23	1,000.00
" 4-12	2,000.00
" 4-39	750.00
" 4-31	1,000.00
" 4-40	1,200.00
" 4-41	500.00
" 4-26	4,000.00
" 4-28	800.00
" 4-25	1,300.00
" 4-21	200.00
" 4-43	1,000.00

VEP 4-14	400.00	
" 4-31	800.00	
" 4-44	5,000.00	
" 4-6	1,631.98	
" 4-28	2,100.00	
" 4-42	1,000.00	
" 4-45	4,000.00	
Total Grants & Supplements		$52,953.98

Operating Expenses (August):

Adv. Print. & Prom.	$ 23.23		
Fix. & Equip.	35.00		
Office Rent (2 mos.)	392.64		
Office Supplies	11.35		
Postage	37.50		
Salaries	3,855.33		
Tel. & Tel.	372.96		
Trav. & Trans.	5,483.62		
Publications	73.84		
Federal & State Taxes	1,172.52		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Miscellaneous	2.72		
Total Operating Expense		11,560.71	
Total Disbursements			$64,514.69

VEP Bank Balance 9/1/64	$25,758.69
Treasury Bills (Maturity Date 10/22/64)	49,561.43
Total VEP Assets 9/1/64	$75,320.12

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to September 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	219,000.00	
Taconic	330,000.00	
Other	n49,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98	
Individuals	17,361.85	
Refund of Bail	500.00	
Foundation Share of internship	2,500.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$853,508.83

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-in-Aid*	$591,479.~~91~~ .93	
SRC Overhead Payments:		
1962 - $ 7,269.18		
1963 - 9,587.57		
1964 - 10,343.77	27,200.52	
VEP Operating Expense $209,218.32 less SRC share of J.Tucker's salary ($35.40) and Check print. reimbursement ($23.23)	209,159.69	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		827,840.~~16~~ .14
VEP BANK BALANCE 9/1/64		$25,758.~~71~~ .69
Treasury Bills (Mat. Date 10/22/64)		49,561.43
Total VEP Assets 9/1/64		$75,320.14

FINANCIAL COPY

September 15, 1964

MEMORANDUM

To: Ruth House Alexander

From: Wiley A. Branton

RE: Special Bank Account

It appears that VEP will be getting a large number of requests for small amounts for crash registration and education programs prior to certain deadlines in the various states. It takes several days to get voucher checks printed, and it is difficult for many people to follow our financial instructions. I also note a tendency on the part of some projects to "spend up" their funds because of the feeling that VEP is going out of business.

I have therefore decided that VEP should open a special account to handle some of the grants which we are likely to make in the future to some of the independent agencies. I am therefore setting up a bank account at Citizens Trust Company under the following name: Southern Voter Project. Any two of the following persons will have to sign all checks written on this account: Ruth Alexander, Jean Levine, Vernon Jordon, and Wiley Branton. The procedure which we intend to pursue is as follows: When I have approved a grant to an individual agency and am of the opinion that it would be best to handle the grant through our special account described above, I will prepare a voucher request that a check be issued to "Southern Voter Project" in lieu of the normal procedure of making it to the recipient. The check will then be deposited in our special account. The participating agency will be given a special voucher form on which requests will be submitted for checks to be issued to certain designated payees. Upon receipt of the voucher from the participating agency, VEP will then write a check on our special account, and send it totthe payee or agency. Checks will only be written in payment of proper expenditures in accordance with an approved budget. A copy of each check written will be filed in a separate financial file for each agency, and a copy will be kept in a master file for the special account.

We probably will have to send a small petty cash fund to each agency, but VEP will retain control of most of the funds.

js

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of October 1, 1964

Bank Balance September 1, 1964		$25,758.69
Less Bank charges 9/8/64		2.54
		$25,756.15
RECEIPTS (Sept.):		
Foundations: Rockefeller	$ 25,000.00	
Project Refunds:		
VEP 4-20	1,268.14	
VEP 4-28	400.00	
VEP 4-41	500.00	
NAACP Leg.Def.&Ed.Fund reimbursement for J.Due Travel	1,005.01	
J.Due Reimburs. for personal phone	20.00	
Reimburs. for check imprinting:		
VEP 4-36	19.73	
VEP 4-32	33.50	
VEP 3-6	58.61	
Total		28,304.99
TOTAL		$54,061.14
Disbursements: (September)		
Grants & Supplements:		
VEP 4-46	34,000.00	
" 3-19	200.00	
" 2-21	700.00	
" 4-23	2,000.00	
" 4-46	4,000.00	
" 3-8	800.00	
" 4-47	2,500.00	
" 3-30	200.00	
" 4-25	1,500.00	
" 3-20	1,000.00	
" 4-48	3,000.00	
" 3-29	2,000.00	
" 4-10	4,000.00	
" 4-32	2,000.00	
" 4-12	2,000.00	
" 4-3	500.00	
" 4-30	750.00	
" 4-48	4,000.00	
" 4-31	400.00	
" 4-46	2,000.00	
Total Grants & Supplements		$34,550.00

VEP Financial Statement
10/1/64
Page 2

Operating Expenses (Sept.):

Adv. Print. & Prom.	$ 967.87		
Fix. & Equip.	23.35		
Office Rent	196.32		
Office Supplies	91.98		
Postage	39.00		
Salaries	3,428.70		
Tel. & Tel.	274.74		
Tran. & Trav.	611.04		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Publications	59.83		
Federal Taxes	445.02		
Miscellaneous	3.80		
Total		6,241.61	
Total Disbursements			$40,791.61
VEP Bank Balance 10/1/64			$13,269.53
Treasury Bills (Mat. Date 10/22/64)			49,561.43
Total VEP Assets 10/1/64			$62,830.96

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to October 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00
Stern Family Fund	219,000.00
Taconic	330,000.00
Other	74,550.00
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98
Individuals	17,361.85
Refund of Bail	500.00
Foundation Share of Internship	2,500.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS Less Bank Charges 9/8/64 $878,598.83
2.54
$878,596.29

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-in-Aid*		$623,861.79
SRC Overhead Payments:		
1962 -	$ 7,269.18	
1963 -	9,587.57	
1964 -	10,343.77	27,200.52
VEP Operating Expense		
$209,159.69 (9/1/64)		
6,241.61 (10/1/64)		
$215,401.30		
Less:		
NAACP Leg.Def.Fund		
Reimb. for travel		
$1,065.01		
20.00 (J.Due phone)		
111.84 (Check print reimb)		214,264.45
$1136.85		

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$865,326.76
VEP BANK BALANCE 10/1/64	$ 13,269.53
Treas. Bills (Mat. Date 10/22/64)	49,561.43
Total VEP Assets 10/1/64	$62,830.96

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of November 1, 1964

Bank Balance October 1, 1964			$13,269.53
RECEIPTS (Oct.):			
Foundations: Taconic	$9,000.00		
Project Refunds:			
VEP 4-13	2.03		
VEP 3-23	15.31		
Reimburs. for check imprinting:			
VEP 4-48	35.95		
VEP 4-44	33.93		
VEP 4-43	33.53		
Total			9,120.35
TOTAL			$22,389.88
DISBURSEMENTS (Oct.):			
Grants & Supplements:			
VEP 4-52	$1,000.00		
VEP 3-13	500.00		
VEP 4-32	1,000.00		
VEP 4-6	35.55		
VEP 4-15	1,000.00		
VEP 4-51	172.11		
VEP 4-48	2,000.00		
VEP 3-30	150.00		
VEP 4-53	1,750.00		
Total Grants & Supplements		$7,607.66	
Operating Expenses (Oct.):			
Adv. Print. & Prom.	$ 294.10		
Office Rent	196.32		
Office Supplies	87.38		
Salaries	3,485.76		
Tel. & Tel.	402.31		
Tran. & Trav.	788.52		
Publications	2.67		
Insurance	37.50		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
State & Federal Taxes	546.07		
		5,940.63	
Total Disbursements			13,548.29
VEP Bank Balance 11/1/64			$ 8,841.59
Treasury Bills			50,000.00
Total VEP Assets 11/1/64			$58,841.59

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to November 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	219,000.00	
Taconic	339,000.00	
Other	74,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98	
Individuals	17,361.85	
Refund of Bail	500.00	
Foundation Share of Internship	2,500.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$887,598.83

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-In-aid*	$631,452.11	
SRC Overhead Payments:		
1962 - $ 7,269.18		
1963 - 9,587.57		
1964 - 10,343.77	27,200.52	
VEP Operating Expense**	220,104.61	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		878,757.24
VEP BANK BALANCE 11/1/64		$ 8,841.59
Treasury Bills		50,000.00
Total VEP Assets 11/1/64		$ 58,841.59

*Breakdown on file with Jean Levine
**This reflects an additional $2.54 bank charge which should have been added to last month's operating expense but which was instead deducted from receipts by error.

Interest 438.57
49561.43

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to November 1, 1964

RECEIPTS:		
Foundations:		
Field	$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	219,000.00	
Taconic	339,000.00	
Other	74,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98	
Individuals	17,361.85	
Refund of Bail	500.00	
Foundation Share of Internship Program	2,500.00	
Interest on Treasury Bills	438.57	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$888,037.40
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Grants-In-Aid*	$631,452.11	
SRC Overhead Payments:		
1962 - $7,269.18		
1963 - 9,587.57		
1964 - 10,343.77	27,200.52	
VEP Operating Expense	170,543.18	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		829,195.81
VEP BANK BALANCE 11/1/64		$ 58,841.59

*Geographic breakdown is attached.

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF GRANTS-IN-AID
April 1, 1962 to November 1, 1964

STATE	INDEPENDENTS§	CORE	NAACP	URBAN LEAGUE	SNCC	SCLC	TOTAL
ADMIN. COSTS*			10,874.50	2,394.15			13,268.65
ALA.	52,309.33				2,500.00	4,500.00	59,309.33
ARK.	13,103.71				1,200.00		14,303.71
FLA.		8,100.00	32,587.50			1,100.00	41,787.50
GA.	34,622.35		15,987.77		16,108.00	30,175.00	96,893.12
KY.				500.00			500.00
LA.	13,850.00	35,100.00	8,860.00			5,127.00	62,937.00
MISS.	42,650.00	700.00	3,995.00		7,250.00		54,595.00
N.C.	15,677.43	1,750.00**	1,750.00** 11,606.00	5,978.72	2,875.00	4,752.00	44,389.15
S.C.	52,666.83	32,525.00	6,980.00		1,826.00	442.00	94,439.83
TENN.	11,019.23		23,865.23			4,195.00	39,079.46
TEXAS	43,500.00		4,900.00	2,380.00			50,780.00
VA.	23,757.00	1,300.00	11,514.00	5,186.83		9,244.00	51,001.83
MISC.	5,167.53¶ 3,000.00¶¶						8,167.53
TOTAL	311,323.41	79,475.00	132,920.00	16,439.70	31,759.00	59,535.00	631,452.11

For all footnotes, see attachment.

Footnotes to Geographic Breakdown
VEP Grants-In-Aid

*Due to difference in bookkeeping methods among the various agencies, the administrative costs of their programs were not pro rated geographically by NAACP and the National Urban League.

** This figure represents half of the entire grant to a joint program of CORE and NAACP in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The entire grant was $3,500.00.

¶ Educational Film Associates.

¶¶ United Church Board (Film).

§ A large portion of the grants to Independents represents direct grants to local affiliates of agencies listed on the above chart.

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of December 1, 1964

Bank Balance November 1, 1964			$58,841.59
RECEIPTS (Nov.):			
Project Refunds:			
VEP 3-9	$ 1.97		
VEP 4-28	70.29		
VEP 4-6	215.94		
VEP 4-47	1000.00		
VEP 4-42	61.58		
Check Printing Reimbursements:			
VEP 4-22	33.53		
VEP 4-45	46.25		
VEP 4-47	30.03		
John Due Telephone Refund	20.00		
Total			1,479.59
TOTAL			60,321.18
DISBURSEMENTS: (Nov.):			
Grants & Supplements:			
VEP 4-14	$ 310.00		
VEP 4-48	1500.00		
VEP 3-20	900.00		
Total Grants & Supplements		$2710.00	
Operating Expenses (Nov.)			
Fix. & Equip.	30.00		
Office Rent	196.32		
Salaries	3352.85		
Tel. & Tel.	312.55		
Trav. & Trans.	567.76		
Publications	13.75		
Consultant Fees	100.00		
Taxes (Fed.)	452.26		
Misc.	1.39		
Total Operating Expenses		5026.88	
Total Disbursements			7,736.88
VEP Bank Balance 12/1/64			$52,584.30

VEPFFINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1, 1962 to December 1, 1964

RECEIPTS

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00		
Stern Family Fund	219,000.00		
Taconic	339,000.00		
Other	74,550.00	75,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98		
Individuals	17,361.85	17,561.85	
Foundation Share of Internship	2,500.00		
Interest on Treasury Bills	438.57		
Refund of Bail	500.00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$888,037.40	889237.40

DISBURSEMENTS

Grants-In-Aid*	$632,812.33	633,913.63	
SRC Overhead Payments:			
1962 - $ 7,269.18			
1963 - 9,587.57			
1964 - 10,343.77	27,200.52		
VEP Operating Expense	175,440.25	183,530.97	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		835,453.10	844645.12
VEP BANK BALANCE 12/1/64		$ 52,584.30	
			44592.28

*Geographic Breakdown on file with Jean Levine

December 4, 1964

MEMO TO: RHA

FROM : LWD

Please despoit the check from the American Study Foundation of $1,000 to the account of the VEP.

Please transfer the 1963 disbursement of $1200 by the Registration and Voting Survey Project to the VEP by crediting VEP funds to the RVSP. This will bring the balance of RVSP to $1552.92 according to my figures.

cc: Wiley Branton

As of January 1, 1965

Bank Balance December 1, 1964			$52,584.30
RECEIPTS: (Dec.):			
American Study Foundation		$1000.00	
Individual		200.00	
Project Refunds:			
VEP 4-3	$276.59		
" 4-32	327.14		
" 4-47	330.87	934.60	
			2,134.60
TOTAL			$54,718.90
DISBURSEMENTS (Dec.):			
Grants & Supplements:			
VEP 4-39	$535.90		
" 4-48	1500.00	$2035.90	
Operating Expenses:			
Fix. & Equip.	$ 78.00		
Office Rent	196.32		
Office Supplies	106.06		
Postage	20.00		
Salaries	3064.16		
Tel. & Tel.	346.44		
Tran. & Trav.	1988.74		
Publications	200.00		
Fed. Taxes	423.15		
Insurance	367.85		
Consult. Fees	100.00		
SRC-Research & Consultation	1200.00	8090.72	
			10,126.62
VEP Bank Balance 1/1/65			$44,592.28

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1962 to January 1, 1965

RECEIPTS

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	219,000.00	
Taconic	339,000.00	
Other	75,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98	
Individuals	17,561.85	
Foundation Share of Internship	2,500.00	
Interest on Treasury Bills	438.57	
Refund of Bail	500.00	$889,237.40

DISBURSEMENTS

Grants-In-Aid*	$633,913.63	
SRC Overhead Payments:		
1962 - $ 7,269.18		
1963 - 9,587.57		
1964 - 10,343.77	27,200.52	
VEP Operating Expense	183,530.97	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		844,645.12
VEP BANK BALANCE 1/1/65		$ 44,592.28

*Geogrephic Breakdown on file with Jean Levine

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of February 1, 1965

Bank Balance January 1, 1965		$44,592.28
RECEIPTS (January):		
Reimbursement for personal phone calls - John Due		18.68
TOTAL		$44,610.96
DISBURSEMENTS: (January):		
Grants & Supplements:		
VEP 4-48	$35.00	
Operating Expenses:		
Office Supplies	179.27	
Salaries	2412.48	
Tel. & Tel.	31.98	
Trav. & Trans.	256.95	
Publications	5.72	
Consultant Fees	100.00	
Internship Evaluation Cost	200.00	
Total Disbursements (Jan.)		3221.40 ~~3,286.40~~
VEP Bank Balance 2/1/65		$41,389.56

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
January 1, 1962 to February 1, 1965

RECEIPTS

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund	219,000.00	
Taconic	339,000.00	
Other	75,550.00	
Organizations & Churches	9,686.98	
Individuals	17,561.85	
Foundation Share of Internship	2,500.00	
Interest on Treasury Bills	438.57	
Refund of Bail	500.00	$889,237.40

DISBURSEMENTS

Grants-In-Aid*	$633,948.63	
SRC Overhead Payments:		
1962 - $ 7,269.18		
1963 - 9,587.57	27,200.52	
1964 - 10,343.77	~~37,200.52~~	
VEP Operating Expense	186,698.69	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		847,847.84 ~~887,847.84~~
VEP BANK BALANCE 2/1/65		$ 41,389.56

*Geographic Breakdown on file with Jean Levine

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of March 1, 1965

Bank Balance February 1, 1965		$41,389.56
RECEIPTS (February):		
Refund from VEP 4-15		5.22
		$41,394.78
DISBURSEMENTS (February):		
Operating Expenses:		
Office Supplies	$ 35.81	
Salaries	2423.40	
Tel. & Tel.	161.34	
Tran. & Trav.	440.64	
Consultant Fees	100.00	
Miscellaneous	1.00	
Total Disbursements		3,162.19
Vep Bank Balance 3/1/65		$38,232.59

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1962 to March 1, 1965

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:

Field	$225,000.00	
Stern Family	219,000.00	
Taconic	339,000.00	
Other	75,550.00	
Organ. & Church	9,686.98	
Individuals	17,561.85	
Foundation share of Internship	2,500.00	
Interest on Treasury Bills	438.57	
Refund of Bail	500.00	$889,237.40

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-In-Aid*	$633,943.41	
SRC Overhead Payments:		
1962	$7,269.18	
1963	9,587.57	
1964	10,343.77	27,200.52
VEP Operating Exp.	189,860.88	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		851,004.81
VEP BANK BALANCE 3/1/65		$ 38,232.59

*Geographic Breakdown on file with J. Levine

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of April 1, 1965

Bank Balance March 1, 1965		$38,232.59
RECEIPTS (March):		
Travel Refund, National Instit. of Labor	$176.14	
Travel Refund, Amer. Friends Serv. Comm.	63.68	239.82
		$38,472.41
DISBURSEMENTS (March):		
Operating Expense:		
Office Rent (Jan., Feb., March)	$588.96	
Publications	5.40	
Office Supplies	17.61	
Salaries	1,455.70	
Tel. & Tel.	169.85	
Trav. & Trans.	604.71	
Federal Taxes	1,266.08	
Insurance (Employee)	241.67	
Consultant Fees	100.00	
Total Disbursements		4,449.98
VEP Bank Balance 4/1/65		$34,022.43

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1962 to April 1, 1965

RECEIPTS:			
Foundations:			
Field		$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund		219,000.00	
Taconic		339.000.00	
Other		75,550.00	
Organiz. & Churches		9,686.98	
Individuals		17,561.85	
Foundation Share of Internship Program		2,500.00	
Interest on Treasury Bills		438.57	
Refund of Bail		500.00	$889,237.40
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Grants-In-Aid*		$633,943.41	
SRC Overhead Payments:			
1962	$7,269.18		
1963	9,587.57		
1964	10,343.77	27,200.52	
VEP Operating Exp.		194,071.04	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			855,214.97
VEP BANK BALANCE 4/1/65			$ 34,022.43

*Geographic Breakdown on file with J. Levine

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
As of May1, 1965

Bank Balance April 1, 1965		$34,022.43
RECEIPTS:		
None, but to correct uncashed Consultant Fee check written December, 1963		100.00
		$34,122.43
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Operating Expenses:		
Salaries	$1404.60	
Telephone & Telegraph	161.64	
Travel & Transportation	155.38	1,721.62
Vep Bank Balance 5/1/65		$32,400.81

VEP FINANCIAL STATEMENT
January 1962 to May 1, 1965

RECEIPTS:

Foundations:			
Field		$225,000.00	
Stern Family Fund		219,000.00	
Taconic		339,000.00	
Other		75,550.00	
Organizations & Churches		9,686.98	
Individuals		16,561.85	
Foundation Share of Internship Program		2,500.00	
Interest on Treasury Bills		438.57	
Refund on Bail		500.00	$888,237.40

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants-In-Aid*		$633,943.41	
SRC Overhead Payments:			
1962	$ 7,269.18		
1963	9,587.57		
1964	10,343.77	27,200.52	
VEP Operating Expenses		194,692.66	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			855,836.59
VEP BANK BALANCE 5/1/65			$ 32,400.81

*Geographic Breakdown on file with J. Levine

JL

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Operating Budgets and Income Forecast - 1965
(Proposed)

SYNOPSIS

Budgeted:		
General Operations	$ 231,952	
Special Projects (maximum budget)	362,243	
Total		$ 594,195
Income Forecast:		
General Operations	195,500	
Special Projects	142,620	
Total		$ 338,120

P. 1 - Proposed Budget, General Operations

P. 2 - Projected Income, General Operations

P. 3 - Proposed Budget, Special Projects

P. 4 - Projected Income, Special Projects

GENERAL OPERATIONS

ITEM	PROPOSED 1965	BUDGETED 1964	SPENT 1st 10 mos. 1964	SPENT 1963
Salaries	$151,820	$133,109	$104,033	$106,799
Social Security	4,600	3,000	3,202	3,203
Travel	12,500	11,500	9,036	9,022
Telephone & Telegraph	5,500	5,100	5,593	5,389
Executive Committee and Annual Meeting	7,000	7,000	2,256	7,000
Consultant Fees & Travel	2,000	2,000	357	1,524
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials	4,500	4,500	2,891	4,580
OFFICE: Supplies	2,500			
Equipment	2,560	4,500	7,582	4,415
Maintenance	800			
NEW SOUTH: Postage	2,500			
Printing	9,000	9,800	10,560	10,644
Postage General	2,750	2,300	3,014	2,360
Rent	9,422*	8,920	5,783	7,200
Accounting	700	700	920	625
INSURANCE: General	500	6,500	6,359	6,644
Staff Benefits	7,500			
Foreign Visitors	1,000	1,000	491	1,065
Miscellaneous	1,300	1,300	946	1,689
Development	1,000	0	0	0
TOTALS	$231,952	$212,729	$173,248	$179,761

*This represents an increased charge to general operations after June 30, 1965 when VEP rental obligation will cease. If the present VEP space or part of it is used by another SRC project or can be sub-let, the above figure will be reduced proportionately.

GENERAL OPERATIONS		$231,952
Projected Income:		
Foundations--		
Field Foundation	$ 25,000	
New World Foundation	30,000	
Rockefeller Brothers Foundation	25,000	
Taconic Foundation	40,000	
Other Expectable	55,000	175,000
Other--		
Overhead from Projects	5,000	
New South Subscription	7,500	
Research Publications Subscriptions	1,000	
Contributions	6,000	20,500
Total Projected Income		$ 195,500
Balance to be raised	$ 36,452	

Income, General Operations - 1963	$176,684.01
Income, General Operations, first 10 months - 1964	212,907.09

Budget - 1965 - 3.

SPECIAL PROJECTS, 1965

Proposed Budgets:		
State Councils on Human Relations		
Grants-in-Aid Program (minimum)		$ 52,800
(desirable)		91,100
Voter Education Project		
Administration & Research	$ 25,000	
Writing & Publication of Final Report	10,000	35,000
Fellowship of The Concerned		4,000
Special Fund for Educational Projects		7,000
Southern Leadership Project		20,000
Rural Advancement Project*		
Program of eleven state Councils @ $14,120 per Council	$ 155,320	
National Sharecroppers Fund Regional Office	23,500	178,820
(*This is a flexible program that can be started state by state as funds are available)		
Economic Counselling & Study Project		
Salary & Research Cost	15,000	
Travel	1,000	
Printing	3,000	
Administrative Overhead	1,650	20,650
Internship Training Project		
Salary (thru 8/31/65)	3,333	
Travel	1,600	
Administrative Overhead	740	5,673
TOTAL (Maximum)		$ 362,243

Budget--1965 - 4.

SPECIAL PROJECTS, 1965

PROJECTED INCOME:

State Councils on Human Relations			
Field Foundation		$ 26,880	
Taconic Foundation		25,000	$ 51,880
to be raised (minimum)	$ 920		
(desirable)	39,220		
Voter Education Project			
Balance		$ 30,000	
W.E.L.D.		5,000	35,000
to be raised - 0			
Income Expectable			
Fellowship of The Concerned Churches & Denominations			4,000
to be raised - 0			
Special Fund for Educational Projects			
Balance			7,000
to be raised - 0			
Southern Leadership Project			
Balance			20,000
to be raised - 0			
Rural Advancement Project*			
New World Foundation			20,000
to be raised - $158,820			
(*A flexible program, as funds are available)			
Economic Counselling & Study Project			
Christopher Reynolds Foundation		$ 2,500	
Business Firms		575	3,075
to be raised - $17,575			
Internship Training Project			
Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation			1,665
to be raised - $4,008			
TOTAL			$ 142,620

BALANCE TO BE RAISED

For maximum
projects budget - $219,623

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM July 31, 1961

To: Members of the Executive Committee
From: Leslie W. Dunbar

John Wheeler and I attended on July 28 the meeting called by the Taconic Foundation. Also present in the conference room of the Foundation's New York offices were the following: Stephen Currier, Lloyd K. Garrison, Jane Lee Eddy of Taconic; Harold Fleming of the Potomac Institute; Justine Wise Polier, Field Foundation; Vernon Eagle, New World Foundation; Charles McDew and Marion Barry, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Martin Luther King and Wyatt Walker, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Roy Wilkins, NAACP; Thurgood Marshall and Robert Carter, NAACP Legal Defense Fund; Lester Granger and Whitney Young, National Urban League; Timothy Jenkins, National Student Association; James Farmer, CORE; Harris Wofford, White House; Burke Marshall, Department of Justice.

All stayed in attendance throughout the meeting, which convened at 10:00 a.m. and adjourned at 3:30 p.m., continuing through lunch. At precisely 2:11, for the first time, the idea of entrusting SRC with the central project role was mentioned and tentatively proposed. This was done by Martin Luther King. The concluding 84 minutes of the conference were quite full.

I believe there was complete agreement among all those present that voter registration is a matter of the highest, though not sole priority. There was also expressed willingness from all to increase

markedly their present efforts in this field, and to work together in harness.

The several lawyers present were most helpful in elucidating both the firm limits and the serviceable scope of SRC tax exemption. At all points their explanations coincided with those of Joe Haas.

By the time the meeting ended, there was agreement from all that SRC was an acceptable coordinating agency and that to organize the project in this manner was preferable to the establishment of an ad hoc group. John Wheeler and I both sensed that this agreement was genuine.

Indeed, I was deeply impressed by the amiability and harmony of the gathering. May all this continue!

A second meeting of the same persons was called and agreed to for August 23. By August 14, each agency is to send to Taconic a statement outlining in brief and in rough (though in as much detail as possible) the resources which it is prepared to put into the drive, and the methods and objectives it would follow. Taconic will mimeograph these statements and circulate to all participants in advance of the August 23 meeting.

Neither Stephen Currier nor anyone else was at all specific about the sum of money which might be raised. I believe the impression was successfully established that the amount would be substantial but not grandiose.

I am sending this for your information, and shall report again after August 23. Let me end by thanking you, and I am sure John Wheeler would concur, for the real help which your discussion of this matter in the Executive Committee was to us. The consensus which came from you was, I believe, faithfully restated.

Best wishes.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 13, 1961

TO: Members of the Executive Committee

FROM: Leslie W. Dunbar

On August 23, John Wheeler and I attended a second meeting at Taconic offices in New York to discuss the voter registration project. Present at this session were Messrs. Currier and Garrison, and Miss Eddy of Taconic; Harold Fleming of Potomac Institute; Dr. King and Mr. Walker of SCLC; James Farmer of CORE; Henry Moon of NAACP; Charles McDew of SNCC; Timothy Jenkins of National Student Association; Whitney Young of the Urban League; Burke Marshall of Justice; Harris Wofford of the White House.

The meeting provided an opportunity for full and frank discussion. It ended with a request to SRC to put into writing the outline of a plan for cooperative action.

The enclosure is in response to that request. In preparing it, I have consulted not only with the staff but with several of SRC's foundation friends. Finally, on September 8, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee was convened here, and a draft letter which I put before it was thoroughly reviewed. The sub-committee consisted of those Atlanta resident members of the Committee able to attend, plus several officers. Present were: Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Wilkins, Dr. Clement, Messrs. Dabbs, Haas, Wheeler, and Wright.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was the judgment of the sub-committee that the letter should now go out, and that at the same time copies should go to each member of the full Executive Committee, with the urgent request that you telephone me at once if you have reservations regarding any point in it. It was the belief of the sub-committee, however, that the letter is fully consistent with the consensus reached by the Executive Committee at its meeting of July 28, 1961.

With best regards.

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE:

??????????????
Address
Telephone

Friday A. M. Papers
January , 1962

A united drive to increase voter registration in the South was announced today by the heads of five civil rights organizations.

Joining in the announcement were Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League; James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Charles McDew, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee. The announcement was released by from

The five organizations stated that they would coordinate their programs in a greatly enlarged campaign. The drive, which will be non-partisan, will be launched immediately and will be conducted simultaneously on two planes. One effort will be directed at overcoming voter indifference and apathy. A second will be aimed at securing the registration of Negroes in those areas of the South where racial discrimination exists.

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE

??????????????
Address
Telephone

Friday A. M. Papers
January , 1962

The five organizations said further that they would co-operate with the Voter Education Project, established by the Southern Regional Council, and directed by Mr. Wiley A. Branton.

In addition to the announcement and accompanying it, Messrs. Farmer, McDew, Wilkins, Young, and Dr. King issued a statement of principles which they said motivated and would guide the registration drive.

WHAT IS OUR AIM?

The agencies we represent have announced today their plans to campaign for a large increase in voter registration in the South. Each of our organizations is already working in this field. Each will now do more.

The United States strives to be a democracy. It falls short of being one when one-third of our adults do not or may not vote.

Voting in the South is low, even by our shamefully low national standards. One result is that unrepresentative men are chosen for local, state, and national offices. Another is that small electorates dominated by rural voters breed callous discrimination against city-dwellers, regardless of race, throughout the South.

An enlarged electorate is necessary if the South finally is to become a democracy, and the people of the South are to enjoy the dignity of members of a democracy. Civil rights will continue to be either denied or restricted. Until the Gordian knot of political privilege is cut, the South's preoccupation with race and racial prejudice will continue.

This generation of America will have shirked its historic summons unless, both at home and abroad, it gives strength and enrichment to freedom and free men. At home, our great unfinished business is the rescue of one-tenth of our people from prejudice and discrimination, and the rescue of America from the moral, economic, and political costs of racial injustice.

In his Inaugural Address, the President told Americans to ask themselves what they can do for their country. We believe and we know that in working for the right of all to exercise the duties of citizenship we work in our country's service, when and where it needs us most.

The great discovery of America, the great tradition of America, is this: a people re-dedicates itself to old ideals by setting itself new purposes. From one generation to another, our country has renewed its vigor by releasing the energies of more of its people. This has been the American way.

In our time, America encounters its old ideals in the struggle to create equal opportunities for its Negro citizens. Our cause is the nation's.

We say this without false pride, yet with firm conviction. We say it without reference to injustices and indignities of the past. We say it with thought only of America's need for talents, for spiritual courage, for self-respect and the good opinion of free men everywhere. The past was America's dilemma. The future is its opportunity.

To fight for justice is, therefore, to fight for America. We are not deterred by those who complain that the struggle for Negro rights has broken down "communications between the races", or is endangering national unity in time of crisis. There can be in a democracy no real communication except among men and women of equal dignity and rights. There can be no national unity maintained on the quicksand of injustice.

Let us be clear about this. The times are too serious, the threat of Communist power and ideology too vicious, for America not to be true to itself, to its Constitution, to its old faith in the free and responsible individual.

Among the duties of citizenship, none is as great as that of serving the public by voting and holding office. This is a duty of all citizens, regardless of color.

We intend to work, and to work hard, for a wider acceptance and fulfillment of that duty. Whether the cause of non-voting be indifference, disillusion, ignorance, or oppression, we shall combat the cause.

We have no partisanship. We are, in this venture, neither Democrats nor Republicans. We shall concentrate our efforts in the South only because that is where the problems are most acute.

VOTER EDUCATION FIELD PROJECT REPORT #____

_____ Organization

_____ Field Reporter

City _____ County _____ State _____ Date _____

Personnel Information

1. List the names, addresses and telephone numbers of Voter Personnel--both paid and volunteer--for the preceding month:

	Name	Address	Telephone No.	Volunteer? Yes or No
a.				
b.				
c.				
d.				

2. How many of your workers are below the age of 21? _____

   a. What functions do they perform? (enumerate)

   _____

   _____

3. Are your personnel members of your organization? Yes _____ No _____

   a. If they are not, explain _____

   _____

Co-operative Arrangements

4. Are there other agencies or groups in this city receiving VEP funds with which you have co-operative arrangements? Yes _____ No _____

   a. If yes, (1) list the groups and (2) describe the arrangement.

      1. (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____

      2. _____

      _____

   b. If yes, what problems have arisen from such an arrangement in the past month and how have they been resolved?

      1. Planning Program _____

      _____

      2. Finance _____

      _____

      3. Personnel _____

      _____

      4. Canvassing _____

      _____

      5. Other _____

      _____

      _____

Statistical Information

5. At the time of your VEP grant, what was the total voting age population of your area (city or county)? _____ Of Negroes? _____
   a. What was the total number of registered voters? _____ Of Negroes? _____

6. Fill in the spaces below and otherwise provide us with the information sought:

	Monthly Totals Wards Where Working (~~Fill in blank spaces with approximate~~) 1 _____ 4 _____ Precincts						Cumulative Totals (from time of grant to ~~present~~) Wards where Working _____ _____ Precincts					
	1	2	3	4	5	6						
Total No. ~~Negroes~~ Registered during Preceding Month												
Total No. making application for registration during month of your program												
Total No. ~~Negroes~~ canvassed Contacted by door to door												
Total No. ~~Negroes~~ instructed at home (Specifically Total No. Contacted by other means)												
Total No. ~~Negroes~~ instructed in clinics or otherwise (Total No. who were registered at time Contacted)												
Total No. ~~Negroes~~ refusing instruction (Total No. refusing to Cooperate)												
Total No. ~~Negroes~~ receiving instruction but ~~have~~ ~~not~~ ~~yet~~ ~~attempted~~ to register (Total No. who attempted registration on their own)												
Total No. ~~Negroes~~ refusing to register												

Services rendered to those seeking registration												
Transportation												
Babysitting												
Work												
Other												

Financial Information

7. What was the amount of the voter education grant you received from your parent organization or from VEP? _____

   a. List the expenditures made against that grant during the preceding month:

      Salaries $ _____

      Rent _____

      Utilities _____

      Office Supplies _____

      Transportation _____

      Other _____

   b. Balance of grant on hand $ _____

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

August 4, 1964

MEMORANDUM

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

Staff Changes:

We regret to announce the resignation of Randolph T. Blackwell as Field Director, who has joined the SCLC staff, and of Barbara Whitaker, Research Assistant, who is now working for Emory University.

We are pleased to announce the addition of two new research assistants to the VEP staff in the persons of Mrs. Jane Bond Moore and Mr. Joe L. Tucker. All progress or field reports should be addressed to the Voter Education Project rather than to any individual.

Request for Information:

VEP is compiling information as to the racial composition of registered voters in precinct or ward. Will you please assist us by sending the following information:

1. Number and name of each voting precinct or ward in your city and county.

2. Give the number or percentage of white and colored voters in each precinct.

Note: We would prefer official figures, but if this is not possible, then give us your best estimate.

We would also appreciate your sending VEP the following news articles from your local papers between now and November 10, 1964:

1. Articles concerning registration programs or registration figures, and particularly those pertaining to Negro registration anywhere in your state.

2. Information concerning Negro candidates.

3. Information concerning any political race where the racial issue is involved in the campaign, or where Negro groups have expressed special interest.

4. Election results following any of the races described in paragraph 3.

Note: If you send the entire newspaper, then please mark the articles of interest. If you cut out the article, then please write the date and name of newspaper at top of article.

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

October 29, 1964

Dear Co-Worker:

At some time during the past 2½ years, your area has been the recipient of financial assistance for voter registration activity from the Voter Education Project. This assistance has been either on a direct basis, or through one of our participating agencies such as NAACP, etc. We have now ended our registration program, and are now making a study of the data collected in preparation for the writing of our final report.

We need your help in gathering additional information for our research objectives, and to make an analysis of the election returns. Will you please do the following things for us:

1) Obtain from your county registrar the number of registered voters BY RACE in each ward or precinct in your county who are qualified to vote in the November 3 election. Send this information to us at once. (Note: If no record is kept of the number of white and Negro voters on a racial basis, then will you please mark the all-Negro or predominantly Negro wards or precincts, and give us your own estimate of the number or percentage of Negro registration.)

2) Will you please send us a copy of the November 4 and 5 editions of your daily newspaper, or the earliest edition which shows the voting results by precinct or ward. If you send articles, please write the date and name of the paper on the top or side of the article. Please send to us by November 7.

3) As soon after the election as possible, please get with other knowledgeable people in your community and discuss the elections, and then write us as to your group's analysis of the effect of the Negro vote in your local elections, with emphasis on particular races in your area. We would also be interested in knowing if there were any acts of racial segregation or discrimination at the polls.

4) If any Negro was running for public office in your area, then please send us his name and the office he was seeking, and the number of votes he received, and the number his opponent received.

We thank you for the cooperation which you have shown to our project and staff, and urgently ask your help in this final effort to help us show that the project was a worthwhile venture.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

To: All participating agencies in the VEP program

From: Wiley Branton

Although we prefer no publicity, agencies receiving grants from VEP are at liberty to announce to the public that they are participating in the VEP program or that they have received a grant from VEP, but as a matter of policy we do not want any publicity given to the amount of grants made by us.

Agencies should not undertake to give publicity to the amounts of grants received by VEP or the names of foundations making such grants, and all inquiries to agencies in such matters should be referred to VEP.

Unfavorable publicity from sources not in a position to give full facts has dictated that we adopt the above policy. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

GUIDES FOR ANSWERING OF INQUIRIES FROM THE PRESS OR OTHERS

1. Both SRC and the agencies are requested by the donor to preserve its anonymity, at least for the present: if asked where the money is coming from, the answer we have been requested to give is: "the foundations (plural) do not wish their grants to be publicized at this time".

2. If SRC is asked what other agencies are participating, the names should be given without hesitation and with no appearance of evasion.

3. If SRC is asked what these agencies will do in relation to the Project, the reply should include reference to the following points:

- concrete programs not yet worked out
- agencies will seek to get people registered
- agencies will formulate and manage their own programs
- agencies will use Project as a clearinghouse for ideas and information, as a place for discussions and coordinated planning
- agencies will make information regarding their programs available to the Voter Education Project in furtherance of its research

4. If SRC is asked about the size of the grant, response should be in terms of approximation, but accurate: for the present, say "approximately $100,000 for each of the next two years".

5. If SRC is asked about the size of allocations to the agencies, response should be that no commitments have yet been made to the agencies. Information will be available on request after funds are committed.

6. If an agency is asked what is its relationship, if any, to SRC or the Voter Education Project, response should be that

- it will cooperate with the research aims of the Project
- will utilize the Project's clearinghouse services
- will accept funds from the Project to support those of its (the agency's) activities which fall within the project's interests.

7. The agencies are requested to refer, whenever possible, to the Voter Education Project, not to SRC.

8. If agencies are asked about the size of the grant, they should refer the questioner to the Voter Education Project.

9. If agencies are asked how much money they are getting from the Project, they should answer according to their own policies about divulging financial information.

10. In discussions with the press or other questioners, both SRC and the agencies should stress that the Project and all programs carried out by the agencies with Project funds are non-partisan.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia Tel. 525-0595

Dear Sir:

As a part of our research program, we are gathering figures on white and colored voter registration. We should greatly appreciate it if you could give us the racial breakdown of registered voters in your county. We enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

8

Voter Registration:

White_____ Colored _____ State_____

As of_____ (date) County_____

May 4, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress on Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RE: VEP 2-3

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I plan to put into writing in this letter most of the things which Mr. Marvin Rich and I discussed in a telephone conversation on May 2, 1962, regarding the immediate participation by CORE in the voter registration program. Because of the fact that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to give all of the participating agencies the full amounts which they have requested for their voter registration programs, and the further fact that we are currently negotiating with other foundations for financial assistance to our Project, we have decided to concentrate all of our efforts for the next 90 days in the following six states where registration deadlines have not yet passed: Louisiana (June 27), Tennessee (July 3), Mississippi, South Carolina (May 12), North Carolina (May 12), Virginia (June 9).

We are making a grant to CORE in the amount of $8,625 to carry on a 90-day program in the following assigned areas:

Louisiana
Baton Rouge (in cooperation with NAACP)

Mississippi
Jackson (in cooperation with NAACP and SNCC)

South Carolina
6th Congressional District
Clarendon County (1st Congressional District)
Sumter County (2nd Congressional District)
York County (5th Congressional District).

We leave it entirely to the discretion of CORE to determine the manner in which they will work in any of the assigned areas, as well as the amount which will be spent in any particular area. We do request that you work out a cooperative program with NAACP in the Baton Rouge program and with NAACP and SNCC in the Jackson, Mississippi program. CORE will have sole responsibility for the South Carolina areas which have been assigned to it. During the next 90 days we will be working on a long range program for the eleven southern states in which we intend to operate, and we will notify you at the earliest possible date as to our decision regarding the participation of your organization in the long range program.

In keeping with certain legal requirements which we are obligated to follow, it will be necessary that the proceeds of this grant be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures be supported by vouchers and proper records maintained and available to our staff for auditing at all reasonable times. Within the next few days we will furnish you with a statement of the statistical information which we shall expect you to furnish the Voter Education Project regarding your activities in the voter registration program.

We are enclosing a statement containing the conditions under which this grant has been made to your organization. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and your understanding of the conditions of the grant as stated on the enclosure by signing the carbon copy of this letter enclosed herewith and returning the same to us at once.

Our check in the amount of $8,625 is enclosed. $7,500 of this amount must be spent on your voter registration program in the areas assigned to you herein, and we have added an additional 15% for your administrative overhead. You are free to use this additional $1,125 in any manner that you deem proper in connection with your total registration efforts.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

VEP 2-3

$ 8,625.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
(name)

38 Park Row
(address)

New York 38, N.Y.
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of EIGHT THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS($8,625.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program

VEP 2-3, Letter dated May 4,1962.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-3

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 4, 1962 19

Requested by: Mr. James Farmer

Approved N.G.B.
VEP, Project Director

May 4, 1962

Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, Director
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: VEP 2-4

Dear Mr. Walker:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of May 2, 1962, regarding the immediate participation by SCLC in the voter registration program. Because of the fact that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to give all of the participating agencies the full amounts which they have requested for their voter registration programs, and the further fact that we are currently negotiating with other foundations for financial assistance to our Project, we have decided to concentrate all of our efforts for the next 90 days in the following six states where registration deadlines have not yet passed: Louisiana (June 27), Tennessee (July 3), Mississippi, South Carolina (May 12), North Carolina (May 12), Virginia (June 9).

We are making a grant to SCLC in the amount of $11,500, to carry on a 90-day program in the following assigned areas:

Louisiana
- Shreveport (in cooperation with NAACP)
- Caddo Parish (in cooperation with NAACP)

Virginia
- 4th Congressional District

Tennessee
- Chattanooga (in cooperation with NAACP)
- Knoxville (in cooperation with NAACP)

North Carolina
- Elizabeth City
- Chowan County (in cooperation with NAACP)

South Carolina
- Charleston (in cooperation with NAACP).

We leave it entirely to the discretion of SCLC to determine the manner in which they will work in any of the assigned areas, as well as the amount which will be spent in any particular area. We do request that you work out a cooperative program with NAACP in Caddo Parish and Shreveport, Louisiana; Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee; Chowan County, North Carolina; and Charleston, South Carolina. SCLC will have sole responsibility for the other areas assigned to them. During the next 90 days we will be working on a long range program for the eleven southern states in which we intend to operate, and we will notify you at the earliest possible date as to our decision regarding the participation of your organization in the long range program.

In keeping with certain legal requirements which we are obligated to follow, it will be necessary that the proceeds of this grant be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures be supported by vouchers and proper records maintained and available to our staff for auditing at all reasonable times. Within the next few days we will furnish you with a statement of the statistical information which we shall expect you to furnish the Voter Education Project regarding your activities in the voter registration program.

We are enclosing a statement containing the conditions under which this grant has been made to your organization. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and your understanding of the conditions of the grant as stated on the enclosure by signing the carbon copy of this letter enclosed herewith and returning the same to us at once.

Our check in the amount of $11,500 is enclosed. $10,000 of this grant is to be used for your voter registration program in the assigned areas, and we have added an additional 15% for your administrative overhead. This $1,500 may be used in any manner that you deem proper in connection with your registration program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

GIVE MOTH BOND

VEP 2-4
$ 11,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(name)

41 Exchange Place, S.E.
(address)

Atlanta 3, Georgia
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS($11,500.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program
VEP 2-4, Letter dated May 4, 1962.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-4

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 4, 1962 19____

Requested by: Mr. Wyatt T. Walker

Approved N.O.B.
VEP, Project Director

May 4, 1962

Mr. James Forman, Executive Secretary
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
197½ Auburn Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: VEP 2-5

Dear Mr. Forman:

This will confirm our conversation in the VEP office on May 3, 1962, regarding the immediate participation by SNCC in the voter registration program. Because of the fact that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to give all of the participating agencies the full amounts which they have requested for their voter registration programs, and the further fact that we are currently negotiating with other foundations for financial assistance to our Project, we have decided to concentrate all of our efforts for the next 90 days in the following six states where registration deadlines have not yet passed: Louisiana (June 27), Tennessee (July 3), Mississippi, South Carolina (May 12), North Carolina (May 12), Virginia (June 9).

We are making a grant to SNCC in the amount of $5,750 to carry on a 90-day program in the following assigned areas:

Mississippi
- Marshall County of 2nd Congressional District
- 3rd Congressional District
- 4th Congressional District
- Jackson (in cooperation with NAACP and CORE)
- Hattiesburg

South Carolina
- Orangeburg County.

We leave it entirely to the discretion of SNCC to determine the manner in which they will work in any of the assigned areas, as well as the amount which will be spent in any

particular area. We do request that you work out a cooperative program with NAACP and CORE in Jackson; however, SNCC will have pretty much the rest of Mississippi all to itself insofar as the VEP program is concerned for the next 90 days. SNCC will have sole responsibility for Orangeburg County, South Carolina. During the next 90 days we will be working on a long range program for the eleven southern states in which we intend to operate, and we will notify you at the earliest possible date as to our decision regarding your organization's participation in the long range program.

In keeping with certain legal requirements which we are obligated to follow, it will be necessary that the proceeds of this grant be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures be supported by vouchers and proper records maintained and available to our staff for auditing at all reasonable times. Within the next few days we will furnish you with a statement of the statistical information which we shall expect you to furnish the Voter Education Project regarding your activities in the voter registration program.

We are enclosing a statement containing the conditions under which this grant has been made to your organization. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and your understanding of the conditions of the grant as stated on the enclosure by signing the carbon copy of this letter enclosed herewith and returning the same to us at once.

Our check in the amount of $5,750 is enclosed. $5,000 of this grant must be spent for voter registration efforts in the areas assigned to your organization, and we have added an additional 15% for administrative overhead. This additional $750 may be spent in any manner that you may deem proper in connection with your total registration efforts, and it is my understanding that you desire to immediately add $250 to this amount from your other funds and pay the Southern Regional Council the $1,000 which they advanced to SNCC several weeks ago for your Mississippi campaign.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

VEP 2-5
$ 5,750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(name)
197½ Auburn Avenue, S.E.
(address)
Atlanta 3, Georgia
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS ($ 5,750.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program

VEP 2-5, Letter dated May 4, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-5

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May4 , 1962 19____

Requested by: Mr. James Foreman

Approved A.J.B.
VEP, Project Director

May 4, 1962

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Re: VEP 2-6

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

This will confirm my telephone conversation with Dr. John Morsell on May 3, 1962, regarding the immediate participation by NAACP in the voter registration program. Because of the fact that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to give all of the participating agencies the full amounts which they have requested for their voter registration programs, and the further fact that we are currently negotiating with other foundations for financial assistance to our Project, we have decided to concentrate all of our efforts for the next 90 days in the following six states where registration deadlines have not yet passed: Louisiana (June 27), Tennessee (July 3), Mississippi, South Carolina (May 12), North Carolina (May 12), Virginia (June 9).

We are making a grant to NAACP in the amount of $17,250 to carry on a 90-day program in the following assigned areas:

Louisiana
- Shreveport (in cooperation with SCLC
- Baton Rouge (in cooperation with CORE)
- Lake Charles
- Monroe

Tennessee
- Memphis
- Fayette County
- Haywood County
- Knoxville (in cooperation with SCLC)
- Chattanooga (in cooperation with SCLC)
- Clarksville

North Carolina
High Point
Fayetteville
Charlotte
Rocky Mount
Wilmington
Edenton (in cooperation with SCLC)

South Carolina
Beaufort
Columbia
Greenville
Charleston (in cooperation with SCLC)

Mississippi
Jackson (in cooperation with CORE and SNCC).

We leave it entirely to the discretion of NAACP to determine the manner in which they will work in any of the assigned areas, as well as the amount which will be spent in any particular area. We do request that you work out a cooperative program with CORE in Baton Rouge, with SCLC in Shreveport, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Edenton, and Charleston. Your efforts in Jackson, Mississippi, should be coordinated with CORE and SNCC, since all three of you will be working in the Jackson area. During the next 90 days we will be working on a long range program for the eleven southern states in which we intend to operate, and we will notify you at the earliest possible date as to our decision regarding the participation of your organization in the long range program.

In keeping with certain legal requirements which we are obligated to follow, it will be necessary that the proceeds of this grant be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures be supported by vouchers and proper records maintained and available to our staff for auditing at all reasonable times. Within the next few days we will furnish you with a statement of the statistical information which we shall expect you to furnish the Voter Education Project regarding your activities in the voter registration program.

We are enclosing a statement containing the conditions under which this grant has been made to your organization. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and your understanding of the conditions of the grant as stated on the enclosure by signing the carbon of this letter enclosed herewith and returning the same to us at once.

Our check in the amount of $17,250 is enclosed. $15,000 must be spent on your voter registration program in the areas assigned to you herein, and we have added an additional 15% for your administrative overhead. You are free to use this additional $2,250 in any manner that you deem proper in connection with your total registration efforts.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

VEP 2-6
$ 17,250.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(name)

zz 20 West 40th Street
(address)

New York 18, N.Y.
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS ($ 17,250.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program

VEP 2-6, Letter dated May 4, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-6

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 4, 1962 19____

Requested by: Mr. Roy Wilkins

Approved N.C.B.
VEP, Project Director

May 4, 1962

Mr. Whitney M. Young
Executive Director
National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

RE: VEP 2-7

Dear Mr. Young:

This will confirm a telephone conversation which I had on May 3, 1962, with Mr. Clarence Coleman regarding the immediate participation by the National Urban League in the voter registration program. Because of the fact that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to give all of the participating agencies the full amounts which they have requested for their voter registration programs, and the further fact that we are currently negotiating with other foundations for financial assistance to our Project, we have decided to concentrate all of our efforts for the next 90 days in the following six states where registration deadlines have not yet passed: Louisiana (June 27), Tennessee (July 3), Mississippi, South Carolina (May 12), North Carolina (May 12), Virginia (June 9).

We note that the National Urban League has three affiliates interested in working in the voter registration program in the six states where we are currently concentrating our efforts: Winston-Salem, Richmond, and New Orleans. We have a request pending from the coordinated group in New Orleans, and there is some possibility that AFL-CIO will advance the funds for the greater New Orleans registration campaign. While reserving an opinion regarding the New Orleans participation, we are prepared to make a grant to National Urban League in the amount of $5,750 to carry on a 90-day program in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and Richmond, Virginia.

We leave it entirely to the discretion of National Urban League as to the amount which will be spent in either of the

assigned areas because we recognize the fact that you may want to carry on a crash program in Winston-Salem in advance of the May 12 deadline, although it appears that you could still carry on registration efforts after the registration deadline. During the next 90 days we will be working on a long range program for the eleven southern states in which we intend to operate, and we will notify you at the earliest possible date as to our decision regarding the participation of your organization in the long range program.

In keeping with certain legal requirements which we are obligated to follow, it will be necessary that the proceeds of this grant be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures be supported by vouchers and proper records maintained and available to our staff for auditing at all reasonable times. Within the next few days we will furnish you with a statement of the statistical information which we shall expect you to furnish the Voter Education Project regarding your activities in the voter registration program.

We are enclosing a statement containing the conditions under which this grant has been made to your organization. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and your understanding of the conditions of the grant as stated on the enclosure by signing the carbon copy of this letter enclosed herewith and returning the same to us at once.

Our check in the amount of $5,750 is enclosed. $750 of this amount is for your administrative overhead, and you are free to use it in any manner that you deem proper in connection with your total registration efforts. The remaining $5,000 must be spent on your voter registration program in the areas assigned to you herein.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

Copy to Mr. Clarence D. Coleman

WAB/mr

VEP 2-7
$ 5,750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
(name)
14 East 48th Street
(address)
New York 17, N.Y.
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS ($ 5,750.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program
VEP 2-7, Letter dated May 4, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-7

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 4, 1962 19____

Requested by: Mr. Whitney Young

Approved N.O.B.
VEP, Project Director

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Conditions Governing Grants

1. Programs will not be approved unless they provide that the applicant, its employees and agents will refrain from any partisan political propaganda or activity aimed at influencing legislation, or supporting any political party or the campaign of any candidate for election to public office. Such restrictions are limited to the applicants expenditure of funds granted by the Voter Education Project, and is not intended to limit the general program of the applicants.

2. Applicants for grants are to provide the Project with names of their key personnel and what their duties are and in what geographical areas.

3. Applicants for grants, if from a particular geographical area, should include in the request for a grant any knowledge or information that they may have as to other voter education projects being carried on in the area in which they propose to operate, and the status of such projects.

4. The applicant should also express a willingness to cooperate with the Project in the gathering of statistical data for the purpose of research. Such cooperation should be in the form of an undertaking on the part of the applicant to provide the Project with whatever forms, reports or data the Project may require from time to time of the progress of the program.

5. Applicants for the funds must be able to give reasonable assurance to the Project that the activities carried on by the applicant, as a result of the grant from the Project will be separate and apart from any other activities being carried on by the applicant.

6. Periodic detailed accounts, and reports of expenditures of the budget supported by vouchers, will be required. In addition the applicant for grants agrees that the Project staff may at any time have the right to examine the pertinent accounting records dealing with the grant.

7. All funds from the Project shall be deposited in separate bank accounts. All expenditure of Project funds shall be supported by properly executed vouchers.

8. Grants may be made on a yearly basis, but will be disbursed on a quarterly basis. Disbursements, despite a commitment for a longer period, will be quarterly and

contingent upon the applicants providing the Project with financial reports as to the expenditure of funds already received from the Project for the previous quarter.

Wiley A. Branton
Director
Voter Education Project

VEP: May, 1962

№ 4718

April 12, 62

ALL CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE 2,000.00

TO

THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY
64-1022 ATLANTA, GA.

DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

Preliminary Grant on Participation with Voter Education Project 2,000.00

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date April 12, 19 62

Requested by: Mr. Jessie Hill, Chairman
All Citizens Registration Committee

Approved Wiley A. Branton
~~Wiley A. Branton~~
Project Director, VEP

VEP 2-1 (Supplemental)

$ 1,600.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: All Citizens Registration Committee
(name)

c/o Mr. Jesse Hill, Chairman
(address)

148 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,600.00)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to VEP 2-1 program dated April 12,1962.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-1

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 15, 1962 19

Requested by: Mr. Jesse Hill

Approved Wiley A. Branton
Wiley A. Branton
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Amount: $2,500.

Please pay to: **Durham Committee on Negro Affairs**
(name)

c/o Mr. C. Elwood Boulware, Executive Secretary
(address)
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of $2,500.

Reason for payment: **All names have been removed from the voter registration rolls in Durham County, and everyone must re-register between April 21 and May 6, 1962. This is a coordinated effort headed up by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. Mr. John Wheeler is President of DCNA. This program will be used as ~~a pilot project to assist the VEP staff in~~ developing future policy.**

If departmental or special budget, specify: **VEP**

Durham Committee on Negro Affairs

Payment is general operations, **Voter Registration** project, expense.

Date **April 27** 19**62**

Requested by: **Mr. C. Elwood Boulware, Executive Secretary, DCNA**

Approved Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director, VEP

VEP 2-3

$ 8,625.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
(name)

38 Park Row
(address)

New York 38, N.Y.
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of EIGHT THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS($8,625.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program
P

VEP 2-3, Letter dated May 4,1962.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-3

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 4, 1962 19____

Requested by: Mr. James Farmer

Approved B.G.S.
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-4
$ 11,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(name)

41 Exchange Place, S.E.
(address)

Atlanta 3, Georgia
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS($11,500.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program

VEP 2-4, Letter dated May 4, 1962.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-4

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 4, 1962 19____

Requested by: Mr. Wyatt T. Walker

Approved N.G.B.
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-5
$ 5,750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(name)
197½ Auburn Avenue, S.E.
(address)
Atlanta 3, Georgia
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS ($ 5,750.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program

VEP 2-5, Letter dated May 4, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-5

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May4 , 1962 19____

Requested by: Mr. James Foreman

Approved N.A.B.
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-5 (Supplemental)
$ 125.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(name)

135 Auburn Ave., S.E.
(address)

Atlanta 3, Georgia
(city and state)

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS ($ 125.00)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for administrative costs VEP 2-5

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-5 (Supplemental)

Payment is general operations, Voter Education project, expense.

Date July 2, 1962 19

Requested by: James Forman

Approved Aubrey C Dunton
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2- 5 (Second Supplemental)
$ 500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(name)

NOTE: See explanation below regarding payment.

(address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(city and state)

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 500.00)

Reason for payment: The VEP -2- 5 program for SNCC in Mississippi requires a supplemental grant of $ 500.00. All of the persons who are authorized to sign checks for SNCC are out of the city and an emergency situation exists regarding the VEP program in Mississippi. At the request of SNCC (Jim Forman) the sum of $ 500.00 is to be sent from VEP direct to Robert Moses, SNCC Field Secretary in Jackson.
~~VEP check is being made to Wiley A. Branton, VEP Director, who will exchange the same for a cashier's check at First National Bank, Atlanta, to be made payable to Robert Moses.~~

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-5 (Second Supplemental)

Payment is general operations, Voter Education project, expense.

Date August 16, 1962 19

Requested by: James Forman & Robert Moses

Approved [signature]
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-6
$ 17,250.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(name)

zz 20 West 40th Street
(address)

New York 18, N.Y.
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS ($ 17,250.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program

VEP 2-6, Letter dated May 4, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-6

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 4, 1962 19____

Requested by: Mr. Roy Wilkins

Approved R.B.B.
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-7
$ 5,750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
(name)
14 East 48th Street
(address)
New York 17, N.Y.
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS ($ 5,750.00)

Reason for payment: Participation in Voter Registration Program
VEP 2-7, Letter dated May 4, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-7

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 4, 1962 19

Requested by: Mr. Whitney Young

Approved N.G.B.
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-I
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS

($1,000.00)

TO: Richmond Urban League
(Name)

(Address)

Richmond, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to VEP 2-7 covered by all provisions of grant VEP 2-7. Date of original grant: 5/4/62

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-7

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date October 31 19 62

Requested by: Heman Sweatt, Urban League

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-8
$ 3,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: DAVIDSON COUNTY INDEPENDENT POLITICAL COUNCIL
(name)

c/o Dr. V. W. Henderson
(address)

Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 3,000.00)

Reason for payment: VEP 2-8 for Special Voter Research and Registration Project, dated May 24, 1962.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-8

Payment is general operations, Voter Registration project, expense.

Date May 24, 1962 19____

Requested by: Dr. Vivian W. Henderson

Approved [signature]
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-9
$ 1,140.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
~~Make check to: N.S.A. VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT~~
(name)

41 Exchange Place, S.E.
(address)

Atlanta 3, Georgia
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED FORTY DOLLARS($1,140.00)

Reason for payment: ~~VEP 2-9 NSA Summer Project, Raleigh, N.C.~~

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP 2-9~~

Payment is general operations, ~~Voter Education~~ project, expense.

Date ~~May 30,~~ 19 ~~62~~

Requested by: ~~Dorothy Dawson~~

Approved [signature]
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-10
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
(name)

P.O. Box 1307,
(address)

High Point, North Carolina
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

Reason for payment: VEP 2-10 Student Summer Project in Jackson, Tennessee

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-10

Payment is general operations, Voter Education project, expense.

Date June 4, 19 62

Requested by: B. Tartt Ball, Executive Secretary
Southeastern Regional Office

Approved [signature]
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-11
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: "FOCUS" ~~Federated Organization For the Cause of Unlimited Self-Development~~
(name)

1763 Rosenwald Road
(address)

Baton Rouge 7, Louisiana
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

Reason for payment: ~~VEP 2-11, Voter Registration Project in Second Ward~~ of East Baton Rouge Parish.

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP 2-11~~

Payment is general operations, ~~Voter Education~~ project, expense.

Date June 4, 1962

Requested by: ~~Mr. Acie J. Bolton, Chairman~~

Approved [signature]
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-12
$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: ALABAMA STATE COORDINATING ASSOCIATION
(name)

1630 North Fourth Avenue, Room 622
(address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,500.00)

Reason for payment: VEP 2-12, Voter Registration Project in 60 rural Alabama Counties, July 1-6, 1962.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-12

Payment is general operations, Voter Education (Grants) project, expense.

Date June 25, 1962 19

Requested by: W. C. Patton, President
Ala. State Coordinating Assn.

Approved [signature]
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-13
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000.00)

TO: Congress of Racial Equality
(Name)

38 Park Row
(Address)

New York 38, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 2-13

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-13

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-22-63 19____

Requested by: Marvin Rich

Approved: VEP DIRECTOR

1 - Vouchers - Grants Pd.

VEP 2-13
$ 6,400.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
(name)

38 Park Row
(address)

New York 38, N.Y.
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 6,400.00)

Reason for payment: VEP 2-13, Letter dated August 15, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-13

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date August 15, 1962 19

Requested by: Mr. James Farmer

Approved [signature]
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-13
$6400.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS

TO: Congress of Racial Equality
(Name)

38 Park Row
(Address)

New York 38, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second and final installment of their grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-13

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date December 14 1962

Requested by: James Farmer

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-14
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Womanpower Unlimited
(name)

415 N. Farish Street
(address)

Jackson 2, Mississippi
(city and state)

Reason for payment: Please pay the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($1,000.00)
VEP 2-14, Letter dated August 16, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-14

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date August 16 19 62

Requested by: Mrs. Clarie C. Harvey

Approved Nelson C. Brantley
VEP Project Director

VEP 2-15
$ 2,000.00 (First Half)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: THE ALBANY MOVEMENT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(name)

(address)

ALBANY, GEORGIA
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of TWO THOUSAND and No/100's DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

Reason for payment: VEP 2-15 Program in Albany, Georgia

One--half of grant payable now

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-15 (First Half)

Payment is general operations, Voter Education project, expense.

Date Aug. 17, 1962 19

Requested by: Dr. W. G. Anderson

Approved [signature]
VEP, Project Director

VEP 2-15
$2,000.00 (second half)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: ~~THE ALBANY MOVEMENT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT~~
(name)

(address)

~~ALBANY, GEORGIA~~
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of TWO THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($2,000.00)

Reason for payment: ~~VEP 2-15 Program in Albany, Georgia~~

Second and final payment of Grant VEP 2-15

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP 2-15 (Second half)~~

Payment is general operations, ~~VEP~~ project, expense.

Date ~~September 6~~ 19 ~~62~~

Requested by: ~~Dr. W. G. Anderson~~

Approved Aubrey G. Brooks
VEP Project Director

VEP 2-16
$4,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Council of Federated Organizations
(name)

213 Fourth Street
(address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(city and state)

Reason for payment: Please pay the sum of FOUR THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($4,000.00)

VEP 2-16, Letter dated September 5, 1962

Initial payment on a $14,000 grant.

Balance will be paid in $2,000 installments on the first day of October, November, December, January and February.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date September 5 19 62

Requested by: Dr. Aaron Henry

Approved
VEP Project Director

VEP 2-16
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Council of Federated Organizations
(name)

213 Fourth Street
(address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of ~~XXXX~~ Two Thousand and No/100 Dollars ($2,000.00)

Reason for payment: VEP 2-16, letter dated 9/5/62

This is the second payment on a $14,000 grant.

Balance will be paid in $2,000 installments on the first day of November, December, January, and February. Initial payment ($4,000) was made on 9/5/62.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date October 2, 1962 19____

Requested by: Dr. Aaron Henry

Approved [signature]
VEP Project Director

VEP 2-16
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND AND NO/100 ($2,000.00) DOLLARS

TO: (Name) Council of Federated Organizations

213 Fourth Street
(Address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Advance of the installment due on February 1, 1963, for use in purchasing two used automobiles for voter registration work.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date October 18, 1962

Requested by: Dr. Aaron Henry

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-16
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND AND NO/100 ($2,000.00)

TO: Council of Federated Organizations
(Name)

213 Fourth Street
(Address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the fourth payment on a$14,000 grant.
Initial payment($4,000) was made 9/5/62.
Second payment($2,000) was made on 10/2/62.
~~February payment~~ (2,000) ~~was advanced on 10/18/62.~~

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date October 29 1962

Requested by: Dr. Aaron Henry

Approved: _____

VEP Director

VEP 2-16
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000.00)

TO: Council of Federated Organizations
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: This payment represents onehalf of their December installment - balance contingent upon satisfactory reporting.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date November 29, 1962

Requested by: Robert Moses

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-16
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: Council of Federated Organizations
(Name)

213 Fourth Street
(Address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the second half of the December installment.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date December 12, 1962 19____

Requested by: Dr. Aaron Henry

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-16
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: Council of Federated Organizations
(Name)

213 Fourth Street
(Address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(City and state)

Reason for payment: January Installment of VEP 2-16 grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date January 2 1963

Requested by: Aaron Henry

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-16
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($2000.00)

TO: (Name) COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS

(Address) 213 Fourth Street

(City and state) Clarksdale, Mississippi

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 2-16 by reason of VEP's decision to reimburse COFO for it's purchase of two cars.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 2-6-63 19____

Requested by: Aaron Henry

Approved: _____

VEP DIRECTOR

VEP 2-16
($2,000.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS
($2,000.00)

TO: Council of Federated Organizations
(Name)

213 Fourth Street
(Address)

Clarksdale, Mississippi
(City and state)

Reason for payment: A supplement to the above named agency for work on VEP 2-16.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 2-27-63 19____

Requested by: Robert Moses

Approved: _____
VEP DIRECTOR

VEP 2-17
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: The Greater Little Rock Voter Registration Campaign
(name)

1220 West Capitol (c/o Arkansas Council on Human Relations)
(address)

Little Rock, Arkansas
(city and state)

Reason for payment: Please pay the sum of TWO THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($2,000.00)
VEP 2-17, Letter dated September 5, 1962
Total payment on approved grant.

NOTE: This is a joint program of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and the National Urban League (Little Rock Branch).

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-17

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date September 5, 1962

Requested by: Mr. Ozell Sutton, and Mr. George I. Henry

Approved

VEP Project Director

$7,850.00
VEP 2-18

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(name)

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
(address)

Atlanta 3, Georgia
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of SEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED FIFTY AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($7,850.00)

Reason for payment: VEP 2-18, Letter dated September 10, 1962
Initial payment on a $15,700 grant.
The second half of this grant will be
paid to SCLC on January 1, 1963.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-18

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date September 10, 1962

Requested by: Wyatt Tee Walker

Approved _____
VEP Project Director

VEP 2-18
($7,850.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS

TO: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(Name)

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
(Address)

Atlanta 3, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second half of their grant under the terms of VEP 2-18 - original grant made Sept. 10, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-18

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 2-28-63 19____

Requested by: Wyatt Tee Walker

Approved: _____

VEP DIRECTOR

$2,000.00
VEP 2-19

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Please pay to: _____
(name)
135 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

_____
(address)
Atlanta 3, Georgia

_____
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of TWO THOUSAND AND NO/100 ($2,000.00)

Reason for payment: VEP 2-19, letter dated September 10, 1962
Initial payment on a $4,000.00 grant.
~~The second half of this grant will be~~
paid to SNCC on December 15, 1962.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-19

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date September 10 19 62

Requested by: James Forman

Approved VEP Project Director

VEP 2-19
($554.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: Five Hundred Fifty Four Dollars ($554.00)

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

6 Raymond St., N.W.
(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: To reimburse them (this is a supplemental grant) for purchase of motor vehicle so as not to impair the funds from their initial grant in their registration activities.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date November 20 19 62

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: _____
VEP Director

$700.00
VEP 2-19
Orangeburg, S.C.
Supplement

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ($700.00)

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

6 Raymond St., N.W.
(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is ;asupplement to VEP 2-19 for voter registration work in Orangeburg, South Carolina and is subject to the same grant donditions as that imposed on the orighal VEP 2-19. See letter to James Forman this date.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date December 6 19 62

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-19
($2,000.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

6 Raymond St.
(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the second and final installment on VEP 2-19. Original grant was made on 9/10/62.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date December 10, 1962 19

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-19
($1500.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS AND NO CENTS
($1500.00)

TO:
(Name) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

(Address) 6 Raymond St., N.W.

Atlanta, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is a supplement to their VEP 2-19 grant and is for use in southwest Georgia, pursuant to a conference with J. Forman in the VEP offices on February 13, 1963.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-19

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 2-14-63 19____

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: _____

VEP 2-19
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: (Name) STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

(Address) 6 Raymond St., N.W.

(City and State) Atlanta, Ga.

Reason for payment: k Supplement to VEP 2-19 grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-19

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 4-25-63 19____

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: _____

PROJECT DIRECTOR

VEP 2-19 and VEP 3-1
$ 1,555.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED FIFTY FIVE DOLLARS ($ 1,555.00)

TO: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(Name)

6 Raymond Street
(Address)

Atlanta, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement for Orangeburg, S.C. for three month program and r VEP 2-19-------$ 555.00

Supplement to VEP 3-1 (Mullan County, Ala.)-$ 1,000.00

If departmental or special budget, specify: _____

VEP ~~[illegible]~~ 2-19 $ 555.00 VEP 3-1 $ 1,000.00

Payment is general operations, _____ project,

expense.

Date May 10, 19 63

Requested by: Mr. James Forman

Approved: _____

VEP Director

VEP 2-19
$1200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1200.00

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

6 Raymond St., N.W.
(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 2019 for work in Pine Bluff, Arkansas

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-4-6-3 19____

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 2-20
$4,382.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: National Urban League
(name)

14 East 48th Street
(address)

New York 17, N.Y.
(city and state)

Please pay the sum of FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY TWO AND NO/100 ($4,382.00)

Reason for payment: for voter education project in Forth Worth, Texas

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2020

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date September 13 1962

Requested by: Clarence Coleman

Approved
VEP Project Director

VEP 2-21
$3,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Ninth Congressional District - Alabama State Coordinating
(name) Association for Registration and Voting

1630 - 4th Avenue, North
(address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(city and state)

Please pay the sujm of THREE THOUSAND AND no/100 ($3,000.00)

Reason for payment: A voter registration projett in Jefferson County, Alabama. This payment is tentatively scheduled as the first toward a total of $9,000)

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date September 14 1962

Requested by: Mr. Orzell Billingsley

Approved

VEP Project Director

VEP 2-21
$3,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00)

TO: Voter Education Project Campaign of Jefferson County
(Name)

1630 Fourth Avenue, North
(Address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the second installment toward a tentative total grant of $9,000. The initial $3,000 payment was made on September 14, 1962

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date November 21, 1962 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Louphenia Thomas

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-21
$2,314.46

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FOURTEEN AND 46/100 ($2,314.46)

TO: Jefferson County Voter Registration Campaign
(Name)

1630 N. 4th Ave., Room 632
(Address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: First supplemental grant from local contributions

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 1-8-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. James T. Montgomery, Chairman, Finance Committee

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-21
($3000.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($3000)

TO: Jefferson County Voter Registration Campaign
(Name)

1630 Fourth Ave., North
(Address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the final installment due this project according to the terms of this grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEp 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-18-63 19___

Requested by: Mr. Arthur D. Shores, Chmn.

Approved: _____
VEP DIRECTOR

1 - Vouchers - Grants Paid

VEP 2-21
$207.80

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $207.80

TO: Jefferson County Voter Registration Campaign
(Name)

1630 North 4th Avenue, Room 622
(Address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final supplemental gran to VEP 2-21

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 6-4-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. James Montgomery

Approved: _____

Project Director

VEP 2-21
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: (Name) Jefferson County Voter Education Project

(Address) 1630 N. 4th Ave., Room 622

(City and state) Birmingham, Alabama

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 2-21

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7-12-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. J. Montgomery

Approved: _____

Project Director

VEP 2-21

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2,435.00

TO: Jefferson County Voter Education Project
(Name)

(Address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 2-21 program

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-2-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. James Montgomery

Approved: _____

Project Director

VEP 2-21
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,000.00

TO: Jefferson County Voter Education Project
(Name)

1630 North 4th Avenue
(Address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: See above

Supplemental payment to VEP 2-21

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-17-63 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice Johnson

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$2,542.00
VEP 2-21

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2,542.00

TO: Jefferson County Voter Education Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 2-21

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-28-63 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice Johnson

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$1000.00
VEP 2-21

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Jefferson County Voter Education Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEp 2-21

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 12-3-63 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice Johnson

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEp 2-21
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2000.00

TO: Jefferson County Voter Education Project
(Name)

(Birmingham)
(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 2-21

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 1/3/64 19___

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice Johnson

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 2-21
$ 700.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 700.00)

TO: JEFFERSON COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)
Birmingham, Ala.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: June VEP support for Jefferson Co. program at $ 700 per month

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP 2-21 project, expense.

Date June 17, 1964 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice Johnson

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

June 17, 1964

Mrs. Bernice C. Johnson, Coordinator
Alabama State Coordinating Association
for Registration and Voting
1630 Fourth Avenue, N. - Rm. 622
Birmingham, Alabama

RE: VEP 2-21

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

We enclose herein our VEP wheck in the amount of $700, representing payment of your June installment in support of your local VEP program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: ($700 check)

VEP 2-21
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Jefferson County Voter Education Project
(name)
$500.00

(address)

(city and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEB 2-21

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP 2-21 project, expense.

Date 2-20-64 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice Johnson

Approved

Administrative Secretary

VEP 2-21
$300.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: $300.00 Jefferson County Voter Education Project
(name)

(address)

(city and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental installment toward VEP 2-21

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP 2-21 project, expense.

Date 3-20-64 19

Requested by: Dr. James T. Montgomery

Approved
Administrative Secretary

VEP 2-21
$ 1,400.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS ($1,400)

TO: JEFFERSON COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

Birmingham, Ala.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: April and May VEP support for VEP 2-21 program at $ 700 per month

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 29, 1964 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice C. Johnson

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 2-21
$ 700.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 700.00)

TO: JEFFERSON COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
(City and state)

Reason for payment: July support for Jefferson County program at $ 700 per month.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP 2-21 project, expense.

Date July 7, 1964 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice Johnson

Approved: Aaron G. Dunton
VEP Director

July 7, 1964

Mrs. Bernice A. Johnson
Coordinator
Alabama State Coordinating Association
for Registration and Voting
1630 Fourth Avenue, N.
Birmingham, Alabama

RE: VEP 2-21

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

We enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $700 representing payment of the July installment of your VEP program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: $700 check

VEP 2-21
$ 700.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 700.00)

TO: JEFFERSON COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Payment of August installment on continuous VEP program

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-21

Payment is general operations, VEP 2-21 project, expense.

Date August 12, 1964 19

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice Johnson

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 12, 1964

Mrs. Bernice C. Johnson
Coordinator
ASCARV
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

RE: VEP 2-21

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $700 representing payment of the August installment of your continuing grant for registration activities in Jefferson County, Alabama.

I have reason to be disturbed by the comparatively low number of registrants which you seem to be getting in Jefferson County during the past two or three months, and would like to know whether or not there is any special reason for this.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: $700 check

VEP 2-21
$700.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SEVEN HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($700.00)

TO: Alabama State Coordinating Assn. for Registration and Voting
(Name)
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
(Address)
Birmingham, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: September installment of continuing voter registration program.

VEP

If departmental or special budget, specify: _____

VEP

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date 9/1/ 19 64

Requested by: Bernice Johnson, Coordinator

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 1, 1964

Mrs. Bernice C. Johnson
Coordinator
ASCARV
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
Birmingham, Alabama

RE: VEP 2-21

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $700 representing payment of the September installment of your continuing voter registration program grant in Jefferson County, Alabama.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $700 check

VEP 2-22
$11,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ELEVEN THOUSAND AND NO/100 ($11,000.00)

TO: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Name)

20 West 40th St.
(Address)

New York 18, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Grant VEP2-22 (letter dated October 8, 1962)

This is the first payment toward a grant of $22,000.00. Balance will be paid on or about January 15, 1963.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-22

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date October 8, 1962

Requested by: Mr. Roy Wilkins

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-22
$11,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ELEVEN THOUSAND AND No/100 DOLLARS ($11,000.00)

TO: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Name)

20 West 40th St.
(Address)

New York 18, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the second and final installment of the VEP 2-22 grant and is subject to the same conditions contained in their original letter at the time the grant originated.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-22

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date February 26, 1963

Requested by: Mr. Roy Wilkins

Approved: _____
VEP DIRECTOR

1-VEP Vouchers
Grants Paid

VEP -2-23
($400.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FOUR HUNDRED ($400) DOLLARS

TO: Madison County Coordinating Commitees for Registration and Voting
(Name)

234 Church St., N.W.
(Address)

Huntsville, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: VEP-2-23 (See letter of 10/12/62)

This is the initial payment of a $1,200 grant, the balance to be paid monthly with like payments on or about November 13 and December 13, 1962.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-23

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date October 12, 1962

Requested by: Rev. H. P. Snodgrass

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-23
$400.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS ($400.00)

TO: Madison County Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting
(Name)

234 ChurchSt., N.W.
(Address)

Huntsville, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the second payment toward a total grant of $1,200. The initial payment was on October 12, 1962. The final payment will be made on or about December 15.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date November 19 19 62

Requested by: Rev. H. P. Snodgrass

Approved: _____

VEP Director

VEP 2-23
$400.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS

TO: Madison County Coordinating Committee
(Name)

228 Church Street
(Address)

Huntsville, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment on total grant of $1200.00

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-23

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date December 14, 1962 19____

Requested by: Rev. H. P. Snodgrass

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-24
$200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

TO: Northern Virginia All Citizens Registration Committee
(Name)

307 W. Fairfax St.
(Address)

Falls Church, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: VEP 2-24 grant (see letter of 10/12/62)

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-24

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date October 12 1962

Requested by: Mr. E. B. Henderson

Approved: _____
VEP Project Director

1

VEP 2-24
$200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

TO: (Name) All Citizens Registration Committee of Northern Virginia

(Address)

(City and state) Falls Church, Va.

Reason for payment: Supplement to grant # VEP 2-24

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEL 2224

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 5-3-63 19

Requested by: Dr. E. R. Henderson

Approved:

Project Director

VEP 2-25
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000.00)

TO: Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters
(Name)

416 West Park Avenue
(Address)

Savannah, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the initial installment toward a total grant of $4,000. Payments are to be made at the rate of $1,000.00 per month.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEp project, expense.

Date November 29, 1962 19

Requested by: Hosea L. Williams, President

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 2-25
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS

TO: Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters
(Name)

416 West Park Avenue
(Address)

Savannah, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: 2nd installment of grant - see letter of original grant 11/29/62

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-25

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date January 10, 1963 19____

Requested by: _____

Approved: Hosea Williams

VEP Director

2. VEP 2-25

VEP 2-25
($1,000.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS
($1,000.00)

TO: Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters
(Name)

416 West Park Ave.
(Address)

Savannah, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: ~~XXXXXXX~~ Third installment due them on their grant.
Past installments 11/29/62, and 1/10/63.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-25

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 2-11-63 19____

Requested by: Hosea Williams

Approved: _____
VEP DIRECTOR

1 - Vouchers - Grants Rd.

VEP 2-25
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters
(Name)

(Address)

Savannah, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: 4th and final installment on VEP 2-25

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-25

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-11-63 19____

Requested by: Hosea Williams

Approved: _____
VEP DIRECTOR

1 — Vouchers. Grant Pd.

VEP 2-25

$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters
(Name)

416 West Park Avenue
(Address)

Savannah, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 2-25 to be paid at rate of $1000 per month for next four months. See letter 5/24/63

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-25

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 5-24-63 19

Requested by: Hosea Williams

Approved:

VEP 2-26
$150.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE HUNDRED FIFTY AND NO/100 DOLLARS

TO:
(Name) Warren County Citizens Improvement League

(Address) 619 Locust St.

(City and State) Vicksburg, Mississippi

Reason for payment: Grant for two-week poll tax campaign in Vicksburg, Mississippi

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 2-26

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 1-18-63 19____

Requested by: Frank H. Summers, Pres.

Approved: _____

VEP Director

VEP 3-1
($500)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
($500.00)

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

6 Raymond St., N.W.
(Address)

Atlanta, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Preliminary grant for Dallas County, Alabama

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP 3-1~~

Payment is general operations, VEp project, expense.

Date 2-8-63 19___

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: _____
VEP Director

1- Vouchers. Grants
Pd

VEP 3-1
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: [redacted]
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000.00)

TO: S tudent Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

6 Raymond St., N.W.
(Address)

Atlanta 14, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement grant (advance) to a possible program in Selma, Alabama

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-1

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-22-63 19

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: _____
VEP DIRECTOR

1- Vouchers - Grants Paid

VEP 3-1
$2500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2500.00

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-1 for work in voter registration exclusively in Selma, Alabama.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-1

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-1 project, expense.

Date 10-17-63 19____

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

/VEP 3-2
($1,840.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED FORTY DOLLARS ($1,840.00)

TO: (Name) All Citizens Registration Committee

(Address) P.O. Box 897

(City and state) Atlanta, Georgia

Reason for payment: This represents a grant to the above agency to conduct a voter project to run from the present date through April 1, 1963.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 2-27-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Jesse Hill

Approved: _____

VEPDirector

VEP 3-2
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: One Thousand Dollars

TO: All Citizens Registration Committee
(Name)

Atlanta, Georgia
(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to Grant #VEP 3-2

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 5-2-63 19

Requested by: Jesse Hill

Approved:
Project Director

VEP 3-2
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: All Citizens Registratin Committee
236 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to subject grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 5-29-63 19

Requested by: Jesse Hill

Approved:
Project Direactor

VEP 3-2
$1555.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1555.00

TO: All Citizens Registration Committee
(Name)

236 Auburn Avenue
(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for interim program June 19bto July 24

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 6-28-63 19

Requested by: Mr. Jesse Hill

Approved:

Project Director

VEP 3-2
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,000.00

TO: All Citizens Registration Committee
(Name)

(Address)

Atlanta, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEp 3-2 program

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7-29-63 19____

Requested by: Jesse Hill

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-2
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,000.00

TO: (Name) All Citizens Registration Committee

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-2

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-12-63 19____

Requested by: _____

Approved: _____

VEP 3-2
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: All Citizens Registration Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-2

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-18-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Jessie Hill

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

$1000.00
VEP 3-2

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: All Citizens Registration Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-2

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 10-10-63 19____

Requested by: Rev. Fred Bennette

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEp 3-2
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: (Name) All Citizens Registration Committee

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-2

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 11-14-63 19___

Requested by: Mr. Jessie Hill

Approved: _____

Director

VEP 3-2

$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: All Citizens Registration Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment:

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-2

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-2 project,

expense.

Date 12-19-63 19____

Requested by: Rev. Fred Bennette

Approved:

Administrative Secretary

$ 50.00
VEP 3-2

How report? Close out

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIFTY and no/100's DOLLARS ($ 50.00)

ALL CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

TO: (Name)

Atlanta, Ga. (Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-2 to pay old bills

VEP 3-2

If departmental or special budget, specify:

VEP

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date June 3, 1964

Requested by: Rev. Fred Bennett

Approved: VEP Director

VEP 3-3
($3000.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($3000.00)

TO: Mississippi Voter Project
(Name) c/o Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N. W. - Room 206
(Address) Atlanta 3, Georgia

(City and state)

Reason for payment: To institute a new grant (VEP 3-3) the finances of which will be handled completely through the VEP office. This grant will be for projects in Mississippi

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-12-63 19____

Requested by: Jean Levine and Bob Moses

Approved: _____

VEP DIRECTOR

cc

$ 2,000.00

VEP 3-3

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND and No/100's ($ 2,000.00)

TO: MISSISSIPPI VOTER PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental Grant to VEP 3-3 Program
Leflore County, Miss.

If departmental or special budget, specify:
VEP 3-3

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-3 project, expense.

Date March 28, 1963

Requested by: Wiley A. Brenton

Approved:

1 - Vouchers - Grants Paid

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: Mississippi Voter Project
(Name)

5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 206
(Address)

Atlanta 3, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: To replenish bank balance

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 4-16-63 19____

Requested by: Jean Levine

Approved: _____
Project Director

1- Vouchers - Grants Paid

VEP 3-3

$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS [redacted]

TO: Mississippi Voter Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: To supplement bank balanace

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 4-26-63 19

Requested by: Jean Levine

Approved:
Project Director

Vouchers. ~~Exp~~ Grants Rd.

VEP 3-3

$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND and No/100's ($ 2,000.00)

TO: Mississippi Voter Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 15, 1963 19____

Requested by: Wiley A. Branton

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

VEP 3-3
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: Mississippi Voter Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: To bring up bank balance.
Supplement to VEP3-3

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-3-

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 6-5-63 19

Requested by: Jean Levine

Approved:

Project Director

VEP 3-3
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2000.00

TO: Mississippi Voter Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 6-25-63 19

Requested by: Jean Levine

Approved:
Project Director

VEP 3-3
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2000.00

TO: Mississippi Voter Project
(Name)

708 Avenue N
(Address)

Greenwood, Mississippi
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-3 program

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7-31-63 19____

Requested by: Robert Moses

Approved: _____

VEP 3-3
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2000.00

TO: Mississippi Voter Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-3
To take care of August and some of
September commitments to this project

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 8-26-63 19____

Requested by: Hobart Moses

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-3
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2000.00

TO: Mississippi Voter Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to this program ~~XXX~~
~~[illegible]~~

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 9-17-63 19____

Requested by: J. Levine

Approved: _____
Project Director

3-4

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS

$750.00)

TO: Bibb County Coordinating Committee
(Name)

845 Forsyth St.
(Address)

Macon, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the initial installment of a three month grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-4

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-27-63 19____

Requested by: William P. Randall

Approved: _____
PROJECT DIRECTOR

1-Vouchers - Grants Ad.

VEP 3-4
$750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ~~XXXXX~~ $750.00

TO: Bibb ~~XXXX~~ County Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

Macon, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: ~~Second installment on Grant #VEP3-4~~

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-4

Payment is general operations, ~~VEP~~ project, expense.

Date 5-1-63 19____

Requested by: William Randell

Approved: _____
Projec6 Director

VEP 3-4
$750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $750.00

TO: Bibb County Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

Macon, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Third and final installment on VEP 3-4 grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-4

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 5-30-63 19____

Requested by: William Randall

Approved: _____
Project Director

$750.00
VEP 3-4

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $750.00

TO: Bibb County Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

Macon, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-4 program

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-4

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7-30-63 19____

Requested by: Wm. Randall

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-4
$750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $750.00

TO: Bibb County Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment of Supplement to VEp 3-4.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-4

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-4 project, expense.

Date 9-25-63 19____

Requested by: William Randall

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-5
($5000.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ Congress of Racial Equality
(Name)

38 Park Row
(Address)

New York 38, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Preliminary installment pending decision re total amount of this grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-5

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 4-3-63 19____

Requested by: James Farmer

Approved: _____
PROJECT DIRECTOR

1-Vouchers. Grants
pd.

VEP 3-5
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2000.00

TO: Congress of Racial Equality
(Name)

38 Park Row
(Address)

New York 38, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This grant is for a total of $14,000 $5,000 of which was paid them on April 3. The final $7,000 is to be paid July 1 depending upon their compliance with reporting requirements.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-5

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 6-11-63 19____

Requested by: James Farmer

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-5
$7,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: Seven Thousand Dollars

TO: Congress of Racial Equality
(Name)

38 Park Row
(Address)

New York 38, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment on VEP 3-5 grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-5

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7-2-63 19__

Requested by: James Farmer

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-5
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,000.00

TO: (Name) Congress of Racial Equality

(Address) 38 Park Row

(City and state) New York 38, N.Y.

Reason for payment: Supplemental gran t to VEP 3-5

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-5

Payment is general operations, VEP; project, expense.

Date 9-17-63 19____

Requested by: Marvin Rich

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary'

VEP 3-5
$7,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $7000.00

TO: Congress of Racial Equality
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installment of grant for this fiscal year (Total $14,000.00)

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-5

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-5 project, expense.

Date 10-30-63 19____

Requested by: Marvin Rich

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-5
$7,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $7,000.00

TO: Congress of Racial Equality
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-5

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEp 3-5

Payment is general operations, VEP1 project,
expense.

Date 12-26-63 19____

Requested by: Marvin Rich

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-5
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Congress of Racial Equality
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-6

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-6

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 3-19-64 19____

Requested by: Marvin Rich

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-6
($5000.00)

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Name)

20 West 40th St.
(Address)

New York 18, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Preliminary installment pending decision re total amount of this grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-6

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 4-3-63 19

Requested by: Roy Wilkins

Approved:

PROJECT DIRECTOR

1- Vouchers - Grants Ad.

VEP 3-6
$5000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $5000.00

TO: (Name) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(Address) 20 West 40th Street

(City and state) New York 18, N.Y.

Reason for payment: Supplement to grant No. VEP 3-6

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-6

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 6-25-63 19____

Requested by: [redacted] Mr. W. C. Patton

Approved: _____

Project Director

3-6

VEP 3-6

~~$10,000.00~~

$ 10,020.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ~~$10,000.00~~ $10,020.00

TO: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: ~~Supplement to VEP 3-6 program as~~ per letter from W.A.Branton to W. C. Patton, August 5, 1963.

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP 3-6~~

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-16-63 19

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved:

VEP 3-6
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: (Name) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEp 3-6 program to enable NAACP to pay outstanding bills remaining after program (voter education) in Augusta, Georgia

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-6

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-25-63 19

Requested by: W. C Patton

Approved:

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-6
$7,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $7,000.00

TO: National Association for the Advancement of
(Name)

Colored People
(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-6

XX $6,000.00 to be used in Tennessee
1,000.00 to be used in Clarendon
County, So. Carolina

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project,

expense.

Date 9-27-63 19

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved:

Administrative Secretary

$1500.00
VEP 3-6

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-6 for voter registration work in Greensboro, N. C.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 10-10-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. George C. Simkins

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-6
$7,060

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ~~$7,060.00~~

TO: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: ~~Supplement to VEP 3-6 for work in~~ Jacksonville, Winterhaven, Daytona Beach, ~~and Orlando, Florida; and Anderson,~~ Greenville, South Carolina; and Brunswick, Georgia

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-6

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-6 project, expense.

Date 11-18-63 19

Requested by: W.C. Patton
Administrativae Secretary

Approved:

VEP 3-6
$9000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(name)

(address)

(city and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-6

Texas	$3,000.00	
Augusta, Ga.	$1,500.00	
~~Athens, Ga.~~	~~1,200.00~~	
Decatur, Ga.	1,500.00	
Rome, Ga.	1,000.00	
Memphis, Tenn.	500.00	(Courthouse Campaign)
Jackson, Tenn.	300.00	(Supplemental)
	$9,000.00	

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-6

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-6 project, expense.

Date 2-20-64 19

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-6
$700.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $700.00

TO: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-6 for work in ~~Jackson, Tennessee to begin March 1~~ and run for approximately 60 days. $300 was sent last week and this makes a total ~~grant of $1000~~ for this program.

If departmental or special budget, specify:

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-6 project, expense.

Date 2-27-64 19

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved:

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-7
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

TO: Madison County Coordinating Committee
(Name) for Registration and Voting
228 Church Street
Huntsville, Alabama
(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the first of three installments of $500 each for a new grant for this project.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-7

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 4-11-63 19

Requested by: Mr. Ezekiel Bell, Chairman

Approved:

PROJECT DIRECTOR

1- Vouchers - Grants Paid

VEP 3-7
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Madison County Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

Huntsville, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment of Grant #3-7

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEB 3-7

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 5-1-63 19____

Requested by: R.C. Adams

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-7
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Madison County Coordinating Committee
(Name)

Huntsville, Alabama
(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: 3rd and final installment on grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-7

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 6-10-63 19___

Requested by: Rev. Ezekiel Bell

Approved: _____
Project Director

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: EIGHT HUNDRED TWENTY DOLLARS

($820.00)

TO: Tidewater Voter Registration Project
(Name)

970 Merrimac Avenue
(Address)

Norfolk, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the first quarterly installment to be paid this agency toward a yearly commitment of $3280 to be used by them for secretary's and director's salaries only.

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP 3-8~~

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 4-19-63 19____

Requested by: Rev. C. E. Griffin, President

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-8
$820.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $820.00

TO: (Name) ~~XXXX~~ Tidewater Voter Registration Project

(Address) Norfolk, Virginia

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment on grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-8

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 6-28-63 19____

Requested by: Rev. C.E. Griffin

Approved: _____

Project Director

$820.00
VEp 3-8

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $820.00

TO: Tidewater Voter Registration Project, Inc.
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Third of four installments on this program.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-8

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 10-1-63 19____

Requested by: Rev. C. E. Griffin

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-8
$820.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $820.00

TO: (Name) Tidewater Voter Registration Project

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Fourth and final payment toward VEP 3-8.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-8

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 1-2-64 19___

Requested by: Mr. Arthur T. Freeman

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-8
$835.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: Tidewater Voter Registration Project, Inc.

TO: _____
(Name)

_____
(Address)

_____
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement for work April 1 through May 2, 1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-8

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date 4-4-64 19____

Requested by: Mr. Arthur Freeman

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-8
$ 300.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 300.00)

TO: Tidewater Voter Registration Project, Inc.
(Name)

(Address)

Norfolk, Va.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for VEP 3-8 program in Norfolk, Va.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-8

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-8 project, expense.

Date August 7, 1964 19

Requested by: Arthur T. Freeman

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 7, 1964

Mr. Arthur T. Freeman
Tidewater Voter Registration
Project
Room 103 YMCA Bldg.
812 Wood Street
Norfolk, Virginia

RE: VEP 3-8

Dear Mr. Freeman:

VEP has decided to make your project a supplemental grant in the amount of $300 to enable you to take care of some of the expenses referred to on your letter to us of July 22.

The one thing that we are not clear on is the matter of the kind of program which you plan to conduct between now and the October deadline, and the amount of money which would be needed for this program. We do not feel that we could support the original request for $2,352 in view of the fact that your books were closed for a portion of the time.

In order that we may be assured of full cooperation pending any decision which we make, I am requesting that you ask the president of your organization to call an executive committee meeting so that we might have a complete understanding in view of the circumstances.

Our check in the amount of $300 is enclosed herein and we will inform you as soon as possible regarding any future support as soon as we hear from your executive committee.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $300 check

VEP 3-8
$800.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: EIGHT HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($800.00)

TO: TIDEWATER VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT
(Name)
Room 103 - YMCA Bldg., 812 Wood Street

Norfolk, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment grant to extend VEP 3-8 program until October 3, 1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9/10/ 64, 19

Requested by: Arthur T. Freeman, Director
NGB

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 10, 1964

Mr. Arthur T. Freeman
Room 103 - YMCA Building
812 Wood Street
Norfolk, Virginia

RE: VEP 3-8

Dear Mr. Freeman:

We have reviewed your letter and budget proposal of August 31, 1964, in which you seek a supplemental grant in the amount of $1,185.59 to continue your voter registration program for the period September 1 through October 3, 1964. I note that the budget covers a two-month period, as it goes back to August 1. We sent you a supplemental grant of $300 on August 7, and this would have to be charged against your budget.

We have decided to make you a final grant in the amount of $800 in support of your program for the period September 1 through October 3, and we enclose our VEP check for that amount.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $800 check

VEP 3-9
$900.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($900.00)

TO: Peninsula Coordinating Committee
(Name)

646 25th St.
(Address)

Newport News, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: This is the first installment toward an $1800 grant. Second payment to be made on or about August 1, 1963.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-9

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-9 project, expense.

Date 5-10-63 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Norvleate Downing

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-9
$900.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $900.00

TO:
(Name) Peninsula Coordinating Committee

(Address) 646 25th St.

(City and State) Newport News, Va.

Reason for payment: Second and final installment of VEP 3-9 grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-9

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-13-63 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Norvleate Downing

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-9
~~XXXXXXX~~
$470.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $470.00

TO: Peninsula Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-9 for program April 1 through May 2, 1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-9

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date 4-4-64 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Norvleate Downing

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-9
$922.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: NINE HUNDRED TWENTY TWO DOLLARS ($ 922.00)

TO: PENINSULA COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(Name)

(Address)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for to continue VEP 3-9 program until Oct. 3, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-9

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-9 project, expense.

Date August 7, 1964 19___

Requested by: Mrs. Norvleate Downing

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 7, 1964

Mrs. Norvheate Downing
Peninsula Coordinating Committee
P. O. Box 83
Newport News, Virginia

RE: VEP 3-9

Dear Mrs. Downing:

I regret that it has taken so long to reply to your letter of July 18, but we have recently lost two key staff members, and my personal work load has not permitted me to get to your grant sooner.

We are pleased to approve your budget request in the full amount of $922, and our check representing payment of the grant in full is enclosed herein.

We require most agencies to use specially printed voucher checks, but we did not require thos of your project on the previous grant because your expenditures were limited to certain items. Even though this grant covers items other than salary, we will not require that you use our voucher checks, but we will require that you maintain a separate bank account for the use of VEP funds, if you do not already do so. We will expect regular financial reporting as you have been required to do in the past, and we will probably want to audit your cancelled checks and bank statements at a later date upon request by us.

I was not able to get anything worked out for the use of outside student help. I understand that the Norfolk gmup has some students from the national YWCA, and perhaps you could get something worked out to use a part of these students.

I do not know who is in charge of the students, but Mr. Arthur T. Freeman, who is directing the Tidewater Voter Project, could put you in touch with the sponsor.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: $922 check

$1660.00

VEP 3-10

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: [redacted]

$1660.00

TO: Alabama State Coordinating Association
(Name)

1630 North 4th Avenue - Room 622
(Address)

Birmingham, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Grant in support of new voter project - see letter 5/22/63

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-10

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 5-22-63 19____

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-10
$619.05

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $619.05

TO: Alabama State Coordinating Association
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-10

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-10

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-6-63 19___

Requested by: W C. Patton

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-11
$5000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: National Urban League, Inc.
(Name)

14 East 48th St.
(Address)

New York 17, N.Y
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant for voter registration work in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. See letter of 5/23/63

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-11

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 5-23-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Heman Sweatt

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-12
$2000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans
(Name)

P.O. Box 5107
(Address)

New Orleans 15, La.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant -see letter 5/29/63

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-12

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 5-29-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Harvey Kerns

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-12
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000

TO: Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans
(Name)

P.O. Box 5107
(Address)

New Orleans 15, Louisiana
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-12 grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-12

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7-9-63 19____

Requested by: Yvonne Minor

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-12
~~XXXXXXXX~~ $1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: ~~XXX~~ Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans
(Name)

(Address)

New Orleans, La.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-12 program

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-12

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7-30-63 19____

Requested by: Yvonne Minor

Approved: [signature]
Project Director

VEP 3-12
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,000.00

TO: Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-12

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-12

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-16-63 19____

Requested by: Yvonne Minor

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-12
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-12

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-12

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 9-12-63 19____

Requested by: I. S. Daniel

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-12
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-12

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-12

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 10-7-63 19____

Requested by: Yvonne Minor

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-12
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: The Coordinating Council of New Orleans
(Name)

(Address) P. O. Box 5107

(City and state) New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Reason for payment: Supplement to grant VEP 3-12

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-12

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date November 5, 63

Requested by: Mrs. Yvonne Minor, Administrative Secretary

Approved: W. A. Branton, Project Director

js

VEP 3-13
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE KTHOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: Tuskegee Civic Association
(Name)

Box 467
(Address)

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installment on $3,000 grant to be paid bi-monthly.

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP 3-13~~

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 5-30-63 19___

Requested by: Mr. William P. Mitchell

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-13
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Tuskegee Civic Association
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment on VEP 3-13

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-~~XX~~ 13

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 7-30-63 19____

Requested by: E. H. Mitchell

Approved: _____
Project Director

$1000.00
VEP 3-13

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,000.00

TO: Tuskegee Civic Association
(Name)

(Address)

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Third and final installment toward VEP 3-13 grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-13

Payment is general operations, VEPk project, expense.

Date 9-30-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. W. P. Mitchell

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-13
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
(Name)

(Address)

TUSKEGEE, ALA.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for work in Macon and Bullock Counties, Ala.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-13

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 28 19 64

Requested by: W. P. Mitchell

Approved: Aubrey C. Smith
VEP Director

VEP 3-13
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: FIVE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
Name
Box 467
Address
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Supplemental grant for education phase of VEP 3-13 program ending November 3, 1964.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT EXPENSE.

DATE 10/6/ 19 64

REQUESTED BY: Wm. P. Mitchell, Chairman

APPROVED: W.A.B.
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

October 6, 1964

Mr. William F. Mitchell
Tuskegee Civic Association
P. O. Box 467
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

RE: VEP 3-13

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the very informative and well prepared report of October 3, in which you describe the registration results since the inception of your VEP program. Few projects have given us the kind of information which you have furnished us.

I also acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 4, in which you request a supplemental grant in the amount of $500 to complete the voter education phase of your program, prior to the November general election. It is a real pleasure to be able to send funds to a project which has such excellent leadership as yours, and our check for the full amount of this request is enclosed herein.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $500 check
cc: Dr. C. G. Gomillion

VEP 3-14
$1695.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1695.00 YWCA-NSCF Voter Education Project

TO: See above
(Name)

~~600 Lexington Avenue~~ 41 Exchange Pl., S.E.
(Address)

~~New York 22, N.Y.~~ Atlanta 3, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant - see letter of 5/30/63

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-14

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 5-30-63 19____

Requested by: Rosetta Gardner

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-15
$1500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: Mississippi Human Rights Project
(Name)

6 Raymond St., N.W.
(Address)

Atlanta 14, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant involving law students for summer project.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-15

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 6-20-63 19____

Requested by: Robert Moses

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-15
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Mississippi Human Rights Project
(Name)

6 Raymond St., N.W.
(Address)

Atlanta 14, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-15

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-15

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7-12-63 19____

Requested by: Robert Moses

Approved: _____

VEP 3-16
[redacted].
$430.50

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $430.50

TO: Citizens Committee of Charleston County
(Name)

41 Cannon Street
(Address)

Charleston, South Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment; First installment on a four-month grant - subsequent installments on or about August 10, September 10, and October 10.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7-9-63 19____

Requested by: Esau Jenkins, President

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-16
$430.50

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $430.50

TO: Voter Education Project of Charleston County
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement (installment) to VEP 3-16

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEp 3-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-12-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Esau Jenkins

Approved: _____

VEP 3-16

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $790.50

TO: Voter Education Project of Charleston County
(Name)

41 Cannon Street
(Address)

Charleston, South Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment: September installment of VEP 3-16 $430.50
plus supplement to this grant 360.00
$790.50

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project,

expense.

Date 9-9-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Esau Jenkins

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-16
$790.50

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $790.50

TO: Charleston County Voter Education Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Installment payment toward total grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-16

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-16 project, expense.

Date 10-18-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Esau Jenkins

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $360.00

TO: Voter Education Project of Charleston County
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment on VEP ~~XXXXX~~ 3-16

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEp 3-16~~

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 11-11-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Esau Jenkins

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEp 3-17
$750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $750.00

TO: Mobile County Voter Education Project
(Name)

1403 Davis Avenue
(Address)

Mobile, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant -- full amount $2,250 to be paid in installments of $750.00 per month for 3 months.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-17

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-2-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. C. H. Montgomery

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-17
$750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $750.00

TO: ~~XXXXXX~~ Mobile County (Alabama) Voter Education Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: 2nd of three installments on this grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-17

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-26-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Freeman Pollard

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEp 3-17
$750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $750.00

TO: (Name) Mobile County Voter Education Project

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment toward this grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-17

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-17 project, expense.

Date 10-18-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Freeman Pollard

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEp 3-17
$750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $750.00

TO: Mobile County Voter Education Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-17

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 1-10-64 19____

Requested by: _____

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-18
n $850.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $850.00

TO: American Friends Service Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant VEP 3-18 (this is total grant)

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-18

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 8-5-63 19

Requested by: Tartt Bell

Approved:

VEP 3-18
$105.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $105.00

TO: American Friends Service Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEp 3-18 progam as per W.A. Branton's original grant letter.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-18

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-16-63 19____

Requested by: Richard Ramsey

Approved: _____

Project Director

VEP 3-19
$100.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $100.00

TO: Colbert County Voters' League
(Name)

200 Central Avenue
(Address)

Muscle Shoals City, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New Grant ($500.00) total to be paid at monthly rate of $100.00

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-19

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-19-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Charlie Burgess

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-19
$100.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $100.00

TO: Colbert County Voters League
(Name)

Muscle Shoals City, Alabama
(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: 2nd of five installments on VEP 3-19

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-19

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 9-20-63 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Bernice Thompson

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-19
$100.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $100.00

TO: Colbert County Voters League
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: 3rd of five installments toward VEP 3-19

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-19

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 10-8-63 19

Requested by: Mr. Charlie Burgess

Approved:
Administrative Secretary

VEp 3-19
$100.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $100.00

TO: Colbert County Voters League
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: 4th of 5 installments toward this grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-19 1

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 10-21-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Charlie R. Burgess

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$100.00
VEP 3-19

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $100.00

TO: Colbert County Voters League
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment to VEP 3-19

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 11-11-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Charlie R. Burgess

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-19
$100.00

Do not pick this up on March 1 Current Projects File

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $100.00

TO: Colbert County Voters League
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for VEP 3-19 for month of February.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-19

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-19 project, expense.

Date 2-4-64 19___

Requested by: Mr. C. Burgess

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $100.00

TO: Colbert County Voters League
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 319 for an additional 5-month program, and since this is retroactive, this program began February 1, 1964 and will run to July 1, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 319

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-3-64 19____

Requested by: Charlie Burgess

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $100.00

TO: Colbert County Voters League
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Third installment toward $500 grant.
See letter of March 3, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-19

Payment is general operations, VEp 3-19 project,
expense.

Date 4-9-64 19

Requested by: Mr. Charlie Burgess

Approved:
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-19
$ 100.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 100.00)

TO: COLBERT COUNTY VOTERS LEAGUE
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Fourth installment toward $ 500 grant.
See letter of March 3, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-19

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date May 5, 1964 19

Requested by: Mr. Charlie Burgess

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 3-19
$ 100.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 100.00)

TO: COLBERT COUNTY VOTERS LEAGUE
(Name)

(Address)

Muscle Shoals City, Ala.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Fifth and final installment toward $ 500.00 grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-19

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-19 project, expense.

Date June 3, 1964 19____

Requested by: Charlie Burgess

Approved: [illegible]
VEP Director

VEP 3-19

$200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($200)

TO: Colbert County Voters League
(Name)
c/o Mr. Charlie Burgess, 200 Central Avenue
(Address)
Muscle Shoals City, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for July registration program.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 6/30 19 64

Requested by: Charlie Burgess

Approved: Willey A. Brunston
Project Director

June 30, 1964

Mr. Charlie Burgess, President
Colbert County Voters League
200 Central Avenue
Muscle Shoals City, Alabama

RE: VEP 3-19

Dear Mr. Burgess:

Thank you for your letter of June 20 and we certainly hope that you will be able to get maximum results in registration during the month of July. Because of the fact that you will have some extra days in which to register in July, we have decided to give you a supplemental grant in the amount of $200, and any portion which you do not use in July you can carry forward until August. Our check in the amount of $200 is enclosed herein.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: $200 check

VEP 3-19
$200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($200.00)

TO: Colbert County Voters League
(Name)
200 Central Avenue
(Address)
Muscle Shoals City, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for voter registration program during September registration period. (Sept. 2, 3, 4, 14, 21, 28.)
VEP

If departmental or special budget, specify: _____
VEP

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date 9/1/ 64, 19

Requested by: Charlie Burgess
MB

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 1, 1964

Mr. Charlie Burgess
Colbert County Voters League
200 Central Avenue
Muscle Shoals City, Alabama

RE: VEP 3-19

Dear Mr. Burgess:

Thank you for your letter of August 27 in which you inform us that the registration books will be open in Colbert County on September 2, 3, 4, 14, 21, and 28. We have decided to make a supplemental grant in the amount of $200, and our check for that amount is enclosed herein.

I do not know if we will be able to give you another grant in October, but you should let us know the actual dates when your books will be open in October.

A print of the film, "Right Now!" is being sent to you on a loan basis under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $200 check

$1700.00
VEP 3-20

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1700.00

TO: (Name) South Carolina Voter Project

(Address) Box 278 S.C. State College

(City and state) Orangeburg, South Carolina

Reason for payment: ØNew grant (Total $5,000.00)
To be paid in 3 installments

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEPK3-20

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-19-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.

Approved: _____

Project Director

$1,650
VEP 3-20

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,650.00

TO: South Carolina Voter Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: 2nd of three installments on VEP 3-20

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-20

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-20 project,
expense.

Date 9-23-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$1,650.00
VEP 3-20

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,650.00

TO: South Carolina Voter Project (2nd Cong. Dist.)
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment due this grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-20

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 11-12-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: South Carolina Voter Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-20

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-20

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 1-20-64 19____

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

[redacted]

VEP 3-20
$1500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: (Name) Second Congressional Dist. (So. Carol.)
Voter Education Project

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-20 for extension of program April 1 to June 1, 1964 and will be paid a total of $6000 in future installments.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-20

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-20 project, expense.

Date 4-3-64 19____

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-20
$ 500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 500.00)

TO: SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (S.C.) VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

Box 1778
(Address)

Orangeburg, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: To complete April installment of $ 2,000 on $ 6,000 grant. May and June installments to be $ 2,000 each (See WAB letter of 5/5/64)

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-20

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 5, 1964 19

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 3-20
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ~~TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)~~

TO: ~~SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (S.C.) VOTER EDUCATION~~ PROJ.
(Name)

~~Box 1278~~
(Address)

~~Orangeburg, S.C.~~
(City and State)

Reason for payment: ~~May installment of 3 monthly installments of $ 2,000 each on $ 6,000 grant for program in S.C. 2nd Cong Dist. Final installment due June 12, 1964.~~

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP 3-20~~

Payment is general operations, ~~VEP 3-20~~ project, expense.

Date ~~May 11, 1964~~ 19____

Requested by: ~~Dr. C. H. Thomas~~

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 3-20
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

TO: SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

ORANGEBURG, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment on total grant of $ 6,000 for program in 2nd Cong. Dist. of S.C.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-20

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-20 project, expense.

Date June 17, 1964 19

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

IV - -

June 17, 1964

Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.
Box 1778
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

RE: VEP 3-20

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $2,000, representing payment in full of the third and final installment on your total grant of $6,000 for a VEP program in the Second Congressional District of South Carolina. We expect this installment to at least tide you over through your July registration period.

Although your program is scheduled to terminate as of June 30, we are willing to consider any reasonable request for a supplemental grant which would carry you through September 30. As soon as you can work out your budget, then you should submit it to us.

In looking over your recent reports for the month of May, it appears that you did not have the increases which we had all hoped for because of having more days available for registration, unless it is that you have not sent all of the reports in yet.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: ($2,000 check)

VRP 3-20
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

Orangeburg, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to support American Friends student project in Orangeburg.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VRP 3-20

Payment is general operations, VRP 3-20 project, expense.

Date July 15, 1964 19

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas

Approved: [signature]
VRP Director

JC
.95

July 15, 1964

Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.
Box 1778
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

RE: VEP 3-20

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I have given careful consideration to my notes on the conference which we held in Oraggeburg, together with your letter of July 13 and I am pleased to inform you that we have approved a supplemental grant in the amount of $1,000 in support of your special summer student project in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee. We understand that this money is to be used entirely on the Orangeburg project.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: $1,000 check

VEP 3-20

$1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($1,500.00)

TO: South Carolina Voter Project
(Name)

c/o Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.
(Address)

South Carolina State College - Box 1778
Orangeburg, South Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installment on the $4,000.00 supplemental grant approved 6/29/64; ~~$1,500 due on or about 8/12/64; final~~ $1,000 due on or about 9/12/64.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7/20/ 19 64

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

July 20, 1964

Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.
Box 1778
Orangeburg, South Carolina

RE: VEP 3-20

Dear Dr. Thomas:

When we sent you the supplement grant of $1,000 last week in support of the student project in cooperation with the American Friends, I overlooked the fact that we had not sent you the $1,500 which you were due on July 12.

I enclose herein our check in the amount of $1,500 representing the first installment on the $4,000 supplemental grant in accordance with my letter to you on June 29, 1964. We will send you an additional $1,500 on our about August 12, and the final $1,000 on or about September 12. These funds are for use throughout the Second Congressional District of South Carolina.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: 1

cc: The Rev. I DeQuincey Newman
Box 1204
Columbia, South Carolina

VEP 3-20
$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,500.00)

TO: SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

Orangeburg, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment of $ 4,000 supplemental grant. Final installment of $ 1,000 due Sept. 12.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-20

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-20 project, expense.

Date August 12, 1964 19

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 12, 1964

Dr. C. H. Thomas, Jr.
South Carolina State College
Box 1778
Orangeburg, South Carolina

RE: VEP 3-20

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $1,500, representing payment of the second installment toward your $4,000 supplemental grant for registration programs in the Second Congressional District. The final installment of $1,000 will be paid on or about September 12.

You would be interested in knowing that I talked with Justice Department officials in Washington yesterday, and was pleased to learn that the United States District Attorney had personally checked with the registration board in Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, and Lexington counties, and had received assurances that they would be open for the full period in August.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,500 check
cc: The Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman

VEP 3-20
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS

($1,000.00)

TO: SOUTH CAROLINA VOTER PROJECT
(Name)

P. O. Box 1773 - S. C. State College
(Address)

Orangeburg, South Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment of grant approved

June 29, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project,

expense.

Date 9/11/ 19 64

Requested by: Dr. C. H. Thomas

Approved: W. A. B.

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 11, 1964

Dr. C. H. Thomas
South Carolina State College
Box 1778
Orangeburg, South Carolina RE: VEP 3-20

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $1,000 representing payment in full of the final installment due you on the supplemental grant described in our letter to you of June 29, 1964.

This will be the final payment which we will make to the Second Congressional District for voter registration, and this program is expected to continue until the October 3 registration deadline in every county where registration is yet possible.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,000 check

VEP 3-20

$ 900.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: NINE HUNDRED and No/100's DOLLARS

TO: SOUTH CAROLINA VOTER PROJECT
Name

P. O. Box 1778 S.C. State College
Address

Orangeburg, S.C.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Supplemental grant to Second Congressional District VEP

VEP 3-20 program (FINAL)

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 3-20

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP 3-20 PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE November 3, 1964 19____

REQUESTED BY: Dr. C. H. Thomas

APPROVED: [illegible]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL

November 3, 1964

Dr. C. H. Thomas
South Carolina State College
Box 1778
Orangeburg, South Carolinaq

RE: VEP 3-20

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of October 24 regarding the outstanding claims owed by the Second Congressional District.

I have decided to make a final supplemental grant to the Second Congressional District in the amount of $900 with which to pay these claims, and our check for that amount is enclosed herein. This office will not undertake to determine the amount which should be paid to any particular person, and we leave that entirely to the discretion of your executive committee. I note in Rev. Mungin's claim where he seeks 8¢ per mile for transportation, plus $31.50 for car repairs. It has been the custom with every agency that I know anything about to require a person to pay for his own repairs when he is being paid on a mileage basis, and I would not think that he would be entitled to the $31.50 for car repairs as he is being paid the 8¢ per mile.

Since it appears that Rev. Newman did not know that Rev. Mungin was working, I think you should insist that Rev. Newman make some recommendations as to the amount which should be paid Rev. Mungin.

I am returning all of the vouchers which you previously sent to me,assbeing unpaid so that our financial records will only contain information as to the actual amount paid. If, in the settlement of these claims, you have any funds left over, you may use them in payment of any other bills which your project may have incurred, but we do ask that you give us a prompt

financial accounting for this $900, so that we can close our account.

Let me assure you that this controversy over the supplemental request has not in any way diminished my respect and admiration for the great work which you and your co-workers are continuing to do in South Carolina.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: Vouchers
$900 check

cc: Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman
Mr. Richard Miles

FINANCIAL

November 3, 1964

The Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman
Box 1204
Columbia, South Carolina

RE: VEP 3-20

Dear Rev. Newman:

Thank you for your letter of October 30 regarding Rev. Mungin.

I failed to see where any misunderstanding which Rev. Mungin might have had as to the amount of money available would have had anything at all to do with your understanding as to whether or not he was, or was not, employed for a specific period. It now appears that you had no clear understanding of the amount of money available, as the $1,000 which was sent on September 11 was for the Second Congressional District, and not for the entire state, as your letter to me stated.

In an effort to resolve the whole matter, I have decided to make a supplemental grant to the Second Congressional District so that most of the outstanding claims can be paid as evidenced by the enclosed copy of a letter to Dr. Thomas. You state that Rev Mungin did not submit expense vouchers to you for approval, and I would think that you should make some recommendations to Dr. Thomas regarding these claims before anything is paid to Rev. Mungin. Please read my letter to Dr. Thomas, and then get in touch with him regarding Rev. Mungin.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl Dr. C. H. Thomas
Mr. Richard Miles

FINANCIAL

October 20, 1964

Dr. C. H. Thomas
South Carolina State College
P. O. Box 1778
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Thomas:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 10 in which you sent the claim of Rev. John W. Mungin and two others, and your subsequent letter of October 14, in which you submitted additional claims amounting to $941.80.

I am making an effort to see if VEP can give the Second Congressional District some supplemental funds, but the amount of this request staggers me, as I simply cannot understand why this district will allow expenditures which run nearly $1,400 over the approved budget. The fact that on two separate occasions previously, we have had to come to your rescue because of expenses which exceeded the approved budget has caused us to look with disfavor on the claims now being submitted.

I saw a copy of your letter of August 6 to Rev. Newman, in which you cautioned him that the September budget was not to exceed $500 in its entirety. I am asking Rev. Newman, by copy hereof, to give me some explanation regarding the claim from Rev. Mungin in the amount of $309.50, and some information as to whether he approved such a claim.

I would like to know if you have any other claims that are outstanding, and request that you review all of these claims and see what is the minimum amount this district can get by

with, as I regard the amount requested as more than I can, in good conscience, approve.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

cc: The Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman

$1,785.00
VEP 3-21

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,785.00

TO: Montgomery Voter Registration Project
(Name)

238 Monroe St.
(Address)

Mongtomgery, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant - see letter of 8/19/63

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-21

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-19-63 19____

Requested by: Calvin C. Pryor

Approved: _____
Project Director

VEP 3-22
$3,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $3,500.00

TO: Voters of Texas Enlist
(Name)

P.O. Box 571
(Address)

Austin, Texas
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Grant No. VEP 3-22
See letter 8/21/63

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-22

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-21-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Larry Goodwyn

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$1500.00
VEP 3-22

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: Voters of Texas Enlist
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental gran to VEP 3-22

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-22

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-27-63 19___

Requested by: Larry Goodwyn

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-22
$9,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $9000.00

TO: (Name) Voters of Texas Enlist

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement for use in Houston, Dallas, and East Texas

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-22

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-28-63 19____

Requested by: Larry Goodwyn

Approved: _____

Project Director

VEP 3-22
$5,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $5000.00

TO: Voters of Texas Enlist
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-22

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-22

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 10-8-63 19____

Requested by: Larry Goodwyn

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$10,000.00

3-22

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $10,000.00

TO: Voters of Texas Enlist
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-22

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-22

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 10-25-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Larry Goodwyn

Approved: _____
Director

$1,400.00
VEP 3-22

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,400.00

TO: Voters of Texas Enlist
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to VEP 3-22

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-22

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 11-13-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Larry Goodwyn

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3022
$10,000.00
[redacted]

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $10,000.00

TO: (Name) Voters of Texas Enlist

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-22 for poll tax campaign

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-22

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-22 project, expense.

Date 12-26-63 19____

Requested by: Larry Goodwyn

Approved: _____

Director

VEP 3-22
$1500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: Voters of Texas Enlist
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement for program to end on March 6, 1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-22

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-22 project, expense.

Date ~~XXXXXXX~~ 2-25-64 19____

Requested by: Larry Goodwyn

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-22
$1600.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1600.00

TO: V.O.T.E. (Voters of Texas Enlist)
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-22

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-22

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-22 project, expense.

Date 3-16-64 19____

Requested by: Larry Goodwyn

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-22

VEP 3-23
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Non-Partisan Voters Registration Coordinating Committee
(Name)

917 Beatties Ford Rd.
(Address)

Charlotte, North Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Preliminary grant

See letter of 9/6/63

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-23

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9-6-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. R. A. Hawkins, Chairman

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$1000.00
VEP 3-23

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Non-Partisan Voter Registration Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-23

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-23

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-23 project,
expense.

Date 10-23-63 19____

Requested by: Dr. R.A Hawkins

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-23
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Non-Partisan Voters Coordinating Committee
(name)

(address)

(city and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-23

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEp 3-23

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-23 project, expense.

Date 2-20-64 19

Requested by: Dr. R. Hawkins

Approved

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-23
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Non-Partisan Voters Registration Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: XXXXX Installment toward VEP 3-23

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-23

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8-23-64 19____

Requested by: Dr. R. A. Hawkins

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-23
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Non-Partisan Voters Registration Coord. Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment of grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-23

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-23 project,

expense.

Date 4-16-64 19____

Requested by: Dr. R. J. Hawkins

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-24
$200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $200.00

TO: The Grail
(Name)

127 Cherry Street
(Address)

Lafayette, Louisiana
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant for voter registration work in Lafayette, Louisiana

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-24

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 10-10-63 19____

Requested by: Miss Jane Duffin/Mr. Henry Cabirac

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$300.00
VEP 3-25

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $300.00

TO: Pine Bluff Council for Community Affairs
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Grant to do voter research in kPine Bluff.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VBP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 10-25-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Elijah Coleman, Chairman

Approved: _____

XXXXX Administrative Secretary

$5,500.00
VEP 3-26

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $5,500.00

TO: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant to SCLC
See letter of November 1, for geographic and other details.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-26

Payment is general operations, VEP 3p26 project, expense.

Date 11-1-63 19____

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: _____
Director

VEP 3-26
$1500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(name)

$1500.00
(address)

(city and state)

Reason for payment: Monthly installment for Savannah Project

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-~~XXXX~~ 26

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 2-17-64 19____

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-26
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Advance for district meeting on 2/29/64 in Columbus, Georgia. (This is a new phase of VEP 3-26 which VEP has agreed to support in future, providing full report requirements and VEP restrictions are complied with insofar as Citizneship Clinics are concerned.

If departmental or special budget, specify:

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-26 project, expense.

Date 2-27-64 19____

Requested by: The Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$1500.00

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Savannah installment

VEP 3-26

VEP 3-26

3-20-64

XXXXX Hosea Williams

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-26
(Citizenship Clinics)
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: 2nd installment toward support of Citizenship Clinics.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-26

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-26 project, expense.

Date 3-24-64 19____

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-26 (C.C.)
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: (Name) Southern Christian Leadership Conference

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Third installment toward their citizenship clinic grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-26

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-26 project, expense.

Date 3-31-64 19____

Requested by: Andy Young

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-26 (S.C.)
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: (Name) Southern Christian Leadership Conference

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Payment for two more citizenship clinics.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-26

Payment is general operations, VEp 3-26 project, expense.

Date 4-3-64 19___

Requested by: Andy Young

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-26
~~$XXXXXXX~~
$1500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: ~~Southern Christian Leadership Conference~~
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: 4th and final payment of Savannah project installments.

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP 3-26~~

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-26 project, expense.

Date 4-13-64 19____

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-26 (CC)
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: For two more Citizenship Clinics

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-26

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-26 project, expense.

Date 4-16-64 19____

Requested by: Andy Young

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-26
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

(Address)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to Savannah, Ga. Project. VEP 3-26

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-26

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 24, 1964 19

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 3-26
$ 500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED and No/100's ($ 500.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

(Address)

Atlanta, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final payment in support of Georgia district citizenship clinics.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-26

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 5, 1964 19

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: Wilson C. Smith
VEP Director

$2000.00
VEP 3-27

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2000.00

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Preliminary grant for work in voter registration in Raleigh, North Carolina.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-27

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-28 project, expense.

Date 11-7-63 19

Requested by: James Forman

Approved:

Administrative Secretary

vmr 3-27
$875.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $875.00

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: For a extension of their program in Raleigh. from for 5 weeks/today.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-27

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-27 project, expense.

Date 4-10-64 19____

Requested by: Worth Long

Approved:
Administrative Secretary

$1,000.00
VEP 3-28

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,000.00

TO: Voter Registration Project of Winston-Salem
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installment to a grant for voter registration work in Winston-Salem. This is a joint NAACP-CORE project.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-28

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 11-12-63 19___

Requested by: Dr. F. W. Jackson, Chairman

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$500.00
VEP 3-28

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Voter Registration Project of Winston-Salem
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-28

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-28

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 1-7-64 19___

Requested by: Dr. F. W. Jackson

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

3-28

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Voter Registration Project of Winston-Salem
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment toward VEP 3-28

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-28

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 1-29-64 19___

Requested by: Mrs. Louise Wilson

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-28
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: Voter Registration Project of Winston-Salem

TO: _____
(Name)

_____
(Address)

_____
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplment to VEp 3-28 for extention of program until May 15.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-28

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date 3-5-64 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Louise Wilson

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-28
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Voter Registration Project of Winston-Salem
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment toward $1500 grant to VEP 3-28

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-28

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-28 project, expense.

Date 3-27-64 19

Requested by: Louise Wilson

Approved:
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-28
$ 500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 500.00)

TO: VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT OF WINSTON-SALEM
(Name)

(Address)

Winston-Salem, N.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Third and final installment on $ 1,500 grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-28

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 5, 1964 19

Requested by: Mrs. Louise Wilson

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

$1,535.00
Dlg 3-29

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,535.00

TO: (Name) First Congressional District Voter Education Project

(Address) Manning, South Carolina

(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installment of Grant No. VEP 3-29

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-29

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 12-12-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Billig Fleming

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-29
$1500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: First Congressional District Voter Education Project
(Name)

(Address)

Manning, South Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-29

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-29

Payment is general operations, _____ project,
expense.

Date 1-22-64 19____

Requested by: Mr. Billie Fleming

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-29

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: (Name) First Congressional District (South Carolina)
Voter Education Project

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-29

3rd installment

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-29

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-6-64 19____

Requested by: Billie Fleming

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-29
$1500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: 1st Congressional District (So. Car.)
(Name) Voter Education Project

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment toward grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-29

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-29 project, expense.

Date 3-27-64 19____

Requested by: Rev. M.D. McCollom

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

$1500.00
VEP 3-29

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: First Cong. Dist. (So. Car.) Voter Educ. Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Extension of grant April 1 through July 1,1964
Subsequent installments due about
the 12th of May, June, and July
for a total of $6000.00

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-29

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-29 project,
expense.

Date 4-3-64 19____

Requested by: Billie Fleming

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-29
$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS($1,500.(

TO: FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (S.C.) VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second of 4 installments on total grant of $ 6,000.00

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-29

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 5, 1964 19

Requested by: Mr. Billie Fleming

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 3-29
$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,500)

TO: FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

Walterboro, S.C.
(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Third of four installments on total grant of $ 4,000.00

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-29

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-29 project, expense.

Date June 17, 1964 19

Requested by: Mr. Billie Fleming

Approved:
VEP Director

June 17, 1964

Rev. Matthew McCollum
303 Verdier Street
Walterboro, South Carolina

RE: VEP 3-29

Dear Rev. McCollum:

We enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $1,500, representing payment of the third installment on your total grant of $6,000 for VEP programs in the First Congressional District of South Carolina.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: ($1,500 check)

Hold for letter (on 29 ~)

VEP 3-29
$ 1, 500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS($ 1,500.00)

TO: FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

Walterboro, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Last of four installments on total grant of $ 6,000.00

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-29

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-29 project, expense.

Date ~~June~~ July 10, 1964 19____

Requested by: Billie Fleming

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP3-29

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 600.00)

TO: FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

Walterboro, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for special August program in Charleston County.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-29

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-29 project, expense.

Date July 24, 1964 19

Requested by: Rev. Matthew McCollum

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

+5
16535
600
17135

xxxxxxxx
VEP 3-29
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

TO: FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Name

Address

Waltersboru, S.C.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: $ 1,500 supplemental grant for 1st Cong. Dist. program and $ 500.00 for Charleston County.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 3-29

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE Sept. 16, 1964 19

REQUESTED BY: Mr. Billie Fleming

APPROVED: Aaron E. Stanton
VEP Director

financial

September 16, 1964

Rev. Matthew McCollum
303 Verdier Street
Walterboro, South Carolina

RE: VEP 3-29

Dear Rev. McCollum:

This will confirm the telephone conference call which I had today with you and Mr. Fleming. I am enclosing our check in the amount of $2,000, made payable to the First Congressional District Voter Education Project. An amount of $1,500 of this supplemental grant is allocated for the continuation of your congressional district program through the October 3 registration deadline, and the other $500 is to support an intensified campaign in Charleston County.

This will be the last money which you will get on a district basis from VEP, and you should budget it in such a way as to see you through the registration deadline. Any funds which we might spend in your district in the future will come through your new statewide office.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs
cc: Mr. Billie Fleming
Mr. Richard Miles
Encl: $2,000 check

VEP 3-30
$300.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $300.00

TO: Citizens Imrpvement League (Voters League)
(Name)

Gadsden, Alabama
(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: New Grant VEp 3-30

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-30

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-30 project, expense.

Date 12-12-63 19____

Requested by: Mr. Q. D. Adams

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-30

$300.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $300.00

TO: Citizens Improvement League
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state) Gadsden, Ala.

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-30
for program to April 4, at least.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-30

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 3-4-64 19____

Requested by: O.D. Adams

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary'

$300.00
VEP 3-30

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $300.00

TO: Citizens Improvement League (Gadsden)
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 3-30

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 3-30

Payment is general operations, VEP 3-30 project, expense.

Date 4-3-64 19___

Requested by: Mr. O.D. Adams

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 3-30
$200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS
($200)

TO: The Citizens Improvement League
(Name)
c/o
Mr. Q. D. Adams, 1907 East Broad Street
(Address)

Gadsden, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant in support of
July registration program.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 6/30 1964

Requested by: Wiley A. Branton

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

June 30, 1964

Mr. Q. D. Adams
Citizens Improvement League
1907 East Broad Street
Gadsden, Alabama

RE: VEP 3-30

Dear Mr. Adams:

In reviewing your program, it appears that the results which you obtained in June were very low in that you were only able to register thirty-three (33) persons, even though you had five days in which to register.

VEP has decided to concentrate in those areas where meaningful registration can be obtained with a minimum amount of money, and it appears that Gadsden does not fall into that category. We have decided, however, to make you a supplemental grant in the amount of $200 in support of your July registration program when there will be several days in which registration is possible. It is quite likely that this will be the last financial grant VEP will make to your project, but this is subject to review, and will be influenced by your July results.

Our check in the amount of $200 is enclosed herein.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: 1

VEP 3-30
$200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($200.00)

TO: CITIZENS IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE
(Name)

1907 E. Broad Street
(Address)

Gadsden, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant in support of September registration program.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9/11/ 19 64

Requested by: O. D. Adams

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 11, 1964

Mr. Q. D. Adams
1907 East Broad Street
Gadsden, Alabama

RE: VEP 3-30

Dear Mr. Adams:

This will confirm our telephone conversation this morning in which you stated that your registration books will open next week and remain open for a period of ten days. Pursuant to our verbal agreement, I am enclosing our VEP check in the amount of $200, representing a supplemental grant to assist your registration drive.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $200 check

VEP 3-30
$150.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: CITIZENS IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE
Name

2207 E. Broad Street
Address

Gadsden, Alabama
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Final supplemental grant for VEP 3-30 program.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 10/16/ 19 64

REQUESTED BY: Q. D. Adams

APPROVED: Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Virginia Voters League
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: New Grant to begin January 4, 1963 and terminate on or before November 15, 1964. This grant will be for $1000.00 to be paid in two installments and is to cover work in the entire state of Virginia.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-1

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-1 project, expense.

Date 1-4-68 19____

Requested by: Dr. Harry Roberts

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Citizens Committee of Wilson and Wilson County
(Name)

(Address)

Wilson, North Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installment of three equal installments for program to begin February 3, 1964 and run for one month in Wilson County, North Carolina.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 1-30-64 19____

Requested by: Mr. Talmage A. Watkins

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-2
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Citizens Committee of Wilson and Wilson County
(name)

$500.00)
(address)

(city and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment of $1500 grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-2

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-2 project, expense.

Date 2-17-64 19

Requested by: "Talmage Watkins

Approved

Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-2

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $500.00

TO: Citizens Committee of Wilson and Wilson County
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment toward VEP 4-2

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-2

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-19-64 19____

Requested by: Talmadge Watkins

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-3
~~XXXXX~~ $2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $2,000.00

TO: Middle Tennessee Voter Registration Project
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant to be conducted in Davidson County, Tenn., to begin March 2, 1964, ~~and to run for six weeks.~~

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 3-3-64 19____

Requested by: Avon Williams, Jr., Chairman

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-3
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

TO: MIDDLE TENNESSEE VOTER REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
(Name)

(Address)

Nashville, Tenn.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to extend VEP 4-3 program from May 11 to July 7, 1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-3

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 26, 1964 19____

Requested by: A. Theresa Whittaker

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-3
$500

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: FIVE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: MIDDLE TENNESSEE VOTER REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
Name

Charlotte at Fourth Street
Address

Nashville, Tennessee
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Supplemental grant to continue VEP 4-3 program until October 3.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT EXPENSE.

DATE 9/23/ 19 64

REQUESTED BY: Avon N. Williams, Jr., Treasurer

APPROVED: W. A. B.

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 23, 1964

Mr. Avon N. Williams, Jr., Chairman
Middle Tennessee Voter Registration
Committee
Charlotte at Fourth SEtreet
Nashville, Tennessee

RE: VEP 4-3

Dear Avon:

This will confirm our telephone conversation this morning in which you requested a supplemental grant in the amount of $500 to continue your voter registration program until October 3.

I am enclosing our check in the amount of $500, representing payment of the supplemental grant which we have approved today, and it is my understanding that you are sending a written request for our files to confirm your oral request.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $500 check
Newspaper clipping
cc: Mrs. Ella Boyd

VEP 4-4
$1,000

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,000.00

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant for work in southwest Georgia
This is for a two-month program which
will terminate 5/23/64 and is for work
in Sumter, Terrell and Lee counties.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-4

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-4 project,
expense.

Date 3-13-64 19____

Requested by: Don Harris

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-4
$1000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: A Supplement to VEP 4-4 (SW Ga.)
Final installment.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-4

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-4 project,
expense.

Date 4-13-64 19____

Requested by: Don Harris

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-4
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

TO: STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(Name)

84 Raymond Street, N.W.
(Address)

Atlanta, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 4-4 program for two month program in Southwest Georgia beginning July 20, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-4

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-4 project, expense.

Date July 21, 1964 19

Requested by: Mr. James Forman

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

July 21, 1964

Mr. James Forman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating
Committee
8½ Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

ATTENTION: Miss S. G. Johnson RE: VEP 4-4

Dear Mr. Forman:

I am pleased to inform you that VEP has decided to make a supplemental grant to your Southwest Georgia Voter Registration Project in the amount of $2,000. This program is for a two-month period beginning July 20. Donald Harris submitted a budget requesting $3,000, but $1,000 of this amount was for a Georgia WATTS line. I fail to see where such an expenditure could be justified under the VEP program and that is the reason for our decision to make the grant $2,000. Perhaps further information regarding the necessity of the WATTS line under the VEP program will be of value if you want us to reconsider this item.

We understand that your registration activities will cover a 22-county area in Southwest Georgia but with major emphasis in the following eight areas: Thomasville, Tifton, Bainbridge, Americus, Cuthbert, Dawson, Cordele, and Albany.

We request that you make every effort to use people in your VEP program who will work exclusively in the area of voter registration in order that there will be no conflict with our tax exempt problems. We again remind you that no portion of the VEP funds may be used in support of any political candidate or party, and this prohibition extends to the C. B. King's campaign

and any other candidate, white or Negro. This grant is to be covered by all existing VEP requirements.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:ba
cc: Mr. Donald Harris
Encl: $2000 check

VEP 4-4
$1,000

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS
($1,000.00)

TO: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
(Name)
8½ Raymond Street, N. W. 30314
(Address)
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for southwest Georgia

VEP

If departmental or special budget, specify: _____

Payment is general operations, VEP project,
expense.

Date 8/8/ 19 64

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 6, 1964

Mr. James Forman
SNCC
9½ Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

RE: VEP 4-4

Attention: Miss S. G. Johnson

Dear Mr. Forman:

We have considered further the request submitted to us by Donald Harris which sought $1,000 for a Georgia WATS line. On July 21, we approved a grant in the amount of $2,000, but declined to approve the additional $1,000.

Since that date, I have talked with both you and Donald Harris, and you have made a convincing argument for the necessity of a WATS line in a local area such as southwest Georgia. We can approve the additional request, but it would have to be understood that the WATS line cannot be used in connection with any partisan politics, or for non-VEP activities.

VEP has decided to approve the original budget request in full, and we are enclosing our check in the sum of $1,000, representing payment of the balance of said grant. You had indicated that you are in need of additional means of transportation. We leave it to the discretion of SNCC as to whether or not you want to use this additional money for a WATS line, or to invest in some means of transportation. Please let us know what your decision is.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,000 check
cc: Mr. Donald Harris-Albany, Georgia
Mr. James Forman-Greenwood, Mississippi

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1,000.00

TO: Alabama State Coordinating Assodiation
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installlment toward new grant for work in 51 Alabama counties. This program will run from April through July 10.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-5

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-5 project, expense.

Date 3-25-64 19

Requested by: W.C. Patton

Approved:

Administrasive Secretary

VEP 4-5
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: ALABAMA STATE COORDINATING ASSOCIATION
(Name)

c/o Mr. C. W. Lee
(Address)

Montgomery, Ala.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment on $ 4,000 grant for Ala. statewide project

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-5

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 28, 1964 19____

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved: [illegible]
VEP Director

$ 2,000.00
VEP 4-5

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

TO: ALABAMA STATE COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(Name)

(Address)

Montgomery, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final payment of $ 4,000 grant for Ala. statewide project.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-5

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-5 project, expense.

Date June 3, 1964 19

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($2,000.00)

TO: Alabama State Coordinating Assn. for Registration and Voting (ASCARV)
(Name) c/o Mr. C. W. Lee, Treasurer
731 S. Holt Street,
(Address)
Montgomery, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to continue state-wide program in Alabama through the October 23 registration deadline.

VEP

If departmental or special budget, specify: _____

VEP

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date 8/21/ 64 19

Requested by: W. C. Patton, President

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 21, 1964

Mr. C. W. Lee, Treasurer
ASCARV
731 S. Holt Street
Montgomery, Alabama

RE: VEP 4-5

Dear Mr. Lee:

In accordance with my letter to Mr. Patton of August 15, I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $2,000 representing a supplemental grant to continue your state-wide program in Alabama through the October 23 registration deadline.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $2,000 check
cc. Mr. W. C. Patton

VEP 4-6
$2000

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay to: Educational Film Associates
(name)

(address)

(city and state)

Reason for payment: New grant for support of education film on voter registration. Full amount of this grant will be $5000.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-6

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-6 project, expense.

Date 3-20-64 19____

Requested by: Lloyd Barbee

Approved
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-6
$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($1,500.00)

TO: EDUCATIONAL FILM ASSOCIATES
(Name)

(Address)

Madison, Wisconsin
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment toward $ 5,000.00 grant for voter registration film. Balance due on completion of film is $1,500

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-6

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 26, 1964 19

Requested by: George Alles

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-6
$ 1,631.98

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SIXTEEN HUNDRED THIRTY ONE and 98/100's DOLLARS

TO: EDUCATIONAL FILM ASSOCIATES
(Name)

2302 Keyes Avenue
(Address)

MADISON 5, WISCONSIN
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Bal of VEP 4-6 grant in full plus $ 131.98 special travel expenses.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-6

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-6 project, expense.

Date August 6 28, 1964 19

Requested by: George Allen

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 28, 1964

Mr. George Allez
Educational Film Associates
2302 Keys Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53711 RE: VEP 4-6

Dear Mr. Allez:

In reply to your letter of August 26, we enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $1,631.98, representing payment of the balance of your grant in full, plus an additional $131.98 for travel expenses for Jim Wood.

I am very anxious to see a finished print of the film, and would like some idea as to how long it will take to get prints from the laboratory. I would also like to know the title of the film, and would like to see it before reaching a decision as to how many prints we can use.

Do you have any requests for prints of the film from many other sources? I was thinking if we could contemplate the orders, then it would help to bring the unit cost down.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,631.98

VEP 4-6
$ 856.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: EIGHT HUNDRED FIFTY SIX DOLLARS ($ 856.00)

TO: Geo. W. Colburn Laboratory, Inc.
Name

164 North Wacker Drive
Address

Chicago 6, Ill.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Prepayment of 25 prints of VEP film "COUNT"
as per invoice dated 9/14/64

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-6

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT
EXPENSE.

DATE September 16, 1964 19____

REQUESTED BY: Geo. Allen

APPROVED: [illegible]
VEP Director

Financial

September 16, 1964

George W. Colburn Laboratory, Inc.
164 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Sirs:

I enclose herein our check in the amount of $856, representing pre-payment of 25 prints of the film, "Count", as shown on your invoice No. 7701.

We will send shipping instructions, but we request that you rush the printing of this film so that maximum use can be made of it before voter registration deadlines.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: $856 check

VEP 4-6
$35.55

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: THIRTY FIVE AND 55/100 DOLLARS

TO: EDUCATIONAL FILM ASSOCIATES
Name

2302 Keyes Avenue
Address

Madison 5, Wisconsin
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: To pay shipping charges on film, "COUNT".

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 10/13 19 64

REQUESTED BY: Jeanne Allez NBD

APPROVED: Wiley A. Brantan

Wiley A. Brantan
Project Director

GEO. W. COLBURN LABORATORY INCORPORATED

164 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606
TELEPHONE AREA CODE 312-332-6286

INVOICE NO. - 8246
DATE - 9/24/64

SOLD TO

SHIPPED TO AL

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
ATTN-WILEY BRANTON, DIR.
5 FORSYTH ST., N.W. ROOM #206
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

YOUR ORDER NO.	REQUISITION NO.	VIA	F.O.B.	TERMS	WORK ORDER NO.
LETTER 9/10-MR. BRANTON		PPI SPEC DEL	CHGO	NET CASH	59164

TITLE: "COUNT"

SPONSOR

CUSTOMER NUMBER 9399

QUANTITY	FT. PER PRINT OR UNIT PRICE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL FOOTAGE	CENTS PER FOOT	CODE	AMOUNT
20.	.65	DROP SHIPMENTS			923	13.00
		SHIPPING CHGS			923	22.55
						35.55T
		1 SHIPMENT TO YOU NOT CHARGED AS DROP SHIPMENT.				
		PLEASE SEE NOTATION ON INVOICE #7701 DATED 9/14/64				

INVOICE

PAY LAST AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN ↑

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE ARE COMPLYING WITH THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED.

GEO. W. COLBURN LABORATORY INCORPORATED

164 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606
TELEPHONE AREA CODE 312-332-6286

INVOICE NO. -
DATE - 9/25/64

SOLD TO

SHIPPED TO

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
ATTN: WILEY BRANTON, DIR.
5 FORSYTH ST., N.W. ROOM #206
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

YOUR ORDER NO.	REQUISITION NO.	VIA	F.O.B.	TERMS	WORK ORDER NO.
LETTER 9/10-MR. BRANTON		PPI SPEC DEL	CHGO	NET CASH	59164

TITLE: "COUNT"

SPONSOR

CUSTOMER NUMBER 9399

QUANTITY	FT. PER PRINT OR UNIT PRICE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL FOOTAGE	CENTS PER FOOT	CODE	AMOUNT
20.**	.65	DROP SHIPMENTS			923	
		SHIPPING CHGS			923	22.55
		**1 SHIPMENT TO YOU NOT CHARGED AS DROP SHIPMENT				

INVOICE

PAY LAST AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN ↑

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE ARE COMPLYING WITH THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED.

VEP 4-7
$2000

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

$2000

Please pay to: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(name)

(address)

(city and state)

Reason for payment: Initial payment of new grant for work in Atlanta

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-7

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-7 project, expense.

Date 3-20-64 19____

Requested by: Andy Young

Approved
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-7

$205.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $205.00

TO: All Citizens Registration Committee
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Reimbursement for purchase of voting list on VEP 4-7

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-7

Payment is general operations, VEp 4-7 project, expense.

Date 4-3-64 19____

Requested by: Jesse Hill

Approved: Administrative Secretary

Note: ACRC issued check to SCCC on or about 4/28/64 for $205.00 for this item. SCCC had already reimbursed Jesse Hill for this expense.

VEP 4-7
$1000

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1000.00 Southern Christian Leadership Conference

TO: _____
(Name)

_____
(Address)

_____
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 4-7 (Atlanta)

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-7

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-7 project, expense.

Date 4-13-64 19____

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-7
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: One Thousand Dollars ($ 1,000.00)

TO: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(Name)

(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment on $ 4,000.00 grant for Atlanta, Ga. Project.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-7

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 23, 1964 19

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-7
$ 400.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ~~FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 400.00)~~

TO: ~~SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE~~
(Name)

(Address)

~~ATLANTA, GA.~~
(City and state)

Reason for payment: ~~Supplemental grant for Atlanta program, VEP 4-7~~

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-7

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 6, 1964 19____

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 205 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 6, 1964

Mrs. Edwina Smith
S. C. L. C.
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: VEP 4-7 (Supplemental)

Dear Edwina:

Enclosed herein is a VEP check in the amount of $ 400 representing a supplemental grant in support of the registration program just concluded by S.C.L.C. and A.C.R.C. in Atlanta, Georgia.

The restrictions as to payment for food are waived as to any portion of this $ 400 grant ONLY . Because of the fact that special consideration was given to certain needs of A.C.R.C. in approving this grant, it is our request that you give priority to the requests of Mr. Hill in the payment of bills up to the full limit of this $ 400, so long as the payments do not violate existing VEP restrictions.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB/p
Encl:check

Jean:

All Citizens raised $ 395 from business men and gave the checks to VEP and this money ($ 400) is really, in effect, giving them the money back for the their program.

Wiley

VEP 4-8
$450.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $450.00 Mr. James Mankins

TO: _____
(Name)

_____
(Address)

_____
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Payment in full for all honoraria and expenses in connection with work in coordinating student registration program in Richmond Va. in coop. with Crusade For Voters.

If departmental or special budget, specify: _____

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-8 project, expense.

Date 4-13-64 19____

Requested by: Mr. F. J. Gayles

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-9
$1500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: $1000.00 for work in Albany April 1-June 1,'64

$500.00 for work in Monggomery April 1-May 1'64

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-9

Payment is general operations, VEP4-9 project,

expense.

Date 4-3-64 19____

Requested by: Andy Young

Approved: _____

Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-9
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

(Address)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for VEP program in Montgomery, Alabama for period Aug. 3 thru Sept. 30, 1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-9

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-9 project, expense.

Date Aug. 4, 1964 19

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-10
$10,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $10,000.00

TO: Congress of Racial Equality
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: New programs - $7,000 for Louisiana
$3,000 for So. Car.
April 1 - June 1, 1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-10

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-10 project, expense.

Date 4-3-64 19__

Requested by: Marvin Rich

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-10
$ 10,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 10,000.00)

TO: CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
(Name)

(Address)

NEW YORK, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplement to VEP 4-10 Program for period July 1 thru Sept. 30, 1964. Louisiana $7,000; South Carolina $ 2,000; Florida $ 1,000.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-10

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-10 project, expense.

Date July 21, 1964 19

Requested by: Marvin Rich

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

Financial

July 21, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RE: VEP 4-10

Dear Marvin:

I am enclosing herein our VEP check in the amount of $10,000, representing payment in full of a supplemental grant to VEP 4-10 program for the period July 1 through September 30, 1964. We are allocating $7,000 of this grant for work in Louisiana, $2,000 for South Carolina, and $1,000 for Florida.

The money for South Carolina is being given for salaries for the Messrs. Robinson and Brown and for their expenses. The $1,000 for Florida is for salary only for Patricia S. Due. Any funds from this grant not needed for the particular purpose in one area may be diverted to a VEP approved program in another area.

We know that the books will be closed in Louisiana for almost two months and we need to get some better idea as to the exact nature of your program during this two-month period, and also a complete designation of the parishes in which you intend to carry on active registration programs between now and September 30.

I wish to remind you that we have not received the Louisiana reports for May and June.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs
Encl. $10 000 check

VEP 4-10
$ 4,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 4,000.00)

TO: CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Name

38 Park Row
Address

New York 38, N.Y.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Supplemental grant to continue VEP 4-10 program until October 7, 1964.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-10

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP 4-10 PROJECT EXPENSE.

DATE Sept. 18, 1964 19____

REQUESTED BY: Marvin Rich

APPROVED: [signature]
VEP Director

Financial

September 18, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RE: VEP 4-10

Dear Marvin:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 9 in which you request a supplemental grant in the amount of $4,000. The reason for the delay was due to the fact that for the first time, VEP found itself hard-pressed for funds and we had to wait until we got additional money Our check in the amount of $4,000 is enclosed herein, and it appears that this will be the last money that VEP will be able to give you, as our program is definitely ending in so far as financial assistance to agencies is concerned.

I would suggest that you begin to phase out your Louisiana operations where VEP is concerned, but I understand that you have a separate program involving another foundation We would certainly appreciate getting some information from you regarding your non-VEP registration activities in Louisiana and Florida.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs
Encl: $4,000 check

VEP 4-11
$1500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: $1500.00

TO: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Name)

(Address)

(City and state)

Reason for payment: New program in Lake Charles, La., to begin May 1, 1964 and end June 26, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-11

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 4-15-64 19__

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved: _____
Administrative Secretary

VEP 4-12
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND and No/100's Dollars($2,000.00)

TO: SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

c/o Dr. R. N. Beck
(Address)

Florence, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installment on new grant of $ 6,000.00 to 6th Cong. Dist. of S.C.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-12

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 24, 1964 19

Requested by: Dr. R. N. Beck

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-12
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2 ,000.00)

TO: SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

Florence, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment of $ 6,000.00 grant for VEP program in 6th Cong. Dist. S.C.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-12

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-12 project, expense.

Date August 24, 1964 19____

Requested by: Dr. R. E. Beck

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 24, 1964

Dr. R. N. Beck, Chairman
Sixth Congressional District VEP
403 North Dargan Street
Florence, South Carolina

RE: VEP 4-22

Dear Dr. Beck:

It was not until the arrival of your letter this morning that I discovered that we had not sent you but one installment of your grant, and apologize for the oversight. I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $2,000 representing payment of the second installment.

Your final installment of $2,000 will be sent to you at such time as you indicated a need for it.

Let me take this opportunity to commend you for the excellent leadership which you are providing for the Voter Education Project in the Sixth Congressional District, and for the manner in which you send financial and progress reports. I look forward to seeing you Thursday night at the meeting in Columbia.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: $2,000 check

VEP 4-12
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: TWO THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Name

403 North Dargan Street
Address

Florence, South Carolina
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Final installment of $6,000 grant for 6th congressional district of South Carolina.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 9/23/ 19 64

REQUESTED BY: Dr. R. N. Beck, Chairman

APPROVED: W. A. B.
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 23, 1964

Dr. R. N. Beck, Chairman, Chairman
403 North Dargan Street
Florence, South Carolina

RE: VEP 4-12

Dear Dr. Beck:

In accordance with your request of September 20, 1964, I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $2000 representing payment in full of the third and final installment of your $6,000 grant for the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina.

I want you to know how much we appreciate the business-like manner in which you handled all of your matters with this office.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $2000 check

VEP 4-13
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ~~ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)~~

TO: FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

C/o Mr. R. H. Haile
(Address)

Camden, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: ~~First installment on new grant of $ 2,200.00 to 5th Cong. Dist. of S.C.~~

If departmental or special budget, specify: ~~VEP [illegible] 4-13~~

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 24, 1964 19

Requested by: Mr. R. H. Haile

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-14
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: HALIFAX VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

c/o Mr. A. Reed Johnson
(Address)

Enfield, N. C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Initial grant on new program in Halifax County, N.C.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-14

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 25, 1964 19____

Requested by: _____

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 4-14
$400.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FOUR HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($400.00)

TO: Halifax Voter Project
(Name)

P. O. Box 626
(Address)

Enfield, North Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to pay outstanding bills for VEP program.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8/28/ 19 64

Requested by: A. Reed Johnson, Treasurer

Approved: [signature]
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 28, 1964

Mr. A. Reed Johnson
Halifax Voter Project
P. O. Box 626
Enfield, North Carolina

RE: VEP 4-14

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for you letter of August 4 in which you answered my questions of July 21. My only complaint at this time regarding the expenses for telephone calls and telegrams is that you did not keep VEP fully informed of your activities during the period that you were so busy informing others at VEP expense, and we certainly hope that this will not happen again. I am returning the statements and invoices which you sent at our request, as you may need them for your own files.

We are enclosing our check in the amount of $400 representing a supplemental grant to enable you to pay the outstanding bills which you itemized at $391.14.

We would appreciate it if you would bring us up-to-date on the summer activities in your area concerning voter registration, or education, and let us know when your books will open for registration and how long they will be open.

I saw a recent article attributed to Mr. John Salter regarding a stepped-up program in your county, and wonder if you have been able to get any support from any other organization.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $400 check
Invoices

VEP 4-14
$ 310.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: THREE HUNDRED TEN and No/100's *********

TO: HALIFAX VOTER PROJECT
Name

P. O. Box 626
Address

Enfield, North Carolina
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Supplemental grant to pay accrued bills under VEP 4-14 program (FINAL)

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-14

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP 4-14 PROJECT EXPENSE.

DATE NOVEMBER 3, 1964 19____

REQUESTED BY: A. Reed Johnson

APPROVED: Mary C. Denton
VEP Director

VEP 4-15
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: ~~WARRENTENXEENTY~~ WARREN COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT
(Name)

c/o Mrs. Eva Clayton
(Address)

Warrenton, N.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Initial granton new program in Warren County, N.C.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-15

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 25, 1964 19____

Requested by: _____

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 4-15
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO:
Name WARREN COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Address P. O. Box 333

City and State Warrenton, North Carolina

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For crash registration program in Warrenton County ending October 24, 1964.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 10/14/ 19 64

REQUESTED BY: T. T. CLAYTON

APPROVED: Nelly C Boynton

4-16
VEP 4-16
$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,500.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant for 3 week program in 11 Eastern North Carolina counties

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 28, 19 64

Requested by: Andrew Young

Approved: [illegible]
VEP Director

4-17

VEP ~~4-16~~
$ 100.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 100.00)

TO: Mrs. Thelma Abbott, Chairman
(Name)

591-B West Columbia Avenue
(Address)

College Park, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Support of College Park, Ga. VEP

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-16

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date April 30, 1964 19____

Requested by: Mrs. Thelma Abbott

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-18
$ 200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 200.00)

TO: The Asheville-Buncombe Voter Project
(Name)
c/o Mr. W. E. Roland, President
29 South Market Street
(Address)

Asheville, North Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant in full for registration program during May, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-18

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 5, 1964 19____

Requested by: Mr. W. E. Roland

Approved: Aubrey L. Brooks
VEP Director

VEP 4-19
$ 500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ~~FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 500.00)~~

TO: ~~NANSEMOND VOTER PROJECT~~
(Name)

c/o Mr. Moses Riddick, Jr.
~~2333 Norfolk Road~~
(Address)

Suffolk, Va.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: ~~First of three installments on new 3 month program in Nansemond County, Virginia (May 1 thru July 31)$ 500 installments due on June 1 and July 1.~~

If departmental or ~~special budget, specify~~: ~~VEP 4-19~~

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date May 6, 1964 19____

Requested by: Moses A. Riddick, Jr.

Approved: _____
VEP Director

FINANCIAL

May 6, 1964

Mr. Moses Reddick, Jr.
Executive Secretary
Independent Voters League
2333 Norfolk Road
Suffolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Reddick:

RE VEP 4-19

I enclose herein a check made payable to the Nansemond Voters Project in the amount of $500 representing payment in full of the first of three installments toward a $1500 grant in support of a three-month registration program in your area under the terms of our letter to you of April 28, 1964.

We mailed your voucher checks this morning and you should use them in numerical order. Please study the instructions which we sent you last week and follow them rigidly.

If at any time there is anything you do not understand regarding any of our instructions or if you want to share ideas of yours on them, please by all means get in touch with us.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Enc. ($500 check)

VEP 4-19
$ 500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ~~FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 500.00)~~

TO: ~~NANSEMOND VOTER PROJECT~~
(Name)

~~2222 Norfolk Rd.~~
(Address)

Suffolk, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second of three installments on total grant of $ 1,500.00 Final installment of $ 500 due July 1 (unless delayed as a result of VAR letter of 6/3/64)

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-19

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-19 project, expense.

Date June 3, 1964 19____

Requested by: Moses A. Riddick, Jr.

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 4-19
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

($500.00)

TO: The Nansemond Voter Project
(Name)
c/o Mr. Moses Riddick, Jr.
2333 Norfolk Road
(Address)
Suffolk, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Third and final payment on $1,500 grant approved April 28, 1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date July 20, 64 19

Requested by: Mr. Moses Riddick, Jr.
Executive Secretary, Nansemond Project

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

July 20, 1964

Mr. Moses Riddick, Jr.
Executive Secretary
Nansemond Voter Project
2333 Norfolk Road
Suffolk, Virginia

RE: VEP 4-19

Dear Mr. Riddick:

You seem to be overly concerned over the fact that VEP suggested that you "curtail your expenses from the VEP account during the period when your books will be closed," because such a plan would interfere with the kind of program which you had set up. I only wish to remind you that in my letter of June 3, we only made a suggestion and not a requirement that you curtail your program. I also wish to remind you that we made the "suggestion" in a letter to you dated June 3, 1964, and you did not see fit to respond to this sugestion until last week.

We are enclosing our VEP check in the amount of $500, representing payment on the third and final installment of the $1,500 grant which we approved on April 28.

If you have not sent us financial accounting recently, please do so, so that our books can br brought up-to-date on your project.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: 1

VEP 4-20
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (S.C.) VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

c/o Rev. S. L. McCain
Rfd. 1, Box 140
(Address)

North Augusta, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New Program in 3rd Cong. Dist. of S.C.
First of 3 installments for 3 month
program from May 1 to July 31, 1964.
$ 1,000 due on June 1 and July 1

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-20 project,
expense.

Date May 7, 1964 19____

Requested by: Rev. S.L. McCain

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-20
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (S.C.) VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

North Augusta, S. C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second of three installments for three month program and total grant of $ 3,000. Final $ 1,000 due July 1.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-20

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-20 project, expense.

Date June 9, 1964 19____

Requested by: Rev. S. L. McCain

Approved: _____
VEP Director

VEP 4-20
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (S.C.) VOTER EDUCATION PROJ.
(Name)

(Address)

North Augusta, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Last of three installments on total grant of $ 3,000.00

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-20

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-20 project, expense.

Date July 7, 1964 19____

Requested by: Rev. S. L. McCain

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

July 7, 1964

Rev. S. L. McCain
RFD #1, Box 140
North Augusta, South Carolina

RE: VEP 4-20

Dear Rev. McCain:

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $1,000 representing payment in full of the third and final installment toward your total grant of $3,000.

We know that you will have several days during which one can register in August and we strongly urge you to take advantage of this extra time and try and get as many people registered as you possibly can. The money which we are sending you at this time together with what you have on hand should see you through the August registration period, but you will need to do alots of work in the various counties in advance of the opening of the books next month.

Although this represents the final payment of your VEP grant, we will consider the possibility of making you a supplemental grant to carry you through the October registration period, but this will be conditioned upon your August registration results.

I expect to spend Wednesday through Friday of this week in South Carolina and hope that my schedule will permit me to at least stop off and see you on my way back Friday night or Saturday morning. Would you please write our office and give us your phone number where you can be reached by phone, and then I can get it when I call back in.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encl: $1,000 check

VEP 4-21
$ 200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 200.00)

TO: MADISON COUNTY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(Name)

2300 Stanley Drive
(Address)

Huntsville, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: First of three installments on total grant of $ 600 for new program in Madison County, Ala. $ 200 due June 5 and July 5 on 3 month program from May 10 to Aug 10,1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-21

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-21 project, expense.

Date May 8, 1964 19____

Requested by: R. C. Adams

Approved: VEP Director in turn

VEP 4-21
$ 200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 200.00)

TO: MADISON COUNTY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(Name)

(Address)

Huntsville, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second of three installments toward total grant of $ 600. Final installment of $ 200 due July 5.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-21

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-21 project, expense.

Date June 3, 1964 19____

Requested by: R. C. Adams

Approved: [illegible]
VEP Director

VEP 4-21
$200

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($200.00)

TO: The Madison County Coordinating Committee

(Name) c/o Mr. R. C. Adams, 2300 Stanley Drive

(Address) Huntsville, Alabama

(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final of three installments toward total grant of $600.

VEP

If departmental or special budget, specify:

VEP

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date 7/1/ 64 19

Requested by: R. C. Adams

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

July 1, 1964

Mr. R. C. Adams, Coordinator
Madison County Coordinating Committee
2300 Stanley Drive
Huntsville, Alabama

RE: VEP 4-21

Dear Mr. Adams:

Thank you for your letter on the date of June 30. We agree that you did quite well during your June registration drive, and we hope that you can do equally as well in July.

We are enclosing our check in the amount of $200, representing payment of the final installment toward your total grant of $600.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: 1

VEP 4-21
$200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($200.00)

TO: Madison County Coordinating Committee
(Name)

(Address)

Huntsville, Ala.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to extend registration program until September 30.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8/27/ 19 64

Requested by: R. C. Adams, Coordinator

Approved: Miley A. Branton
Miley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 28, 1964

The Rev. R. C. Adams, Coordinator
Madison County Coordinating Committee
2300 Stanley Drive
Huntsville, Alabama

RE: VEP 4-21

Dear Rev. Adams:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 24 in which you requested a continuation of your $200 per month grant for three more months. At the time of your request, we did not see where we could continue your program, but wanted to wait until we were certain before replying.

We concluded that we can give you $200 for the month of September, and we will hold in abeyance any decision regarding the month of October. Our check in the amount of $200, representing payment of the September grant, is enclosed herein.

Please let us know the additional dates when your books will be open for registration between September 1, and October 24.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $200 check

VEP 4-22
$ 7,640.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED FORTY DOLLARS
($ 7,640.00)

TO: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(Name)

(Address)

New York, N.Y.
(City and State)

Payment in full for
Reason for payment: New grant for ten (10) Tennessee cities or counties. Programs to run from May 15 to July 6, 1964. See WAB grant letter 5/14/64.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-22

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-22 project, expense.

Date May 14, 1964 19

Requested by: Mr. W. C. Patton

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-23
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: COORDINATING COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS
(Name)

Box 5107
(Address)

New Orleans, La.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installment on new grant of $ 5,000 for VEP program in New Orleans to run from June 1 tp Oct. 6, 1964. $ 2,000 due Aug. 1 and $ 2,000 due Sept. 1

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-23

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-23 project, expense.

Date May 26, 1964 19

Requested by: Yvonne Minor

Approved: VEP Director

VEP 4-23
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS

$1,000.00

TO: Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans
(Name)
c/o Mrs. Yvonne Minor
P. O. Box 5107
(Address)
New Orleans 15, Louisiana
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 7/28/ 19 64

Requested by: Mrs. Yvonne Minor

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($1,000.00)

TO: Coordinating Council of Greater New Orleans
(Name)
P. O. Box 5107
(Address)
New Orleans 15, Louisiana
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Balance of $2,000 installment due August 1; final installment due Sept. 1

VEP

If departmental or special budget, specify: _____

VEP

Payment is general operations, _____ project, _____ expense.

Date 8/21/ 19 64

Requested by: Yvonne Minor, Administrative Secretary

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 21, 1964

Mrs. Yvonne Minor
Coordinating Council of
Greater New Orleans
P. O. Box 5107
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

RE: VEP 4-23

Dear Mrs. Minor:

I am enclosing our VEP check in the amount of $1,000 representing payment of the balance of the $2,000 installment which you were due on August 1. I note that we have a commitment to send you a final $2,000 on September 1.

I continue to be greatly concerned over the New Orleans program, as I think we are spending an awful lot of money and getting very poor results. I simply cannot understand why your project is not able to get more applicants to go down to the registrar's office. Will you please let me know how many applicants you were able to get to go down on July 27, 28, and 29?

How long has it been since the Coordinating Council met for the purpose of discussing the registration program? Who is the director of your program now? I would appreciate it if you would bring this letter to the attention of the executive committee of the Council.

We are prepared to pay the final installment as previously arranged, but we would like some assurances that a more vigorous program will definitely be conducted during the month of September. Has your program set up any quota for new registration?for the month of September? I hope you understand, Mrs. Minor, that we appreciate the work which you are doing and my remarks are not intended for you personally, but are

intended for those persons who should be responsible for each phase of the registration program in New Orleans.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,000 check

VEP 4-23
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($2,000)

TO: COORDINATING COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS
(Name)

P. O. Box 5107
(Address)

New Orleans 15, Louisiana
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment on $5,000 grant

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP [redacted]

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-23 project, expense.

Date September 8, 19 64

Requested by: Yvonne Minor

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director
Wiley A. Branton

VEP 4-24
$ 150.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE HUNDRED FIFTY and No/100's DOLLARS

TO: THE GRAIL
(Name)

127 Cherry Street
(Address)

Lafayette, Louisiana
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant of $ 150 for June, 1964 program in Lafayette, Louisiana. Note: Grant paid in full

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-24

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-24 project, expense.

Date June 4, 1964 19____

Requested by: Jane Duffin

Approved: MLB
VEP Director

VEP 4-25
$ 1,400.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FOURTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,400.00)

TO: FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (S.C.) VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

c/o Mr. Harrison Rearden, Chairman
(Address)

Greenville, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: First installment on new grant of $ 4000 for 3 month program in Fourth Cong. Dist. of S.C. Beginning June 15 and ending Sept. 15 $ 1,300 each due July 15 and Aug. 15

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-25

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-25 project, expense.

Date June 11, 1964 19____

Requested by: Harrison Rearden

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

June 11, 1964

Mr. Harrison Rearden
Chairman
Fourth Congressional District
Voter Education Project
Suite 4
125½ Falls Street
Greenville, South Carolina

RE: VEP 4-25

Dear Mr. Rearden:

Shortly after our telephone conversation this morning, we received from the printer the 500 voucher checks, and we are placing them in the mail today so that you should receive them by Saturday or next Monday, at the latest. We have approved a $4,000 grant for a three-month voter registration program in the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, which is to run from June 15 until September 15, 1964. We are enclosing our initial check in the amount of $1,000 and will send you installments of $1,300 each on or about the 15th day of July and August.

The proceeds of this check and all other funds coming from VEP should be deposited in a special account which you set up, and you should not deposit or mix other funds with this account. If your organization is going to raise money locally, then you should keep that money in a separate account. You should use your voucher checks in numerical order, beginning with No. 1, and they should always be filled out in accordance with the financial instructions which we are enclosing herein. Please have whoever is to handle the financial matters to read these instructions carefully and follow them to the letter. You will note that we require weekly financial reporting to VEP at which time you are to send us a carbon copy of each voucher check written or voided.

We prefer that you not release any publicity concerning the amount of the grant which we are making to you other than to

members of your executive committee or persons active with your registration program, and all inquiries concerning the amount of the grant from reporters or others should be referred to our office. It probably would be best if there was no news release to the effect that you have received a grant from VEP, but you definitely should not deny receiving support from us if anyone should ask. If you feel that you want to release publicity concerning your congressional district program and wish to mention VEP, you should simply state that the "voter registration program is being supported by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council," and let it go at that.

It is our understanding that your group will carry on an active voter registration program in every county in the Fourth Congressional District.

The Voter Education Project is a non-partisan program in every sense of the word, and no part of the funds from VEP may be used to support partisan politics in any manner whatsoever, nor to influence legislation of any kind, nor in behalf of nor against any political candidate. This restriction applies whether the political candidate be white or Negro.

You will be required to furnish the VEP office with complete and full information regarding your voter registration, and it is understood that VEP may cancel this program at any time, and require that you pay over to VEP any unexpended funds which you may have on hand.

We are enclosing a copy of this letter, and request that you indicate your understanding of the conditions and restrictions of this grant by signing this copy and returning it to us at once.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encls: 3

VEP 4-25
$ 1,300.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,300.00)

TO: FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

(Address)

Greenville, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Second installment on total grant of $ 4,000.00. Final installment of $ 1,300 due Sept. 15.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-25

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-25 project, expense.

Date August 12, 1964 19___

Requested by: Mr. Harrison Reardon

Approved: Aaron G. Brantley
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 12, 1964

Mr. Harrison Rearden
Fourth Congressional District
Voter Education Project
Suite 4 - 125½ Falls Street
Greenville, South Carolina

RE: VEP 4-25

Dear Mr. Rearden:

I am informed that Rev. Brockman phoned the VEP office yesterday during my absence, and indicated a need for additional funds at once. I am enclosing our check in the amount of $1,300, representing payment of the second installment of your total grant in the amount of $4,000 for work in the Fourth Congressional District in South Carolina. We will pay the final installment of $1,300 on or before September 15.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,300 check

VEP 4-25
$1,300.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($1,300.00)

TO: Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina
(Name)

(Address)

Greenville, S. C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment on $4,000 grant.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8/27/ 19 64

Requested by: Harrison Rearden, Chairman

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

(Delivered in person at Columbia, S. C. meeting)

VEP 4-25
$1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($1,500.00)

TO: FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
(Name)
Suite 4 - 125½ Falls Street
(Address)
Greenville, South Carolina
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to extend VEP program until October 3.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9/11/ 64 19

Requested by: Harrison Rearden

Approved: Wiley A. Brunton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 11, 1964

Mr. Harrison Rearden
Suite 4 - 125½ Falls Street
Greenville, South Carolina

RE: VEP 4-25

Dear Mr. Rearden:

Thank you for your prompt reply to our letter of September 8. Rev. Brockman visited the VEP office yesterday and gave us further information regarding your program, and also brought the checks which were missing. Rev. Brockman promised to check on the congressional district results to date for this month and phone me, and he has just called to tell me that 817 people have registered on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week.

It is our understanding from talking with Rev. Brockman that the books will be open just about every day in Greenville County and that they will be open about three days every week for the next three weeks in Spartanburg County, and on the last two days of the month in Laurens County.

Because of the success of your congressional district program, we have decided to make you a supplemental grant, but we cannot approve your full budget request. We have decided to make you a supplemental grant in the amount of $1,500, and we enclose our check for that amount. It is to be understood that this grant will be the final money which you can expect from VEP, and you should budget it accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,500 check

VEP 4-26
$ 13,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 13,000.00)

TO: NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(Name)

20 West 40th Street
(Address)

New York, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant for 14 Florida cities in accordance with NAB letter of 6/15/64.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-26

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-26 project, expense.

Date June 15, 1964 19___

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved: [signature]

FINANCIAL COPY

June 15, 1964

Mr. W. C. Patton
234 Hernando Street
Memphis, Tennessee

VEP 4-26
RE: Florida Programs

Dear Mr. Patton:

In considering your various requests for Florida registration programs, I have taken into consideration a number of things, including:

1. Amount of previous grants.
2. Results obtained.
3. Amount spent on previous program.

A review of the geographic breakdown of your expenditures reveals that in many instances, you have not spent anywhere near the amount of the actual grant. It is possible that you limited yourself in order to allow for the salaries of your field people, and if so, we will attempt to eliminate that difficulty.

We have approved a grant in the amount of $13,000 for VEP programs in fourteen (14) Florida cities which we expect you to run for from thirty to sixty days during the period June 15 to October 3, 1964. Our records reveal that you still have on hand funds for your Gainesville program, and therefore the $13,000 grant should give you $1,000 for each area. It appears that you have not spent any more than this for any area in your previous program, and in many instances, you spent considerably less than $1,000. you are authorized to increase or decrease the $1,000 allocation for any city, so long as your total Florida expenditure will not exceed the amount of this grant below the approximately $1,200 you have remained for Gainesville. The cities to which you are currently being assigned are as follows:

Daytona Beach
Gainesville
Jacksonville

Marianna
Ocala
St. Petersburg
Tampa-Plant City
Winter-Haven
West Palm Beach
Orlando
Ft. Lauderdale
Fort Pierce
Pompano Beach
Ft. Walton Beach

Please let us know just when you expect to conduct these programs, and furnish us with the names and addresses of the respective directors as soon as they become available. It is our understanding that you will use non-VEP funds programs in support of your work in Tallahassee and St. Augustine, and we have not reached a decision in regard to Pensacola. Our check in the amount of $13,000 is being sent today together with a copy of this letter to Dr. John Morsell.

We are enclosing a copy of a letter to Mr. McClain which should clear up any necessity for you to receive funds for your field staff, and in this way, the full amount of the grant can be spent in each area.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

cc: Dr. John Morsell
Mr. Richard McClain

VEP 4-26 (Supplemental)
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(Name)

20 West 40th Street
(Address)

New York 17, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to Florida VEP program for Pensacola project.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-26

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-26 project, expense.

Date July 7, 1964 19

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

Jr
(FC)

July 7, 1964

Dr. John Morsell
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

RE: VEP 4-26

Dear Dr. Morsell:

At the request of Mr. W. C. Patton, we have agreed to supplement your Florida VEP program by making an additional grant in the amount of $1,000 for work in Pensacola, Florida, and our check in the amount of $1,000 is enclosed herein.

Mr. Patton is authorized to consider Pensacola in the same manner as he does the other Florida assignments as covered by the VEP 4-26 grant letter dated June 15, 1964.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

cc: Mr. W. C. Patton

Encl: $1,000 check

VEP 4-26
$4,000

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FOUR THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS

($4,000.00)

TO: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(Name) (NAACP)

20 West 40th Street
(Address)

New York 18, New York
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for crash program in Dade County, Florida. —

2 weeks - ending Sept. 5, 1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8/26/ 1964

Requested by: Mr. W. C. Patton

Approved: W. A. B.

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 26, 1964

Dr. John Morsell
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

RE: VEP 4-26

Dear Dr. Morsell:

I enclose herein our check made payable to NAACP in the amount of $4,000 in support of a county-wide crash registration program in Dade County, Florida which is now underway for a two-week period. This program is under the supervision of the Miami NAACP chapter, and was submitted to us for approval by Mr. W. C. Patton, whom we authorized to proceed at once in getting the program launched.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $4,000 check
cc: Mr. W. C. Patton

VEP 4-27
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

(Address)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
(City and state)

Reason for payment: xNew Preliminary grant on new program for VEP 4-27, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-27

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date June 30, 1964 19___

Requested by: Andrew Young

Approved: Wilson C. Riles
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

June 30, 1964

The Rev. Andrew J. Young
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: VEP 4-27

Dear Andy:

I have been trying to reach you by telephone for more than a week, but without success. Following receipt of your letter of June 3 with reference to a possible program in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, we decided to study the situation to determine if demonstrations were likely to continue, as we did not want to be in the position of attempting to run a registration program while demonstrations were going on. On June 19, Barbara Whitaker talked by telephone with Mr. T. Y. Rogers, Jr., who assured her that demonstrations would not be conducted during the drive. I had wanted to talk with you about Tuscaloosa, but we are now pushed with fact that the books will be open a few days next week, and we must act at once if anything is to be done during the month of July.

I regard the proposed budget of $2,250 as being extremely high for Tuscaloosa, unless they are going to be able to get a sizable number of persons registered. We therefore have decided to make a preliminary grant to SCLC in the amount of $1,000 in support of VEP work through the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee, and we are enclosing a check to cover the $1,000.

I know that Edwina Smith is in the hospital at the moment, but I assume someone in your office will arrange to get some money over to Mr. Rogers immediately.

You should have some funds on hand from the North Carolina grant which were not used, and you are hereby authorized to

transfer any such funds to your Montgomery, Alabama, program.

As soon as you can find the time to get with me concerning these and other programs, then we can work out a more definite arrangement.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: 1

cc: Mr. T. Y. Rogers, Jr.

VEP 4-28
$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS($1,500.00)

TO: ALL CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
(Name)

(Address)

Atlanta, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Preliminary grant on new program for voter education-registration in Fulton County, Ga. Effective this date and to run indefinitely but no later than Sept. 30.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-28

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-28 project, expense.

Date July 7, 1964 19____

Requested by: Jesse Hill, Jr.

Approved: [illegible]
VEP Director

JL
SC

July 7, 1964

Mr. Jesse Hill, Jr., Chairman
All Citizens Registration Committee
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.
148 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RE: VEP 4-28

Dear Mr. Hill:

This will confirm the agreement made in the VEP office on July 6, 1964, in which VEP agreed to make a preliminary grant to the All Citizens Registration Committee in the amount of $1,5000 to start a voter education and registration program in Fulton County Georgia. We are enclosing our check in the amount of $1,500 which we are requesting that you deposit to your special VEP account, and no other funds should be deposited to this account during the life of this project other than those coming from VEP. You are to notify our office as to the beginning serial number of the voucher checks which you intedd to use for this program.

It is our understanding that your program will be under the general supervision and direction of Mrs. Ella M. Brayboy, and we will be pleased to work with her in any way that we possibly can. It probably would be helpful if you would explain to all of the people working with All Citizens Registration Committee that Mrs. Brayboy is in charge as we will look to her to make the day-to-day decisions regarding the project, and certainly no funds should be expended without the prior approval of Mrs. Brayboy.

We are aware of the fact that you submitted a separate proposal for a crash registration project and as soon as you are able to get approval for neighborhood registration, then we can consider supplementing your grant to take care of your part of the program. For the moment, we will play it by ear and the continuation of your project beyond the preliminary grant will be conditioned by the apparent success of your program.

We have furnished Mrs. Brayboy with a set of instructions regarding the disbursement of VEP funds, but I again want to caution that no part of this grant may be used to engage in partisan politics or in support of any political candidate. Mrs. Barbara Whitaker will write separately regarding reporting requirements.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

cc: Mrs. Ella M. Brayboy

Encl: $1,500 check

VEP 4-28
$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,500.00)

TO: ALL CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
(Name)

(Address)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for Atlanta voter education program

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-28

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-28 project, expense.

Date August 4,1964 19___

Requested by: Mr. Jesse Hill

Approved: _____
VEP Director

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS

($500.00)

TO: ALL CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
(Name)

(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for Atlanta

voter registration project

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project,

expense.

Date 8/18/ 19 64

Requested by: Jesse Hill, Chairman

Approved: Vernon Jordan

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Acting Assistant Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 18, 1964

Mr. Jesse Hill
Atlanta Life Insurance Company
148 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: VEP 4-28

Dear Mr. Hill:

Enclosed, please find a check in the amount of $500 as a supplemental grant to the All Citizens Registration Committee for voter education. The grant is made with some hesitancy due to the fact that our requirements of financial reporting and compilation of research data have not exactly been complied with. The All Citizens Registration Committee has participated in VEP programs before, and is well aware of our research and financial requirements, therefore it is our hope that you will find it convenient to comply hereafter

Mrs. Brayboy was in the office today with numerous vouchers and a good bit of research material, and we appreciate her bringing it to us. However, it is important that the materials be organized so as to facilitate our comprehension of same.

I would suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Branton on Friday to discuss with him any additional funds that you may need.

Very truly yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Acting Assistant Director

VEJ,Jr:js
Encl: $500 check

VEP 4-28
$800.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: EIGHT HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($800.00)

TO: The All Citizens Registration Committee
(Name)

(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Final installment for voter education program.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8/26/ 19 64

Requested by: Jesse Hill, Chairman

Approved: W. A. B.
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 26, 1964

Mr. Jesse Hill
Atlanta Life Insurance Company
148 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: VEP 4-28

Dear Jesse:

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $800 representing payment of the balance in full of your budget request of July 2, 1964, in support of a voter education project in Fulton County, Georgia. The total amount of your budget request was $4,293.20, and with this payment, we have actually paid you $4,300.

We honestly feel that an investment of $4,300 is as much as we would want to put into a strictly voter education program at this time, but we will be pleased to consider any proposal which you care to submit involving a voter registration program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $800 check
cc: Mrs. Ella Mae Brayboy

VEP 4-28
$ 2,100.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 2,100.00)

TO: ALL CITIZENS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
(Name)

334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
(Address)

Atlanta 3, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for crash two week registration program in Atlanta from Aug. 31 thru Sept. 14, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-28

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-28 project, expense.

Date August 29, 1964 19____

Requested by: Jesse Hill

Approved: Aubrey C. Bunton
VEP Director

August 29, 1964

Mr. Jesse Hill, Chairman
All Citizens Registration Committee
148 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: VEP 4-28

Dear Mr. Hill:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter and budget proposal of August 28, 1964, in which you seek a grant in the amount of $ 2,100.00 in support of a crash registration program during the period August 31 through September 14, 1964.

We regret to learn that there apparently will be no neighborhood registration prior to the September 14th deadline. We know that you could get many more registered through neighborhood registration.

Your request is being approved in full in order that you can exert maximum effort during this two week campaign. Our check in the sum of $ 2,100.00 representing payment of this supplemental grant in full is enclosed. All proceeds from this check should be used entirely for actual registration efforts as we have already given you separate funds for the voter education programs. Any monies remaining on hand after the September 14 deadline may be used for voter education programs.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB/p
Encl:

VEP 4-29
$ 4,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 4,000.00)

TO: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(Name)

20 West 40th Street
(Address)

New York 17, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New program for four Georgia cities at $ 1,000 each.(Rome, Athens, Decatur and Brunswick)

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-29

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-29 project, expense.

Date July 7, 1964 19

Requested by: W. C. Patton

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

JL
FO

July 7, 1964

Dr. John Morsell
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Morsell:

For several years the laws of Georgia have provided an early May deadline for registration for the primary and general elections in this state. As a result of a new statute just signed into law, the deadline has been extended until July 20 for registration for voting in the September primary, and until about September 15 for voting in the November general election. Because of this new opportunity to get additional voters in Georgia, we have requested Mr. W. C. Patton to immediately renew NAACP voter registration programs in Rome, Augusta, Decatur, and Brunswick, Georgia, and he has apparently taken prompt action to get this done.

We are enclosing our VEP check in the amount of $4,000 to cover this special Georgia program and to which we have allocated the sum of $1,000 for each of the four cities assigned. Mr. Patton is authorized to increase or decrease the amount spent in any of said four cities provided the total disbursement will not exceed the $4,000 grant.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

cc: Mr. W. C. Patton

Encl: $4,000 check

VEP 4-30
$ 3,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 3,000.00)

TO: UNITED CHURCH BOARD FOR HOMELAND MINISTRIES
(Name)

287 Park Avenue South
(Address)

New York 10, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Payment in full of grant to support voter registration film "RIGHT NOW"

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-30

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-30 project, expense.

Date July 7, 1964 19

Requested by: Robert Norman

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

July 7, 1964

Mr. Robert Newman
United Church Board for
Homeland Ministries
287 Park Avenue South
New York 19, New York

RE: VEP 4-30

Dear Mr. Newman:

I enclose herein, our VEP check in the amount of $3,000 made payable to the United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, representing payment in full of our contribution toward the voter registration film, "Right Now."

We received six (6) boxes containing film this morning, and I assume that they contain the forty-one (41) prints referred to in your letter of July 1. We intend to make wide distribution of this film, and should you receive any inquiries from organizations in the South wanting copies, then please feel free to refer them to us, so long as we have copies available.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: $3,000 check

VEP 4-31
$ 2,930.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED THIRTY DOLLARS

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

(Address)

Atlanta, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant for Chatham County, Ga.:($1,550 for four week program beginning July 6, 1964) and $ 1,380 for four week program beginning 7/20/64 in Burke, Tatnall, Emanuel, Liberty, McIntosh and Screven counties).

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-31

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-31 project, expense.

Date July 21, 1964 19___

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

15 340.00
2 930
18,270.00

July 21, 1964

Rev. Andrew J. Young
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: VEP 4-31

Dear Andy:

In accordance with our verbal agreement of July 15, 1964, I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $2,930, representing payment in full of a new grant for registration work in Southeastern Georgia. We are happy that we were able to approve in full the budget request submitted by Hosea Williams, dated July 10, 1964.

The sum of $1,550 is in payment of the Chatham County program for four weeks which we understand begain about July 6, 1964. The sum of $1,380 is in support of a four-week program under the direction of the Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters beginning July 20, 1964 in Burke, Tatnall, Emanuel, Liberty, McIntosh, and Screven Counties.

The above grants are to come under the usual VEP regulations and will require the usual progress and financial reports.

Very truly yours,

Wibby A. Branton

WAB:bs

cc: Mr. Hosea Williams
Encl: $2,930 check

VEP 4-31

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 500.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

334 Auburn Avenue
(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT TO VEP 4-31 Program FOR PROGRAM IN JONES COUNTY, GA. from Aug. 10 to Sept. 15, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-31

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-31 project, expense.

Date August 7, 1964 19____

Requested by: Andrew J. Young

Approved: Aubrey C. Daniel
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 7, 1964

The Rev. Andrew Young
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: VEP 4-31

Dear Andy:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 5, 1964, concerning your earlier request by telephone for a $600 grant for a registration program in Jones County, Georgia.

We are enclosing our check in the amount of $500 representing payment of the grant in full, and it is our understanding that this program will begin immediately and run until September 15, 1964.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $500 check

VEP 4-31
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

(Address)

ATLANTA, GA.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant for new program for Muscogee County, Ga. in full. To begin at once and terminate Sept. 15.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-31

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-31 project, expense.

Date August 25, 1964 19____

Requested by: Randolph T. Blackwell

Approved: _____
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 25, 1964

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: VEP 4-31

Dear Randolph:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of August 24 in which I gave oral approval for the grant in the amount of $1,000 for a registration program in Columbus and Muscogee counties, which we understand will begin immediately and run through the September 15 registration deadline.

Our check in the amount of $1,000 is enclosed herein, representing payment of this grant in full.

I have reviewed the program which you submitted for Muscogee County, and it appears to be a workable program which should bring excellent results. You are well aware of our previous difficulties in Columbus, and I would hope that you would see to it that we are kept fully advised of the progress of this program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,000 check

VEP 4-31
$ 800.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 800.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

334 Auburn Avenue
(Address)

ATLANTA, GA.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to continue 4-31 program in Chatham County, Ga. until Sept. 14, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-31

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-31 project, expense.

Date August 28, 1964 19____

Requested by: Randolph Blackwell

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 28, 1964

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: VEP 4-31

Dear Randolph:

We are pleased that VEP can approve your request of August 25, 1964, seeking a supplemental grant in the amount of $800 to support the continuation of the registration program in Chatham County, Georgia, under the auspices of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters. Our check representing payment of the supplemental grant in full is enclosed herein. We understand that you will continue the project through the September 14 deadline.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $800 check

VEP 4-32
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS
$1,000.00

TO: The Arkansas Voter Project
(Name) Mr. Orzell Sutton
1220 West Capitol
(Address)
Little Rock, Arkansas
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Preliminary grant

VEP

If departmental or special budget, specify: _____

VEP

Payment is general operations, _____ project,
expense.

Date 7/28/ 19 64

Requested by: Orzell Sutton

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

July 28, 1964

Mr. Orzell Sutton
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

VEP 4-32

Dear Orzell:

I am leaving for Washington and New York today, and I am sending you the preliminary grant of $1,000 for the Arkansas Voter Project so that you can get to work immediately, and will be in a position to issue checks as soon as you have received them from us. The checks will be rushed to you as soon as we get them from the printer, and I would prefer that you not write any checks until you get the voucher checks. I will take action on the full budget immediately upon my return.

I am enclosing a sample of a voucher which you will want to duplicate or change for your own use in the various counties to show cash payments. I am also enclosing a sample from one of the voter education project reports, but I know that this form will have no meaning in Arkansas where the only registration is the payment of a poll tax, and where there would be no denials or any necessity for clinics or workshops to get people prepared to pass a registration test. I suggest that you prepare a form for use by each county which could be made out in triplicate with a copy being retained in the county, and the other two copies being sent to your office, where you would then keep one and forward the other to us. The form could indicate the total number of people paying poll tax through the VEP program, with some breakdown information as to the number who paid poll tax last year to the number paying poll taxes for the first time.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls.

VEP 4-32
$ 5,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 5,000.00)

TO: THE ARKANSAS VOTER PROJECT
(Name)

1304B Wright Avenue
(Address)

Little Rock, Arkansas
(City and state)

Reason for payment: In support of statewide poll tax campaign in Ark to Oct. 1, 1964. Bal due on grant $7,000 Additional funds to be sent on Sept. 1,1964

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-32

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-32 project, expense.

Date August 5, 1964 19____

Requested by: Osell Sutton

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 5, 1964

Mr. Osell Sutton
Arkansas Voter Project
1304 S Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

RE: VEP 4-32

Dear Osell:

This will acknowledge receipt of July 29, of the proposal of the Arkansas Voter Project for a grant in the amount of $13,000 in support of a statewide poll tax campaign which will run from now until the October 1 deadline. I think that this is a reasonable request forasstatewide program, and I am pleased that VEP can approve it in full.

We have sent you a set of financial instructions and conditions covering the grant, but I want to reemphasize that no portion of these funds may be used to support partisan politics or in support of any particular candidate in any manner whatsoever. This applies also to the opposition of any candidate.

I suggested previously that you should prepare your own voucher form for use in support of cash expenditures in each county, and I am enclosing some extra ledger sheet forms for use in connection with your weekly financial reporting. I am enclosing herein a check in the amount of $5,000, making a total of $6,000 which you have already been paid on your grant. We will send you additional funds on or about September 1 unless you indicate a need for additional funds prior to that time.

I note from your budget that the counties will be asked to raise some money, and I just want to remind you that none of these funds should be deposited to the regular VEP account.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $5,000 check and voucher forms
cc: Mr. William Townsend

VEP 4-32
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

TO: THE ARKANSAS VOTER PROJECT
Name

1304-B Wright Avenue
Address

Little Rock, Arkansas
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Additional payment toward total grant of $ 13,000.00
Bal due on grant now $ 5,000.00 to be paid when needed
upon approval of WAR

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-32

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP 4-32 PROJECT
EXPENSE.

DATE September 18, 1964 19

REQUESTED BY: Cecil Sutton

APPROVED: [signature]
VEP Director

September 18, 1964

Mr. Ozell Sutton, Director
Arkansas Voter Project
1304-B Wright Avenue, N.W.
Little Rock, Arkansas

RE: VEP 4-32

Dear Ozell:

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $2,000, representing payment on the above grant. We note that there is a balance due on your grant for the sum of $5,000, and we will send additional funds when your progress and financial reports show need for same.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

encl: $2,000 check

VEP 4-32
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100

TO: ARKANSAS VOTER PROJECT
Name

1304-B Wright Ave.
Address

Little Rock, Arkansas
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Additional payment on original grant for Arkansas program.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 10/7 19 64

REQUESTED BY: Ozell Sutton

APPROVED: Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Acting Assistant Director

October 8, 1964

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Voter Project
1304-B Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

RE: VEP 4-32

Dear Ozell:

In accordance with your telephone request yesterday afternoon, I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $1,000, which you feel is necessary to wind up your obligations in connection with your Arkansas poll tax campaign.

Please get all of your financial and progress reports into our office as soon as possible, as we are very anxious to know the results of your program. Any funds not needed for payment of bills incurred during your program should be refunded to VEP.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,000 check
cc: Financial ✓

VEP 4-33
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

334 Auburn Avenue
(Address)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant for 3 month program in Petersburg, Va. from 8/3/64 thru 10/31/64. Payment of grant in full.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-33

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-33 project, expense.

Date August 5, 1964 19____

Requested by: Rev. Andrew Young

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 5, 1964

The Rev. Andrew Young
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: VEP 4-33

Dear Andy:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of August 4 in which I stated that VEP would make a grant in support of your Petersburg, Virginia, and vicinity registration and education program.

In Herbert Coulton's letter of July 14, 1964, he requested the sum of $2,020 in support of a three-month program in which it was planned that registration activity would take place during August and September, and a voter education program during the month of October.

We are pleased that VEP can approve a grant for the three-month program in the total amount of $2,000, and we enclose our check for that amount, representing payment in full of the grant.

We consider you program as running from August 3 through October 31, 1964. I am asking Mr. Coulton, by copy hereof, to let us know the exact area he will be working in when he says Petersburg and "vicinity."

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $2,000 check
cc: Mr. Herbert Coulton

VEP 4-34
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

TO: STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(Name)

8½ Raymond Street
(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant for two month VEP program in Panola and Tallahatchie counties, Miss. from Aug 10 to Oct 10, 1964. Payment of grant in full.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-34

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-34 project, expense.

Date August 7, 1964 19

Requested by: James Forman

Approved: Aubrey C. Martin
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 7, 1964

Mr. James Forman
SNCC
9½ Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Attn: Miss S. G. Johnson RE: VEP 4-34

Dear Mr. Forman:

We have considered the request of July 24, 1964, which was submitted to us by Ruby Doris Robinson on behalf of SNCC for a VEP supported program in Tallahatchie and Panola counties in Mississippi. The proposal stated that copies of the federal court orders pertaining to both counties were attached, but they were not included with the proposal and we would appreciate your furnishing us with a copy as soon as possible.

The proposals were for six-month projects, but as I explained to you in our telephone conversation, VEP will not make any grants which will extend beyond October 31, as we are in the final phase of our program.

We have decided to make SNCC a grant in the amount of $2,000 in support of a two-month program for registration work in Panola County, Mississippi, which will run from August 10 until October 10, 1964, and we are enclosing our check in the amount of $2,000 representing payment in full of the said grant.

I think you know our attitude generally regarding support of voter registration in Mississippi at this time, and we have made this grant on the basis of your representation that meaningful results in terms of actual registration, can now be achieved in Panola County. You may, at this

discretion, use some portion of the grant for work in Tallahatchie County, but we see no justification at this time for making a grant for work in Tallahatchie County.

It is extremely important that we have furnished with as much information as possible concerning your Mississippi program, and any continued support after October 10 will be determined by the results achieved by that time and the progress reporting to VEP.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $2,000 check
cc: Mr. James Forman-Greenwood, Mississippi

VEP 4-35
$ 500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 500.00)

TO: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(Name)

334 Auburn Avenue
(Address)

Atlanta, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Payment in full of now grantfor two month program in St. Augustine, Fla. from Aug. 6 to Oct. 3, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-35

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-35 project, expense.

Date August 7, 1964 19____

Requested by: Andrew J. Young

Approved: Aubrey C. Brantley
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 7, 1964

The Rev. Andrew Young
SCLC
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RE: VRP 4-35

Dear Andy:

I am pleased to inform you that we have approved the request of SCLC for a grant in the amount of $500 in support of a registration program in St. Augustine, Florida, for a two-month period from August 6 through October 3, 1964.

It is our understanding that this money will be used primarily for materials and transportation. We would appreciate being furnished with the name and address of who will be responsible for directing this program, and I hope you will impress upon them the necessity for progress reporting.

Our check in the amount of $500 representing payment of the grant in full is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $500 check

VEP 4-36
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: DALLAS COUNTY VOTERS LEAGUE
(Name)

(Address)

Selma, Alabama
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant in full for program in Dallas County, Alabama. To begin at once and terminate Oct. 23, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-36

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-36 project, expense.

Date August 12, 1964 19

Requested by: Mrs. A. P. Boynton

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 12, 1964

Mrs. A. P. Boynton
P. O. Box 774
Selma, Alabama

RE: VEP 4-36

Dear Mrs. Boynton:

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $1,000, representing payment in full of the grant we approved for the Dallas County Voters League in our letter to you dated July 24, 1964. This check should be deposited to your special VEP account, and no other funds should be deposited to this same account.

We are mailing yourtoday 250 voucher checks which we have had printed for your project. These checks should be used in numerical order, and at the end of each week, you should send us a copy of each check written or voided, and retain the third copy for your own files. Expenditures should be made in accordance with the financial instructions enclosed herein.

Let me emphasize that no portion of these funds may be used to support partisan politics in any manner whatsoever, and under no circumstances should you pay anyone's poll tax from these funds.

It should be understood that the Voter Education Project is primarily a research program, and that while funds are being given your organization in support of your voter registration program, you will be required to supply VEP with certain statistical information pertaining to your registration efforts so that we can study and analyze the various reports submitted. VEP reserves the right to cancel your program at any time and demand the return of any unusued portion of the grant.

You will note that we will want financial reporting on a weekly basis, but we will not require progress reporting other than on a monthly basis. We would like to have a progress report by the 10th day of every month in which you would describe your activities for the preceding calendar month. Mrs. Jane Moore, our Research Assistant, will write you regarding this progress reporting.

If there is anything you wish to know further about our requirements, then by all means, write or phone us. I am enclosing a carbon copy of this letter and requesting that you again check your understanding of the terms and conditions of the grant, then sign and return this carbon copy to us at once.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: $1,000 check
Financial instructions
Carbon copy of letter

P. S. We understand that this program will get underway immediately, and will be over October 23, 1964, which is the deadline for Alabama registration.

VEP 4-37
$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,500.00)

TO: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(Name)

20 West 40th Street
(Address)

New York, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant in full for 3 month program in Greensboro, N.C. Program to start at once and terminate Oct. 24, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-37

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-37 project, expense.

Date Aug. 12, 1964 19___

Requested by: Dr. George Simkins, Jr.

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 12, 1964

Mr. John Brooks
NAACP
404½ North Second Street
Richmond, Virginia

RE: VEP 4-37

Dear John:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I just wrote to Dr. Morsell concerning a Greensboro, North Carolina, VEP program. We would prefer that all of the bills for this program be paid by you on your VEP voucher checks. If it is necessary, you may send the Greensboro branch a small petty cash fund, but they should account to you for expenditures made from such a fund. The larger items should be paid for by voucher check.

I am sending you a set of financial instructions so that you might familiarize yourself with VEP expenditure requirements, and I am also sending a set to Dr. Simkins for his information. In the event that there is a need to pay for any printing then we will require a sample of the printed material.

Because of the likelihood of your having other VEP programs in the near future, it will be helpful if you would write on the voucher portion of the check, the name of the city or county for which the expenditure is being made. We request that you send us a carbon of each voucher check written or voided at the end of each week, and we wish progress reporting from your office by the 10th of each month describing the activity of the program for the preceding calendar month, together with information regarding the increase in registration.

Now, if for any reason you do not see where you cannot assume the responsibility imposed upon you in supervising this program, then by all means bring it to our attention at once, as we are concerned about our reporting requirements.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: Copy of letter to Dr. Morsell
Financial Instructions

cc: Dr. John Morsell
Dr. George C. Simkins

FINANCIAL COPY

August 12, 1964

Dr. John Morsell
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

RE: VEP 4-37

Dear Dr. Morsell:

I am in receipt of a letter from Dr. George C. Simkins, Jr., president of the Greensboro, North Carolina, branch of NAACP requesting a grant in the amount of $1,500 in support of a three-month registration project in the city of Greensboro.

Because of the past success of their program from a previous grant, we are pleased to approve the proposed budget in full.

In approving this grant for Greensboro, we desire to follow the same procedure which we are now using under Mr. W. C. Patton's supervision in most of the other states where we have NAACP programs. We are therefore sending our VEP check to the national office in the amount of $1,500, representing payment of the Greensboro grant in full, and requesting that you send an advance to Mr. John Brooks' VEP account, and let Mr. Brooks pay the bills for the Greensboro program from his VEP account.

We understand that the Greensboro program will get underway immediately, and continue through the October 24 deadline for registration in North Carolina.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,500 check
cc: Dr. George C. Simkins, Jr.
John Brooks

VEP 4-38
$500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($500.00)

TO: Louisville Urban League
(Name)
209 West Market Street
(Address)
Louisville, Kentucky 40202
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant in full for voter registration program in Louisville, Kentucky. To begin immediately, and terminate September 5.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 8/13/ 19 64

Requested by: Charles T. Steele
Executive Director, Louisville U. L.

Approved: Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

VEP 4-38

FINANCIAL COPY

August 13, 1964

Mr. Charles T. Steele
Executive Director
Louisville Urban League
209 W. Market Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

RE: VEP 4-38

Dear Mr. Steele:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter in which you make formal request for a grant in the amount of $500 for a registration project in Louisville, Kentucky, as discussed in our earlier telephone conversation.

We are pleased that we can make this grant, and this marks our first venture into the state of Kentucky. Our check in the amount of $500 is enclosed herein, and we will require that you open a special checking account for the sole use of VEP funds.

We normally require the use of triplicate voucher checks with weekly financial reporting, but because of the comparatively small size of your grant, and the short duration of the program, these requirements are being waived. You may use regular bank checks and give us an accounting in full at the completion of your program. I am enclosing a set of standard instructions and have checked those which would be most applicable to your project. You will note that no portion of the funds may be used in support of partisan politics in any manner whatsoever.

VEP is primarily a research program, and we therefore solicit your cooperation in furnishing us with as much information regarding your program as possible. We would appreciate it if you would make a special effort to send us a copy of any news articles or advertisements concerning your program, and copies of programs, leaflets, or circulars, etc., and a description of how your program was conducted and the results achieved.

It is important that you gather materials as your program progresses, but you may hold them and send them in with the final report at the completion of your project in early September.

Best wishes for a successful program, and if we can be of any further help, then let us know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: $500 check
Instructions

($550.00)

VEP 4-39

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY 00/100 DOLLARS

Please pay the sum of: ($550.00)

CORE

TO: 38 Park Row
(Name)

New York 38, New York
(Address)

(City and state) New grant in full for registration

Reason for payment: program in Tenth Congressional District of Virginia beginning immediately and terminating October 3.

VEP

If departmental or special budget, specify:

VEP

Payment is general operations, _____ project, expense.

Date 8/13/ 64

Ira N. Lechner
Registration Coordinator

Requested by: Wiley A. Branton

Approved: Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 13, 1964

Mr. Ira M. Lechner
2901 N. John Marshall Drive
Arlington 7, Virginia

RE: VEP 4-39

Dear Mr. Lechner:

Following receipt of your letter of August 4 in which you requested a grant in the amount of $550 in support of your registration campaign in the Tenth Congressional District in Virginia, I talked with Mr. Marvin Rich in the CORE national office. Where VEP makes a grant involving any affiliate of a national organization, we follow the procedure of making the grant through the national organization. We require the use of triplicate voucher checks, and the CORE national office is already equipped to handle this, and they have agreed to administer your grant.

We have today approved your request in full, and we are sending our check to the CORE national office in the full amount of $550. Mr. Rich will arrange for the payment of such proper bills as you may submit to him from your program up to the amount of the grant. If you need a petty cash fund, then I am sure that Mr. Rich can arrange to send you a check for such purposes, and let you account to him later for the petty cash expenses. Where you are ordering printed materials, it will be necessary that VEP be furnished with a copy of all printed materials.

As a guide for you in connection with making expenditures, I am enclosing a standard set of VEP financial instructions and have checked those which will be applicable specifically to your project.

VEP will want to know as much about your program as possible, and we therefore request that you write us in detail concerning

your plans and how your program is getting along, and it would be helpful if you would send us any news clips which might appear in various papers in your district concerning your registration activities. We would also like information concerning the number of registered voters in each county or city, and by all means, the results in terms of any registration which you are able to get as a result of your project.

You should write to Mr. Rich immediately and give him some idea of you immediate needs so that arrangements can be made accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: Financial instructions
cc: Mr. Marvin Rich (encl: $550 check)
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

VEP 4-39
$ 750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS ($ 750.00)

TO: CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
(Name)

(Address)

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Supplemental grant to cover salary and expense for director of VEP 4-39 program.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-39

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-39 project, expense.

Date August 25, 1964 19

Requested by: Ira M. Lechner

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 25, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RE: VEP 4-39

Dear Mr. Rich:

It appears that Mr. Ira Lechner failed to include the salary and expenses for Mr. John Robinson in the previously submitted proposal for the Tenth Congressional District of Virginia. It is our understanding that Mr. Robinson is serving as a full time registration director on an agreed salary of $100 per week, and it is estimated that his incidental expenses will amount to a total of $50 for the remainder of the project.

We are enclosing our VEP check in the amount of $750 representing a supplemental grant to enable you to pay the salary and expenses for John Robinson.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $750 check
cc: Mr. Ira M. Lechner
2901 N. John Marshall Drive
Arlington 7, Virginia

VEP 4-39
$535.90

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE AND 90/100 DOLLARS

TO: CORE
Name

38 Park Row
Address

New York 38, New York
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Supplemental grant to pay deficit for VEP program in Northern Virginia.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT EXPENSE.

DATE 12/2/64 19____

REQUESTED BY: Ira M. Lechner, Coordinator of CORE No. Va. drive

APPROVED: Wiley A. Brenton
Project Director

FINANCIAL

December 2, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RE: VEP 4-39

Dear Mr. Rich:

The VEP office has received a request from the CORE Northern Virginia registration drive seeking a supplemental grant in the sum of $535.90 to take care of a deficit in the recent program. More than $400 of this money represents filing fees and court costs in connection with several appeals from registration denials.

We have agreed to make this supplemental grant, and in view of the fact that the financial transactions were conducted through the national CORE office, we have decided to make this supplemental grant through CORE.

I am enclosing our VEP check made payable to CORE in the amount of $535.90, and request that you arrange to send these funds to your Northern Virginia project immediately so that the outstanding bills can be paid.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $535.90 check
cc: Mr. Ira M. Kechner
2901 N. John Marshall Drive
Arlington 7, Virginia

Rec'd 12/1/64

WBB

JL

2901 N. John Marshall Drive
Arlington 7, Virginia
November 30, 1964

Mr. W. Branton
Director, Voter Education Project
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Northern Virginia VoterRegistration
Drive Supplemental Budget

Dear Mr. Branton:

Please forgive me for not replying to your last letter sooner. With respect to your inquiry about why court costs in appealing the registrar's purge of the voter registration rolls cost in excess of $350, I should have explained that particularity more fully. The Code of Virginia requires that each person who has been denied registration,or having been registered is then striken from the rolls, may appeal the administrative decision of the registrar by filing a petition with the Circuit Court of the appropriate county. The statute reads further that the petition should be signed by the person denied registration. The leader of the Bar in this community who I encouraged to represent the people, Mr. Edmund Campbell, was of the opinion that each petitioner had to present a separate petition. Furthermore, as a practical matter we had to get the signatures of over 70 persons in two days time and if we mimeographed up petitions, left blank spaces for names, and divided up the 80 or so persons among us, we could reach all these people in a short time. If we were forced to have each person sign the same petition, however, we would not be physically able to carry the one petition to all these people to have them sign it in such a short space of time. We were all confident at that time that there would be no fee for filing as the statute specified that no writ tax or costswould be assessed against the petitioners.

When Mr. Campbell went to file the petitions, the clerk of the court would not accept them unless he payed $5.00 apiece for filing fees. He was still confident that upon the termination of the suit the court would refund these fees. Inasmuch as the suit had to be filed then or never and these persons' right to vote was at stake, Mr. Campbell payed the clerk the money out of his own pocket. When we technically won the suit in that the court reinstated a number of the petitioners to the registration rolls, Mr. Campbell made a plea for the return of the filing fees and informed the court of the economic standing of the petitioners, etc. The court to everyone's supprise denied the motion and refused to return the fee money.

The court costs in the Federal Court are another matter. The money there was spent primarily for marshall's fees for service of subpoenas ad testificandum and duces tecum in that the Commonwealth's Attorney would not agree to produce anyone.

I do hope that the V.E.P. will allocate funds to cover the supplemental budget which was submitted. I will be most happy to furnish receipts, of course. As I repeated earlier, these attorneys gave unstintingly of their time and I would hate to see them incur out-of-pocket expenses as well. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Ira M. Lechner

Ira M. Lechner

VEP 4-40
$ 1,200.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 1,200.00)

TO: BIBB COUNTY CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
(Name)

c/o Wm. P. Randall
(Address)

Macon, Georgia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant in full for program in Bibb County, Ga. Beginning at once and terminating Sept. 15, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-40

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-40 project, expense.

Date August 25, 1964 19___

Requested by: Wm. P. Randall

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 25, 1964

Mr. William P. Randall, Director
Bibb County Coordinating Committee
845 Forsyth Street
Macon, Georgia

RE: VEP 4-40

Dear Mr. Randall:

This will acknowledge receipt of your proposal of August 18, 1964, for a grant to support a four-week voter registration program in Bibb County, Georgia. We were glad that you submitted a proposal, as we feel that excellent results can be achieved in your county prior to the September 15 deadline, and this is why we had Mr. John Due visit you last week.

I note that your proposal is for four weeks, but I was out of the state all of last week, and there will only be three weeks remaining before the registration deadline. I have therefore approved your budget in full, but cut it back to a three-week program instead of a four-week program, and I am approving a grant today in the amount of $1,200.

I am enclosing our check in the amount of $1,200, representing payment of the grant in full, and it is our understanding that your program will get underway immediately and run through the September 15 deadline. Because of the fact that this is such a short program, we would appreciate ~~if~~ you would supply us with weekly progress and financial reporting.

This check should be deposited in your special VEP account, and no other funds should be deposited to that same account. I am assuming that you still have on hand enough voucher checks from your last VEP program to carry you through your new program. Please write and let us know what check number your new program will start with, and be sure to send us carbon copies of all checks written at the end of each week. I am enclosing a new set of financial instructions so that you

may re-familiarize yourself as to the requirements. Mrs. Jane Moore of our staff will write you separately concerning progress reporting.

It is ~~to be understood~~ that VEP reserves the right to cancel your program at any time, and demand the return of any unused portion of the grant.

With every good wish for a successful program, I am

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,200 check
FINANCIAL Instructions

VEP 4-41
$ 500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 500.00)

TO: PEACH COUNTY POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
(Name)

c/o T. A. Appling
(Address)

Fort Valley, Ga.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant in full for three week program in Peach County, Ga. ending Sept. 15, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-41

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-41 project, expense.

Date August 25, 1964 19____

Requested by: T. A. Appling

Approved: Nelson O Bunton
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 25, 1964

Mr. Theodore A. Appling
Peach County Political Action
Committee
307 East Church Street
Fort Valley, Georgia

RE: VEP 4-41

Dear Mr. Appling:

On August 21, 1964, we received your written request for a grant to support a voter registration project in Pelch County, Georgia. Your proposal showed a total request of $400, but the items actually totaled $500, and we have changed it accordingly. Our representative, Mr. John Doe, reported favorably on your proposal and recommended that we make the grant.

I am enclosing herein our check in the amount of $500 representing payment in full of the grant for work in Peach County which we understand will begin immediately and run through the September 15 deadline.

We will require that a separate bank account be opened for the sole use of VEP funds, and no other monies should be deposited in this account other than those coming from VEP. We normally require the use of printed triplicate voucher checks, but it would take better than a week to get them, and we are afraid this would delay you too much. We therefore will permit you to use regular bank checks, but please keep proper records, as you will have to account for these funds at the completion of your project, at which time we will audit your cancelled checks.

We are enclosing a complete set of instructions regarding expenditures, and I have placed a red mark on those items which will be most applicable to your project. It is desirable that most expenditures be paid by check, but you could

keep a small petty cash fund on hand and support any expenditures from it with vouchers, which you could account for at the time you replenish your petty cash fund.

No portion of these funds may be used to support partisan politics or on behalf of any particular candidate in any manner whatsoever.

We have made a separate grant for work in Bibb County, and SCLC is working in Jones County. We had hoped, however, that we could have started a program in a five county area, which would include Taylor, Crawford, Macon, Houston, and Peach counties. If you feel that a program could still be put together to help the other four counties, and a nominal budget could be submitted, and then, if you will call a meeting, we will be pleased to send a representative. I would suggest that you phone me collect here in Atlanta at 525-0595.

Will you please indicate your understanding of the terms and conditions of this grant, and your acknowledgement of receipt of the check by signing the enclosed copy of this letter and returning it to us at once.

It is ~~to be understood~~ that VEP reserves the right to cancel this program at any time, and demand the return of any unuseddd portion of the grant.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $500
Financial instructions
Copy of this letter

VEP 4-42
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: Central Civic Voter Project
(Name)

617 Effingham Street
(Address)

Portsmouth, Va.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant in full for VEP program in Portsmouth, Va. from Sept. 1 to Oct 3, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-42

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-42 project, expense.

Date August 27, 1964 19

Requested by: Dr. Jas. W. Holley

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 31, 1964

Dr. James W. Holley, III
President
Central Civic Forum
617 Effingham Street
Portsmouth, Virginia

RE: VEP 4-42

Dear Dr. Holley:

Upon receipt of your letter of August 22, we immediately placed an order with our printer for voucher checks for use in your VEP program. These checks are being sent to you under separate cover, and you are requested to use these checks only in making expenditures. I am also enclosing a complete set of financial instructions which you and the persons responsible for financial matters are requested to read carefully and follow very closely. The voucher checks should be used in numerical order at all times, and you should mail to our office each week, a carbon of every check which has been written or voided during the week. Mrs. Jane Moore of our staff will write you separately regarding progress reporting.

No portion of VEP funds may be used to engage in partisan politics, or in support of any particular candidate in any manner whatsoever, nor should these funds be used for the payment of poll taxes.

We maintain a policy of requesting that organizations refrain from giving any publicity to the amount of a grant from VEP, and I was certainly surprised to learn that your organization had given publicity of our grant before you ever communicated with us, as you first letter contained the clipping from the Journal and Guide. There is nothing we can do about

this now, and we will not penalize you for doing this even though we are sorry that it happened.

Our check in the amount of $1,000 representing payment of the grant in full is enclosed herein, and it is our understanding that this program will run from September 1 through October 3, 1964.

Will you please acknowledge your understanding of the conditions of this grant and receipt of the enclosed check by signing the enclosed carbon of this letter, and returning it to us at once?

It is to be understood that VEP reserves the right to cancel this program at any time, and to demand the return of any unused portion of said grant, and that you agree to promptly account to us for same.

With every good wish for a successful voter registration program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,000 check
Carbon copy of this letter
Financial instructions

VEP 4-43
$ 1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

TO: LYNCHBURG VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

525 Smyth Street
(Address)

Lynchburg, Va.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant in full for VEP program in Lynchburg, Va. from Sept. 1 to October 3, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-43

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-43 project, expense.

Date August 27, 1964 19____

Requested by: M. W. Thornhill, Jr.

Approved: Aidan C. Brunton
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 28, 1964

Mr. M. W. Thornhill, Jr.
President
Lynchburg Voters League
525 Smyth Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

RE: VEP 4-43

Dear Mr. Thornhill:

We have carefully reviewed your request of July 22, 1964, seeking a grant from the Voter Education Project in support of your registration program. We note that your budget proposal includes not only a registration program, but also a campaign to get the people to pay their poll tax, and to go to the polls and vote.

Our primary concern at the moment is to get as many additional people registered to vote as we possibly can, and we therefore have approved a grant to the Lynchburg Voters League in the amount of $1,000 in support of a voter registration program for the period September 1 through October 3, 1962. We are enclosing our check in the amount of $1,000 representing payment of this grant in full, and we will hold in abeyance any consideration for a poll tax or "Get-Out-The Vote" campaign until this phase has been concluded.

The proceeds of this check should be deposited in your special VEP account, and all expenditures should be paid by the use of the voucher checks which are being sent to you under separate cover. These checks should always be used in numerical order, and you should send to our office at the end of each week, a carbon of each check written or voided during the week. A set of financial instructions is enclosed, and you, along with the persons responsible for your financial matters, should read it very carefully and follow the instructions contained therein. Mrs. Jane Moore of our staff, will write you separately concerning progress reporting.

No portion of these funds may be used to engage in partisan politics, or in support of any particular political candidate in any manner whatsoever, nor should they be used for the payment of poll taxes.

We do not seek any publicity for VEP in connection with your program, but we have no objection to your mentioning that you are working with VEP. You are requested to not release any publicity regarding the amount of your grant, except to members of your executive committee, or persons working with your program, and all inquiries from reporters or others concerning the amount of the grant should be referred to us, but you should always admit, if asked, that you have received a grant from us.

It is to be understood that VEP reserves the right to cancel this program at any time, and demand the return of any unused portion of the grant, and you agree to account to us for same.

In reviewing your Budget, I note that you have $500 for the printing of names of all registered voters in booklet form, and I would like to suggest that such an expenditure should not be made during this phase of your program. You should be able to get a number of helpful materials, including bumper and bumper stickers, from the NAACP State Conference office in Richmond.

You are requested to acknowledge your understanding of the terms and conditions of this grant and receipt of the enclosed check by signing the enclosed carbon of this letter and returning it to us at once.

With every good wish for a successful program, I am

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: $1,000 check
Copy of this letter
Financial instructions

VEP 4-44
$ 5,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 5,000.00)

TO: CRUSADE FOR VOTERS
(Name)

206 East Clay Street
(Address)

Richmond, Va.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New preliminary grant in full for VEP program in 3rd Cong. Dist. of Va. from Aug. 24 to Oct. 3, 1964. Supplemental grant to be determined upon performance.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-44 project, expense.

Date August 28, 1964 19___

Requested by: Dr. Wm. S. Thornton

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

August 28, 1964

Dr. W. S. Thornton, Chairman
Crusade for Voters
206 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

RE: VEP 4-44

Dear Dr. Thornton:

This will confirm our recent telephone conversation in which I informed you that VEP had approved a preliminary grant in the amount of $5,000 in support of a voter registration project to be held in the Third Congressional District of Virginia during the period August 24 through October 3, 1964. Our check representing payment of this preliminary grant in full is enclosed herein.

It is our understanding that you will carry on an active registration program throughout the Third Congressional District with emphasis on those areas heavily populated by Negroes.

I continue to feel concerned regarding the wisdom of paying so many canvassers the sum of $70 per week, and wish to remind you that we are relying on you and your committee to decide on the continued use of these canvassers after you have had a chance to observe their effectiveness and the results. If VEP is satisfied with the results being obtained, and if your financial and progress reporting is cooperative, then we will consider a supplemental grant in addition to that now being given.

The proceeds of this check should be deposited in your special VEP account, and all expenditures should be paid by the use of the voucher checks which are being sent to you under separate cover. These checks should always be used in numerical order, and you should send to our office at the end of

each week, a carbon of each check written or voided during the week. A set of financial instructions is enclosed, and you, along with theppersons responsible for your financial matters, should read it very carefully and follow the instructions contained therein. Mrs. Jane Moore of our staff will write you separately concerning progress reporting.

No portion of these funds may be used to engage in partisan politics, or in support of any particular political candidate in any manner whatsoever, nor should they be used for the payment of poll taxes.

We do not seek any publicity for VEP in connection with your program, but we have no objection to your mentioning that you are working with VEP. You are requested to not release any publicity regarding the amount of your grant, except to members of your executive committee, or persons working with your program, and all inquiries from reporters or others concerning the amount of the grant should be referred to us, but you should always admit, if asked, that you have received a grant from us.

It is to be understood that VEP reserves the right to cancel this program at any time, and demand the return of any unused portion of the grant, and you agree to account to us for same.

You are requested to acknowledge your understanding of the terms and conditions of this grant and receipt of the enclosed check by signing the enclosed carbon of this letter and returning it to us at once.

With every good wish for a successful program, I am

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: $5,000 check
Copy of this letter
Financial Instructions

VEP 4-44
$ 3,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 3,000.00)

TO:
Name
CRUSADE FOR VOTERS

Address
206 East Clay Street

City, State Richmond, Va.

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Supplemental grant for VEP 4-44 program

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-44

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS PROJECT VEP 4-44 EXPENSE.

DATE Sept. 14, 1964 19

REQUESTED BY:

APPROVED: Dr. William Thornton

VEP Director

Financial

September 14, 1964

Dr. William S. Thornton, Chairman
Crusade for Voters
206 E. Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

Re: VEP 4-44

Dear Dr. Thornton:

This will acknowledge receipt of your financial report to date and also certain newspaper articles pertaining to your registration efforts.

We have decided to make you a supplemental grant in the amount of $3,000 and our check for that amount is enclosed herein. I note in reviewing your budget letter of August 14 that you have already overspent certain items in your budget such as printing and postage, and I would assume that there will be no further need for expenditures for these items.

We are enclosing a supply of ledger sheets for your use, and we apologize for not sending them the first time.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Encls: $3000 check
Ledger sheets

VEP 4-45
$ 4,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 4,000.00)

TO: SOUTH CAROLINA VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
(Name)

304 South Main Street
(Address)

SUMTER, S.C.
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New preliminary grant on S.C. statewide VEP program.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-45

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-45 project, expense.

Date August 29, 1964 19

Requested by: Dr. CH Thomas

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

August 29, 1964

Dr. C. H. Thomas, Chairman
South Carolina Voter Education Project
Box 1778, S. C. State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Re: VEP 4-45

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I am terribly pushed for time right now and can not give the detailed attention to your request for a statewide grant at this time. In order that you will not be delayed, I am making a preliminary grant to the South Carolina Voter Education project in the sum of $ 4,000.00 and am sending our check for that amount to Mr. R. J. Palmer today. The printed checks are being sent to Mr. Palmer under separate cover and I am requesting that he not issue any checks until he gets the checks we had printed for your project.

Your state office will now have to take over the financial support of those counties in the Third and Fifth Congressional Districts where meaningful programs can be conducted. You are authorized to spend up to $ 1,000.00 each in the third and fifth districts out of this preliminary grant and the other $ 2,000.00 is for your headquarters. Upon my return from Arkansas where I am now going to defend a murder case, I will make a final decision as to your statewide grant.

You should get together with the chairmen of the 3rd and 5th districts and work out something for support of their active counties. I sent you a copy of a letter to Mr. McCain requesting a refund of all unspent VEP funds at once. I am sending Mr. Palmer a set of financial instructions for his information.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB/p
cc: Mr. R. J. Palmer

FINANCIAL COPY

August 31, 1964

Mr. R. J. Palmer
Palmer Memorial Chapel
304 South Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

RE: VEP 4-45

Dear Mr. Palmer:

As indicated in the enclosed copy of my letter to Dr. Thomas, I have enclosed herein our VEP check in the amount of $4,000, representing payment for a preliminary grant to the South Carolina Voter Education Project.

The proceeds of this check should be deposited in your special VEP account, and all expenditures should be paid by the use of the voucher checks which are being sent to you today under separate cover. These checks should always be used in numerical order, and you should send to our office at the end of each week, a carbon of each check written or voided during the week. A set of financial instructions is enclosed, and you, along with the persons responsible for your financial matters, should read it very carefully and follow the instructions contained therein.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: $4,000 check
Financial instructions
cc of letter to Dr. Thomas

4-46

$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($1,000.00)

TO: VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE NAACP
(Name)

301 East Clay Street
(Address)

Richmond, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Preliminary grant for voter registration program

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9/1/ 19 64

Requested by: W. Lester Banks, Exe. Sec.

Approved: WAB

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 1, 1964

Mr. W. Lester Banks
Executive Secretary
The Virginia State Conference
NAACP
301 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

RE: VEP 4-46

Dear Lester:

As I told you awhile ago on the phone, I am leaving immediately for Arkansas to try a murder case and will very likely be out there all this week. The order has been placed for your voucher checks, and you should have them by the end of this week.

In order that you will have funds with which to support your state-wide conference on September 5 as we discussed, I am sending you a check in the amount of $1,000 representing a preliminary grant to your voter registration program. I have not yet decided on the full amount of your grant, and will want to see the information you are sending me today before making such a decision. I will reach a decision immediately upon my return this week, and will notify you.

The proceeds of this check should be deposited in your special VEP account, and all expenditures should be paid by the use of theseoucher checks being sent you. These checks should always be used in numerical order, and you should send to our office at the end of each week, a carbon of each check written or voided during the week. A set of financial instructions is enclosed, and you, along with the persons responsible for your financial matters, should read it very carefully and follow the instructions contained therein. Mrs. Jane Moore of our staff will write you concerning progress reporting.

No portion of these funds may be used to engage in partisan politics, or in support of any particular political candidate in any manner whatsoever, nor should they be used for the pay-

ment of poll taxes.

We do not seek any publicity for VEP in connection with your program, but we have no objection to your mentioning that you are working with VEP. You are requested to not release any publicity regarding the amount of your grant, except to members of your executive committee, or persons working with your program, and all inquiries from reporters or others concerning the amount of the grant should be referred to us, but you should always admit, if asked, that you have received a grant from us.

It is to be understood that VEP reserves the right to cancel this program at any time, and demand the return of any unused portion of the grant, and you agree to account to us for same.

You are requested to acknowledge your understanding of the terms and conditions of this grant and receipt of the enclosed check by signing the enclosed carbon of this letter and returning it to us at once.

With every good wish for a successful program, I am

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: Financial Instructions
$1,000 check
Carbon copy of this letter

VEP 4-46
$ 4,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 4,000.00)

TO: VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE NAACP (VEP)
(Name)

301 Clay Street
(Address)

Richmond, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: Partial payment on $ 10,000 total grant for new program in 21 Virginia areas.
Note: $ 1,000 of this grant sent on 9/1/64
Bal of $ 5,000 to be sent on o.k. of VAB

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP 4-46

Payment is general operations, VEP 4-46 project, expense.

Date September 9, 1964 19____

Requested by: W. Lester Banks

Approved: [signature]
VEP Director

Financial

September 9, 1964

Mr. W. Lester Banks
Executive Secretary
Virginia State Conference
301 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

RE: VEP 4-46

Dear Lester:

In reviewing our files in connection with your pending request for a grant, I note that your original proposal (which we did not receive at the time), dated July 15, 1964, requested a grant in the amount of $16,260 in support of a 16-week program. That budget would have included work in Lynchburg, Alexandria, and Portsmouth where we subsequently made direct grants. Your letter of August 19 included a revised budget for a 12-week period for the same areas and requested a grant of $12,820.

In our telephone conversation of August 24, I suggested that you review your budget to see how much of a reduction should be made since you would not be working in Lynchburg, Alexandria, or Portsmouth, and to also consider a further reduction of at least two weeks as our program cannot be retroactive. In your reply of August 26, you suggested that we not deduct anything for the three cities mentioned since you would be supplying them with materials, but you did agree that items 1 and 3 could be reduced to an amount equal to two weeks expenditures for those items. This would have reduced your budget by $1,620, leaving your request at $11,200.

I then wrote you to find out how much of this budget you planned to spend on the actual registration program which ends October 8, and I must confess that I am at a loss to understand that

part of your letter of September 4 where you state that "$12,820 is considered to be a very conservative budget for the period under consideration." This figure brings it all the way back up to the original amount.

In order that your program will not be delayed further, we have decided to make the Virginia State Conference a grant in the amount of $10,000 in support of an active voter registration program in the 21 areas described in your letter of September 4, 1964, and which we understand will begin immediately and terminate on October 3, 1964. The $1,000 which we sent you on September 1 will be charged against this grant, and I am enclosing herein our check in the amount of $4,000 to be applied toward the grant. The balance of the grant in the amount of $5,000 will be paid to you as soon as you indicate a need for it, but provided we shall have received weekly financial reporting to date at the time of your request.

We are not making a separate grant to anyone in Roanoke in line with our conversation on yesterday, and we leave it to your discretion as to whether or not you want to use the organization in that town which Mr. Byron Smith is working with.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs
cc: Dr. John Morsell
Encl: $4,000 check

VEP 4-46
$2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: TWO THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: VIRGINIA STATE CONVERENCE NAACP
Name

404½ North Second Street
Address

Richmond, Virginia
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Additional payment on $10,000 total grant for VEP 4-46 program. Balance due now $3,000, to be sent on O. K. of WAB.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 9/29/ 19 64

REQUESTED BY: W. Lester Banks
Executive Secretary

APPROVED: WB
Wiley Branton
Project Director

VEP 4-47
$2,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

Please pay the sum of: TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($2,500.00)

TO: VIRGINIA VOTER'S REGISTRATION LEAGUE
(Name)

401 Ridge Road
(Address)

Richmond, Virginia
(City and state)

Reason for payment: New grant in full for VEP program in the 3rd congressional district of Virginia for the period September 1 through October 3, 1964.

If departmental or special budget, specify: VEP

Payment is general operations, VEP project, expense.

Date 9/10/ 19 64

Requested by: Donald W. Larcen, President

Approved: NOB
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 10, 1964

Mr. Donald W. Larcen, President
Virginia Voter's Registration
League
401 Ridge Road
Richmond, Virginia

RE: VEP 4-47

Dear Mr. Larcen:

Your checks arrived from the printer today, and are being sent to you via Parcel Post. In order that you will have some checks to use immediately, we took checks No. 1 through 10 out of the box, and we are enclosing them herein in the event that you need checks before the Parcel Post is delivered.

Our check in the amount of $2,500 representing payment of the grant in full is enclosed herein, and should be deposited in your special VEP checking account.

We set forth the terms and conditions of the grant in our letter to you of September 1, 1964, and in the financial instructions enclosed therewith. Will you please acknowledge receipt of this check and your understanding of the conditions and terms by signing the enclosed carbon copy of this letter, and returning same at once?

We understand your program started on September 1, and will run through the October 3 registration deadline. Please let us know if there is anything further which we can do to aid your program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encl: Carbon copy of this letter.
$2,500 check

VEP 4-48
$ 4,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO: NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE NAACP , VEP
Name

c/o Mr. H. L. Gregg, Treasurer
Address

1216 East Market Street
Greensboro, N.C.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: First payment toward total new grant of $ 11,750.00 for VEP program in North Carolina from Sept. 29th to Oct. 24, 1964.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-48

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE Sept. 25, 1964 19____

REQUESTED BY: Mr. Kelly Alexander

APPROVED: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 25, 1964

Mr. Kelly M. Alexander, President
North Carolina State Conference NAACP
112 North Irwin Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202 RE: VEP 4-48

Dear Mr. Alexander:

We have today approved a tentative budget in the amount of $11,750 in support of your voter registration program which we understand will run from September 28 through October 24, 1964. We have approved your budget request of $750 for your state office, $1,305 for Wake County, and $1,465 for Mecklenburg County. We have reduced your budget for the other twenty counties listed in your proposal to an average of $400 each, or a total for the twenty counties of $8,000. You may increase or decrease your expenditures in any of said counties provided the total expenditures for the twenty county area will not exceed the $8,000 allowed.

We are sending our check in the amount of $4,000, representing the first payment, today, together with a copy of this letter to your treasurer, Mr. N. L. Gregg. Additional payments will be sent as your financial and progress reporting indicate a need for same.

I am sending Mr. Gregg and Rev. Ward a set of financial instructions which I am requesting that they read very carefully and follow to the letter. No portion of these funds may be used in support of any particular political candidate, or party, nor to engage in partisan politics in any manner whatsoever. It is to be understood that VEP reserves the right to cancel this program at any time and demand the return of the unused portion of the grant.

We will require weekly financial reporting in accordance with the instructions, and we would also like to have weekly progress reporting, showing the number of persons who have been registered during

the preceeding week in each county where you will be working. Mrs. Jane Moore of our staff will be writing Rev. Ward regarding additonal reports.

I am enclosing a carbon copy of this letter, and ask that you acknowledge your understanding of the terms and conditions of this grant by signing the same and returning at once to VEP.

We welcome you to the VEP program, and if there is anything which you do not understand, or wish to confer with us about, then by all means let us know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls.
cc: Mr. John Brooks
Mr. W. L. Gregg
Rev. Charles Ward
Dr. John Morsell
Financial copy
Return copy

VEP 4-48
$ 2,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 2,000.00)

TO: NORTH CAROLINA NAACP VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Name

c/o N. L. Gregg
Address

Greensboro, N.C.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Additional payment on VEP 4-48 grant approved 9/25/64

Note: Tentative balance $ 5,750.00

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-48

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP 4-48 PROJECT EXPENSE.

DATE Oct. 25, 1964 19____

REQUESTED BY: Rev. C. W. Ward

APPROVED: [signature]
VEP Director

VEP 4-48

$ 1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED and No/100's **********

TO: NORTH CAROLINA NAACP VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Name

C/o N. L. Gregg
Address

Greensboro, N. C.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Additional payment on VEP 4-48 grant approved 9/25/64

NOTE: Tentative balance $ 4,250.00

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-48

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP 4-48 PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE Nov. 3, 1964 19____

REQUESTED BY: Rev. C. W. Ward

APPROVED: [signature]
VEP Director

FINANCIAL

November 3, 1964

Mr. N. L. Gregg
1216 East Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina VEP 4-48

Dear Mr. Gregg:

I am enclosing our VEP check in the amount of $1,500 representing a further payment on the grant approved for the North Carolina NAACP voter project.

We received financial account from Rev. Ward over the weekend, and I talked with him by phone on Monday. I hope that this installment will enable Rev. Ward to pay all of the additional claims growing out of your recent registration program.

Our field investigation reveals that in many counties, it was not possible for effective use to be make of all of the money that had been allocated by this office, and we appreciate the businesslike attitude which you and Rev. Ward have manifested in helping us see that these funds have not been wasted.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: $1,500 check
cc: Rev. Charles Ward

FINANCIAL COPY

October 27, 1964

The Rev. Charles Ward
NAACP Voter Registration Office
125 E. Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

RE: VEP 4-48

Dear Rev. Ward:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of October 26, 1964, in which I informed you that no additional funds would be sent to Mr. Gregg until we have received additional financial accounting, as your records show that you have approximately $2,500 on hand.

I also directed that you not pay any additional money to Charlotte in excess of the $500 already advanced to them, unless you get approval from our office.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

cc: Mr. N. L. Gregg

VEP 4-48

$1,500.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ~~ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND~~ 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE NAACP
Name

125 E. Hargett Street
Address

Raleigh, North Carolina
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For ~~payment~~ of bills from voter registration project; (Note: Do not put this portion on check) tentative balance of grant, $2750.00

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 12/4/ 19 64

REQUESTED BY: Rev. Charles W. Ward

APPROVED: Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

December 4, 1964

The Rev. Charles W. Ward
North Carolina State Conference NAACP
125 E. Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina RE: VEP 4-48

Dear Rev. Ward:

This will acknowledge receopt of your financial accounting which arrived late yesterday. I have not had a chance to study it, but if there are any questions, we will get in touch with you.

I am sending your treasurer, Mr. Gregg, our check in the amount of $1,500 so that you will have sufficient funds to take care of the balance of the bills from your project. It is extremely important that you send us a final accounting as quickly as possible so that we can close out your account.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
cc: Mr. N. L. Gregg
Financial

VEP 4-48
$35.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: THIRTY FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: North Carolina State Conference NAACP
Name

125 E. Hargett Street
Address

Raleigh, North Carolina
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Final payment on VEP 4-48 grant.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 1/11/ 19 65

REQUESTED BY: Rev. Charles Ward

APPROVED: [illegible]
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL

January 11, 1965

The Rev. Charles Ward
NAACP Voter Registration Office
125 E. Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

RE: VEP 4-48

Dear Rev. Ward:

Your letter of December 31 did not arrive until after I had left for Arkansas, where I told you I would be for the rest of the week.

It appears that you need approximately $35 together with what you now have on hand to enable you to pay the outstanding bills, including the final telephone bill, and I am sending a check for said amount to Mr. N. L. Gregg.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
cc: Mr. N. L. Gregg

VEP 4-59 N.G.B.
(Special)
$750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: Southern Voter Project
Name

c/o VEP
Address

Atlanta, Georgia
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For VEP program by Calhoun County Improvement Assn., Anniston, Alabama. PO Box 1523

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE 9/24/ 1964

REQUESTED BY: Mr. Gordon A. Rodgers, Jr., President

APPROVED: Wiley A. Branton
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 25, 1964

Mr. Gordon A. Rodgers, Jr., President
Calhoun County Improvement Association
P. O. Box 1523
Anniston, Alabama

RE: VEP 4-50

Dear Mr. Rodgers:

In our letter of August 28, we told you that we would waive the requirement for the use of voucher checks but experience with other projects has convinced us that we must keep this requirement for all projects. Because there will not be time for most agencies to get voucher checks printed, we have decided to handle all such accounts from this office.

We have approved a grant for your voter registration program in Anniston, Alabama, in the amount of $750, and it is our understanding that this program will begin immediately and terminate on or about October 23, 1964. I am enclosing an instruction sheet which you should read carefully, and you will note that we will pay most of your bills from this office upon receipt of a voucher request for payment. A supply of Request for Payment forms is being sent under separate cover.

I enclose herein our VEP check in the amount of $100 which you may use as a petty cash fund in accordance with the VEP instructions. This leaves $650 in your grant account. Please have those persons who will be authorized to submit a Request for Payment to sign the enclosed card and return it at once to VEP. Mrs. Jane Moore, our Research Assistant, will be writing you separately regarding progress reporting requirements. If there is anything which you do not understand, then please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: 3

4-50

FINANCIAL COPY

~~9-5-64~~
~~9-19-64~~
9-26-64

August 28, 1964

Mr. Gordon A. Rodgers, Jr.
President
Calhoun County Improvement Assn.
P. O. Box 1523
Anniston, Alabama

Dear Mr. Rodgers:

We have approved your request for a grant in the amount of $750 to support a registration campaign during the first two weeks in October, and can send you the money at such time as you think you will need it.

We normally require the use of specially printed triplicate voucher checks, but since this is a relatively small grant and for a short duration, we will not make this requirement, and will permit you to use regular checks. We will require that you open a special bank account for the sole use of VEP funds, and we will require a complete financial accounting at the completion of the project.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

VEP 4-51 (SPECIAL)
$ 400.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS ($ 400.00)

TO: SOUTHERN VOTER PROJECT
Name

c/o VEP
Address

Atlanta, Ga.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: New grant in full to Lee County Voters League for VEP program in Lee County, Ark. ending Oct. 1, 1964.
Lacy Kennedy, Chairman
P. O. Box 225, Marianna, Ark.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-51

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP 4-51 PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE Sept. 25, 1964 19

REQUESTED BY: Lacy Kennedy

APPROVED: Wiley C. Branton
VEP Director

FINANCIAL COPY

September 25, 1964

Mr. Lacy J. Kennedy, Chairman
Lee County Voters League
P. O. Box 225
Marianna, Arkansas

RE: VEP 4-51

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 22, 1964, requesting financial assistance for your Lee County voter education drive. This will also confirm you discussion with Mr. Jordan and me of September 20.

We have approved a tentative budget for your project in the amount of $400 in support of your crash registration program which is now underway, and will terminate on October 1, 1964.

I am enclosing a check in the amount of $100 which you may use as a petty cash fund in accordance with the attached instructions, and we will pay any of your legitimate bills (subject to the instructions described) up to $300. A supply of Request for Payment and voucher forms is being sent under separate cover, and you should follow the instructions very carefully.

We welcome you to the VEP program, and if there is anything which you do not understand, then by all means get in touch with us. Mrs. Jane Moore, our Research Assistant, will be writing you separately regarding progress reporting requirements.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: 2

VEP 4-51 (Special)
$ 172.11

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY TWO and 11/100's Dollars

TO: Southern Voter Project
Name

c/o VEP
Address

Atlanta, Ga.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: Supplemental (final) grant for Lee County Voters League Marianna, Ark. VEP 4-51

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-51

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT

EXPENSE.

DATE Oct. 15, 1964 19____

REQUESTED BY: Lenny Kennedy

APPROVED: [signature]
VEP Director

October 16, 1964

Mr. Lacy J. Kennedy, Jr., Chairman
Lee County Voters League
P. O. Box 225
Marianna, Arkansas

RE: VEP 4-51

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

This will confirm our telephone conversation of October 15 in which I agreed that VEP would make a supplemental grant to your voter registration and education program in the amount of $172.

We are accepting your signed petty cash statement in the amount of $100, and I have changed your Request for Payment No. 2 from $300 to $306.71, since this is the actual amount of your itemized bills.

I am enclosing our check in the Southern Voter Project in the sum of $306.71, in payment of your request No. 2, and I am also enclosing checks to the McNew Realty Company for $105, the Arkansas Power and Light Company for $24.90, and to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company for $35.50.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls: Four checks
cc: Financial

SPECIAL
VEP 4-52
$1,000.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ONE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO: SOUTHERN VOTER PROJECT
Name

Address

Atlanta, Georgia
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For new crash program by DCNA, c/o Mr. C. E. Boulware, Box 321, Durham, N. C.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP PROJECT EXPENSE.

DATE 10/6/ 19 64

REQUESTED BY:

APPROVED: W. A. B.
Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

VEP 4-53 (Special)
$ 1,750.00

INTEROFFICE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FORM

PLEASE PAY THE SUM OF: ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY and No/100's($ 1,750.00)

TO: Southern Voter Project
Name

c/o VEP
Address

Atlanta, Ga.
City and State

REASON FOR PAYMENT: For voter education project in Jefferson and Lincoln County, Arkansas.

Sponsored by Jefferson County Voters League
Allen Bishop, ~~Chairman~~ TREASURER, 318 State Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.

IF DEPARTMENTAL OR SPECIAL BUDGET, SPECIFY: VEP 4-53 (Special)

PAYMENT IS GENERAL OPERATIONS VEP 4-53 (special) PROJECT EXPENSE.

DATE Oct. 29, 1964 19____

REQUESTED BY: Allen Bishop

APPROVED: Allen C. Dent
VEP Director

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date March 1 - March 31, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
	250.00		~~250.00~~	~~250.00~~	~~-0-~~
VEP 66-1	4,275.00	-0-	428.84	428.84	3846.16
VEP 66-2	4,000.00	-0-	770.00	770.00	3230.00
VEP 66-3	1,975.00	-0-	690.00	690.00	1285.00
VEP 66-4	3,745.00	-0-	832.22	832.22	2912.78
VEP 66-5	500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-6	2,195.00	-0-	1,199.95	1,199.95	995.05
VEP 66-7	600.00	-0-	234.19	234.19	365.81
VEP 66-8	[4,350.00]	-0-	-0-	-0-	[4350.00]
VEP 66-9	200.00	-0-	200.00	200.00	-0-
VEP 66-10	715.00	-0-	357.50	357.50	357.50
VEP 66-11	250.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-12	900.00	-0-	300.00	300.00	600.00
VEP 66-13	1,047.50	-0-	350.00	350.00	697.50
VEP 66-14	3,075.00	-0-	1,200.00	1,200.00	1875.00
VEP 66-15	710.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	710.00
VEP 66-16	900.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	900.00
VEP 66-17					
VEP 66-18	652.50	-0-	-0-	-0-	652.50
VEP 66-19	795.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	795.00
Total	26,785.00	-0-	7,562.70	7,562.70	19,222.30

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date APRIL 1-29

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-1	4275.00	428.84	1227.45	16561.29	2618.71
VEP 66-2	4000.00	770.00	1405.58	2175.58	1824.42
VEP 66-3	1975.00	690.00	497.57	1169.57	805.43
VEP 66-4	3745.00	832.22	2522.83	3355.05	389.95
VEP 66-5	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-6	2195.00	1199.95	995.05	2195.00	-0-
VEP 66-7	600.00	234.19	365.02	599.21	.79
VEP 66-8	4350.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	4350.00
VEP 66-9	200.00	200.00	-0-	200.00	-0-
VEP 66-10	715.00	357.50	357.50	715.00	-0-
VEP 66-11	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-12	900.00	300.00	600.00	900.00	-0-
VEP 66-13	1047.50	350.00	274.23	624.23	423.27
VEP 66-14	3075.00	1200.00	329.31	1529.31	1545.69
VEP 66-15	710.00	-0-	710.00	710.00	-0-
VEP 66-16	900.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	900.00
VEP 66-17	2675.00	-0-	1168.74	1168.74	1506.26
VEP 66-18	652.50	-0-	652.50	652.50	-0-
VEP 66-19	795.00	-0-	795.00	795.00	-0-
VEP 66-20	1120.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	745.00
VEP 66-21	2765.00	-0-	920.00	920.00	1845.00
VEP 66-22	2495.00	-0-	1678.22	1678.22	816.78
VEP 66-23	8420.00	-0-	1930.75	1930.75	6489.25
VEP 66-24	490.00	-0-	490.00	490.00	-0-
Total	$49,100.00	$7,562.70	$17,276.75	$24,839.45	$24,260.55

17294.75
27091.94

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date _____

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-25	490.00	-0-	294.67	294.67	195.33
VEP 66-26	490.00	-0-	490.00	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-27	490.00	-0-	490.00	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-28	720.00	-0-	720.00	720.00	-0-
VEP 66-29	490.00	-0-	490.00	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-30	500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-31	2500.00	-0-	812.20	812.20	1687.80
VEP 66-32	1365.00	-0-	1090.00	1090.00	275.00
VEP 66-33	1000.00	-0-	540.00	540.00	460.00
VEP 66-34	1670.00	-0-	804.46	804.46	865.54
VEP 66-35	1670.00	-0-	804.48	804.48	865.52
VEP 66-36	1730.00	-0-	805.47	805.47	924.53
VEP 66-37	1350.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	950.00
VEP 66-38	1420.00	-0-	605.91	605.91	814.09
VEP 66-39	400.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	400.00
VEP 66-40	250.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-41	250.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	250.00
VEP 66-42	600.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	600.00
VEP 66-43	720.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	320.00
VEP 66-44	400.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	400.00
VEP 66-45	2275.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2275.00
VEP 66-46	1700.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1700.00
VEP 66-47	2770.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2770.00
VEP 66-48	300.00	-0-	300.00	300.00	-0-
Total	$25,550.00	-0-	$9,797.19	$9,797.19	$15,752.81

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date May 31, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-1	250.00 4275.00	250.00 1656.29	719.- 437.68	254.- ~~2375.97~~ ~~2090.97~~	1887.03
VEP 66-2	4000.00	2175.58	150.- 1020.00	1801.29 3195.58	804.42
VEP 66-3	1975.00	1169.57	769.00	1938.57	36.43
VEP 66-4	3745.00	3355.05	-0-	3355.05	389.95
VEP 66-5	500.00 2430.00	500.00 -0-	-0- -0-	500.- -0-	-0- 2430.-
VEP 66-6	2195.00	2195.00	-0-	2195.-	-0-
VEP 66-7	600.00	599.21	-0-	599.21	.79
VEP 66-8	~~4350.00~~	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VEP 66-9	200.00	200.00	-0-	200.-	-0-
VEP 66-10	715.00	715.00	-0-	715.00	-0-
VEP 66-11	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.-	-0-
VEP 66-12	900.00	900.00	-0-	900.-	-0-
VEP 66-13	1047.50	624.23	222.50	846.73	200.77
VEP 66-14	3075.00	1529.31	1400.-	2929.31	145.69
VEP 66-15	710.00	710.00	-0-	710.-	-0-
VEP 66-16	900.00	-0-	-0-	900.-	-0-
VEP 66-17	2675.00	1168.74	287.00	1455.74	1219.26
VEP 66-18	652.50	652.50	-0-	652.50	-0-
VEP 66-19	795.00	795.00	-0-	795.-	-0-
VEP 66-20	1120.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	745.00
VEP 66-21	2765.00	920.00	-0-	920.-	1845.00
VEP 66-22	2495.00	1678.22	505.00	2183.22	311.78
VEP 66-23	8420.00	1930.75	1000.00	2930.75	5489.25
VEP 66-24	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.-	-0-
Total	~~49,100.00~~ 44,750.-	24,839.45	5922.50	31,662.63	15,517.37

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date _____

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-25	490.00	294.67			
VEP 66-26	490.00	490.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
VEP 66-27	490.00	490.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
VEP 66-28	720.00	720.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
VEP 66-29	490.00	490.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
VEP 66-30	500.00	500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
VEP 66-31	2500.00	812.20			
VEP 66-32	1365.00	1090.00			
VEP 66-33	1000.00	540.00			
VEP 66-34	1670.00	804.48			
VEP 66-35	1670.00	804.48			
VEP 66-36	1730.00	805.47			
VEP 66-37	1350.00	400.00			
VEP 66-38	1420.00	605.91			
VEP 66-39	400.00	-0-			
VEP 66-40	250.00	250.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
VEP 66-41	250.00	-0-			
VEP 66-42	600.00	-0-			
VEP 66-43	720.00	400.00			
VEP 66-44	400.00	-0-			
VEP 66-45	2275.00	-0-			
VEP 66-46	1700.00	-0-			
VEP 66-47	2770.00	-0-			
VEP 66-48	300.00	300.00	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	25,550.00	9797.17			

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date _____

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-49					
VEP 66-50	3000 -	-0-			
VEP 66-51	1200 -	-0-			
VEP 66-52	1000 -	-0-			
VEP 66-53	2940 -	-0-			
VEP 66-54	5000 -	-0-			
VEP 66-55	2410 -	-0-			
VEP 66-56	750 -	-0-			
VEP 66-57	1524.30	-0-			
VEP 66-58	1000 -	-0-			
VEP 66-59	905 -	-0-			
VEP 66-60	1500 -	-0-			
VEP 66-61	1000 -	-0-			
VEP 66-62	1000 -	-0-			
VEP 66-63	3700 -	-0-			
66-64	26,929.30 1065.00	-0-			
66-65	1205 -	-0-			
66-66	5500 -	-0-			
Total					

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date June 30, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-1	~~500.00~~ 250-	250.00	-6-	250.00	-0-
	4275.00	2090.97	285.00	2375.97	1899.03
VEP 66-2	478.00	-0-	478.00	478.00	-0-
	4000.00	3035.58	589.00	3624.58	375.42
VEP 66-3	1975.00	1638.57	336.43	1975.00	-0-
VEP 66-4	3745.00	3355.05	389.95	3745.00	-0-
VEP 66-5	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
	2430.00	-0-	1415.00	1415.00	1015.00
VEP 66-6	2195.00	2195.00	-0-	2195.00	-0-
VEP 66-7	600.00	599.21	-0-	599.21	.79
VEP 66-8					
VEP 66-9	200.00	200.00	-0-	200.00	-0-
VEP 66-10	715.00	715.00	-0-	715.00	-0-
VEP 66-11	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-12	900.00	900.00	-0-	900.00	-0-
VEP 66-13	1047.50	846.73	200.77	1047.50	-0-
VEP 66-14	3075.00	2929.31	-0-	292.31	145.69
VEP 66-15	710.00	710.00	-0-	710.00	-0-
VEP 66-16	900.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VEP 66-17	2675.00	1455.74	406.00	1861.74	813.26
VEP 66-18	652.50	652.50	-0-	652.50	-0-
VEP 66-19	795.00	795.00	-0-	795.00	-0-
VEP 66-20	1120.00	375.00	500.00	875.00	245.00
VEP 66-21	2765.00	920.00	-0-	920.00	1845.00
VEP 66-22	2495.00	2183.22	311.78	2495.00	-0-
VEP 66-23	8420.00	2930.75	307.00	3237.75	5182.25
VEP 66-24	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
Total	47,658.00	30,017.63	5,218.93	35,236.56	12,421.44

19126.37

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date June 30, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-25	490.00	294.67	-0-	294.67	195.33
VEP 66-26	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-27	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-28	720.00	720.00	-0-	720.00	-0-
VEP 66-29	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-30	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-31	2500.00	1190.20	703.00	1893.20	606.80
VEP 66-32	1365.00	1365.00	-0-	1365.00	-0-
	500.00	0	500.00	500.00	
VEP 66-33	1000.00	795.00	205.00	1000.00	-0-
VEP 66-34	1670.00	1071.13	-0-	1071.13	598.87
VEP 66-35	1670.00	1071.15	-0-	1071.15	598.85
VEP 66-36	1730.00	1072.13	-0-	1072.13	657.87
VEP 66-37	1350.00	400.00	-0-	400.00	950.00
VEP 66-38	1420.00	970.00	450.00	1420.00	-0-
VEP 66-39	400.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	150.00
VEP 66-40	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-41	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-42	600.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	-0-
VEP 66-43	720.00	615.00	-0-	615.00	105.00
VEP 66-44	400.00	300.00	-0-	300.00	100.00
VEP 66-45	2275.00	1744.00	-0-	1744.00	531.00
VEP 66-46	1700.00	600.00	355.00	955.00	745.00
VEP 66-47	2770.00	554.00	1000.00	1554.00	1216.00
VEP 66-48	375.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	-0-
Total	26,125.00	16,457.28	3,213.00	19,670.28	6,454.72

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date June 30, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-49	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-50	3000.00	-0-	871.00	871.00	2129.00
VEP 66-51	1200.00	-0-	440.00	440.00	60.00
VEP 66-52	1000.00	350.00	650.00	1000.00	-0-
VEP 66-53	2940.00	-0-	1500.00	1500.00	1440.00
VEP 66-54	5000.00	-0-	2050.00	2050.00	2950.00
VEP 66-55	2410.00	-0-	1445.40	1445.40	964.00
VEP 66-56	750.00	-0-	493.00	493.00	257.00
VEP 66-57	1524.30	-0-	909.00	909.00	615.30
VEP 66-58	1000.00	-0-	611.00	611.00	389.00
VEP 66-59	905.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	905.00
VEP 66-60	1200.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	800.00
VEP 66-61	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
VEP 66-62	1000.00	-0-	350.00	350.00	650.00
VEP 66-63	3700.00	-0-	600.00	600.00	3100.00
VEP 66-64	1065.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1065.00
VEP 66-65	5500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1205.00
VEP 66-66	1205.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	5500.00
VEP 66-67	1500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1125.00
VEP 66-68					
VEP 66-69					
VEP 66-70					
VEP 66-71					
VEP 66-72					
Total	36,399.30	850.00	10,694.40	11,544.40	24,854.90

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date July

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
	500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-1	~~500.00~~ 250 -	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
	4275.00	~~2375.97~~	~~505.00~~	~~2880.97~~	~~1394.03~~
	478.00	478.00	-0-	478.00	-0-
VEP 66-2	4000.00	~~3624.58~~	~~375.42~~	~~4000.00~~	~~-0-~~
VEP 66-3	1975.00	1975.00	-0-	1975.00	-0-
VEP 66-4	3745.00	3745.00	-0-	3745.00	-0-
	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-5	2430.00	1415.00	825.00	2240.00	100.00
VEP 66-6	2195.00	2195.00	-0-	2195.00	-0-
VEP 66-7	600.00	599.21	-0-	599.21	.79
VEP 66-8	500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	500.00
	775.00		775.00		
VEP 66-9	200.00	200.00	-0-	975.00	-0-
VEP 66-10	715.00	715.00	-0-	715.00	-0-
VEP 66-11	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-12	900.00	900.00	-0-	900.00	-0-
VEP 66-13	1047.50	1047.50	-0-	1047.50	-0-
			750.00	750.00	750.00
VEP 66-14	3075.00	2929.31	-0-	2929.31	145.69
	200.00				
VEP 66-15	710.00	710.00	-0-	710.00	-0-
VEP 66-16	900.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	900.00
VEP 66-17	2675.00	1861.74	-0-	1861.74	813.26
VEP 66-18	652.50	652.50	-0-	652.50	-0-
VEP 66-19	795.00	795.00	-0-	795.00	-0-
VEP 66-20	1120.00	875.00	-0-	875.00	245.00
VEP 66-21	2765.00	920.00	-0-	920.00	1845.00
VEP 66-22	2495.00	2495.00	-0-	2495.00	-0-
VEP 66-23	8420.00	3237.75	-0-	3237.75	5182.25
VEP 66-24	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
Total	41,043.00	35,236.56	3,930.42	39,166.98	11,876.02

25 184.80

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date July

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-25	490.00	294.67	-0-	294.67	195.33
VEP 66-26	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-27	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-28	720.00	720.00	-0-	720.00	-0-
VEP 66-29	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-30	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-31	2500.00	1893.20	606.80	2500.00	-0-
		-0-	500.00	500.00	610.00
VEP 66-32	1365.00	1365.00	-0-	1365.00	-0-
	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-33	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
VEP 66-34	1670.00	1071.13	366.66	1437.79	232.21
VEP 66-35	1670.00	1071.15	366.66	1437.81	232.19
VEP 66-36	1730.00	1072.13	366.68	1438.81	291.19
VEP 66-37	1350.00	400.00	415.00	815.00	535.00
VEP 66-38	1420.00	1420.00	-0-	1420.00	-0-
VEP 66-39	400.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	150.00
VEP 66-40	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-41	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-42	600.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	-0-
VEP 66-43	720.00	615.00	-0-	615.00	105.00
VEP 66-44	400.00	300.00	-0-	300.00	100.00
VEP 66-45	2275.00	1744.00	-0-	1744.00	531.00
VEP 66-46	1700.00	955.00	-0-	955.00	745.00
VEP 66-47	2770.00	1554.00	500.00	2054.00	716.00
VEP 66-48	465 ~~375.00~~	375.00	90 - -0-	465 - ~~375.00~~	-0-
Total	27,325.00 ~~27,235.00~~	19,670.28	3211.80 ~~3,121.80~~	22,882.08 ~~22,792.08~~	4,442.92

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date July

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-49	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	0
VEP 66-50	3000.00	871.00	1052.00	1923.00	1077.00
VEP 66-51	1200.00	440.00	548.00	988.00	212.00
VEP 66-52	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	0
VEP 66-53	2940.00	1500.00	500.00	2000.00	940.00
VEP 66-54	5000.00	2050.00	2000.00	4050.00	950.00
VEP 66-55	2410.00	-0- 1445.40	225.00 775.28	225.00 2220.68	-0- 189.32
VEP 66-56	750.00	-0- 493.00	250.00 257.00	250.00 750.00	-0- -0-
VEP 66-57	1524.30	909.00	615.30	1524.30	-0-
VEP 66-58	1000.00	611.00	389.00	1000.00	0
VEP 66-59	905.00	0	300.00	300.00	605.00
VEP 66-60	1200.00	-0-	0	0	1200.00
VEP 66-61	1000.00	0	1000.00	1000.00	0
VEP 66-62	1000.00	350.00	606.00	956.00	44.00
VEP 66-63	3700.00	600.00	830.00	1430.00	2270.00
VEP 66-64	1065.00	-0-	1065.00	1065.00	-0-
VEP 66-65	5500.00	-0-	2300.00	2300.00	3200.00
VEP 66-66	1205.00	-0-	1205.00	1205.00	0
VEP 66-67	1500.00	375.00	300.00	675.00	825.00
VEP 66-68	1320.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1320.00
VEP 66-69	1280.00	-0-	300.00	300.00	980.00
VEP 66-70	1530.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1530.00
VEP 66-71	2000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	1500.00
VEP 66-72	1375.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1000.00
Total	44,379.30	11,144.40	15,392.58	26,536.98	17,842.32

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date July

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-73	750.00	-0-	750.00	750.00	-0-
66-74	1925.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	1425.00
66-75	1400.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	1000.00
66-76	750.00	-0-	750.00	750.00	-0-
66-77	950.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	950.00
66-78	1275.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1275.00
66-79	1000.00	-0-	350.00	350.00	650.00
66-80	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
66-81	1300.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1300.00
66-82	1300.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1300.00
66-83	3000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	2500.00
66-84	950.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	450.00
66-85	3500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	3500.00
66-86					
66-87					
66-88					
66-89					
66-90					
66-91					
66-92					
66-93					
66-94					
66-95					
66-96					
Total	19,000.00	-0-	3,250.00	3,250.00	15,850.00

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date August

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
	250	250.00	-0-	250	-0-
VEP 66-1	500.00 4275.00	500.00 2880.97	984.68	500 3865.65	-0- 409.35
VEP 66-2	478.00 4000.00	478.00 4000.00	-0- -0-	478.00 4000.00	-0- -0-
VEP 66-3	1975.00	1975.00	-0-	1975.00	-0-
VEP 66-4	3745.00	3745.00	-0-	3745.00	-0-
VEP 66-5	500.00 2430.00	500.00 2240.00	-0- -0-	500.00 2240.00	-0- 190.00
VEP 66-6	2195.00	2195.00	-0-	2195.00	-0-
VEP 66-7	600.00	599.21	-0-	599.21	.79
VEP 66-8		-0-	200.00	200.00	300.00
VEP 66-9	200.00	975.00	-0-	975.00	-0-
VEP 66-10	715.00	715.00	-0-	715.00	-0-
VEP 66-11	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-12	900.00	900.00	-0-	900.00	-0-
VEP 66-13	1047.50	1047.50	-0-	1047.50	-0-
VEP 66-14	1500.00 3075.00	750.00 2929.31	-0- -0-	750.00 2929.31	750.00 145.69
VEP 66-15	200.00 710.00	200.00 710.00	-0- -0-	200.00 710.00	-0- -0-
VEP 66-16	900.00	-0-	600.00	600.00	300.00
VEP 66-17	2675.00	1861.74	346.00	2207.74	467.26
VEP 66-18	652.50	652.50	-0-	652.50	-0-
VEP 66-19	795.00	795.00	-0-	795.00	-0-
VEP 66-20	1120.00	875.00	-0-	875.00	245.00
VEP 66-21	2765.00	920.00	-0-	920.00	1845.00
VEP 66-22	2495.00	2495.00	-0-	2495.00	-0-
VEP 66-23	8420.00	3237.75	1575.74	4813.49	3606.51
VEP 66-24	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
Total	51,133.00	39,166.98	3,706.42	42,873.40	8,259.60

23967.85

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date August

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-25	490.00	294.67	-0-	294.67	195.33
VEP 66-26	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-27	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-28	720.00	720.00	-0-	720.00	-0-
VEP 66-29	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
VEP 66-30	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-31	2500.00	2500.00	-0-	2500.00	-0-
VEP 66-32	1365.00	500.00 1365.00	-0-	500.00 1365.00	-0-
VEP 66-33	500.00 1000.00	500.00 1000.00	-0- -0-	500.00 1000.00	-0- -0-
VEP 66-34	1670.00	1437.79	-0-	1437.79	232.21
VEP 66-35	1670.00	1437.79	-0-	1437.81	232.19
VEP 66-36	1730.00	1437.81	-0-	1438.81	291.19
VEP 66-37	1350.00	815.00	-0-	815.00	535.00
VEP 66-38	1420.00	1420.00	-0-	1420.00	-0-
VEP 66-39	400.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	150.00
VEP 66-40	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-41	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
VEP 66-42	600.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	-0-
VEP 66-43	720.00	615.00	-0-	615.00	105.00
VEP 66-44	400.00	300.00	-0-	300.00	100.00
VEP 66-45	2275.00	1744.00	531.00	2275.00	-0-
VEP 66-46	1700.00	955.00	290.00	1245.00	455.00
VEP 66-47	2770.00	2054.00	716.00	2770.00	-0-
VEP 66-48	375.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	-0-
Total	27,235.00	22,792.08	1,537.00	24,329.08	2,905.92

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date August

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-49	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
VEP 66-50	3000.00	1923.00	1077.00	3000.00	-0-
VEP 66-51	1200.00	988.00	212.00	1200.00	-0-
VEP 66-52	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
VEP 66-53	2940.00	2000.00	-0-	2000.00	940.00
VEP 66-54	5000.00	4050.00	950.00	5000.00	-0-
VEP 66-55	225.00 2410.00	255.00 2220.68	-0-	225.00	-0-
VEP 66-56	250.00 750.00	250.00 750.00	-0- -0-	250.00 750.00	-0- -0-
VEP 66-57	1524.30	1524.30	-0-	1524.30	-0-
VEP 66-58	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
VEP 66-59	905.00	300.00	-0-	300.00	605.00
VEP 66-60	1200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1200.00
VEP 66-61	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
VEP 66-62	1000.00	956.00	44.00	1000.00	-0-
VEP 66-63	3700.00	1430.00	1566.00	2996.00	704.00
VEP 66-64	1065.00	1065.00	-0-	1065.00	-0-
VEP 66-65	5500.00	2300.00	1748.84	4048.84	1451.16
VEP 66-66	1205.00	1205.00	-0-	1205.00	-0-
VEP 66-67	1500.00	675.00	300.00	975.00	525.00
VEP 66-68	1320.00	-0-	923.00	923.00	397.00
VEP 66-69	1280.00	300.00	228.00	528.00	752.00
VEP 66-70	1530.00	-0-	382.50	382.50	1147.50
VEP 66-71	2000.00	500.00	490.00	990.00	1010.00
VEP 66-72	1375.00	375.00	709.93	1084.93	290.07
Total	44,379.30	26,536.98	8631.27	35,168.25	9211.05

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date August

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-73	750.00	750.00	-0-	750.00	-0-
66-74	1925.00	500.00	626.00	1126.00	799.00
66-75	1400.00	400.00	405.00	805.00	595.00
66-76	750.00	750.00	-0-	750.00	-0-
66-77	950.00	-0-	621.00	621.00	329.00
66-78	1275.00	-0-	318.74	318.74	956.26
66-79	1000.00	350.00	340.00	690.00	310.00
66-80	1000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
66-81	1300.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1300.00
66-82	1300.00	-0-	925.00	925.00	375.00
66-83	3000.00	500.00	700.00	1200.00	1800.00
66-84	950.00	-0-	578.50	578.50	371.50
66-85	3500.00	-0-	1088.92	1088.92	2411.08
66-86	465.00	-0-	465.00	465.00	-0-
66-87	6000.00	-0-	1200.00	1200.00	4800.00
66-88	1650.00	-0-	1650.00	1650.00	-0-
66-89	1700.00	-0-	925.00	925.00	775.00
66-90	800.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	800.00
66-91	800.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	800.00
66-92	800.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	800.00
66-93	545.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	545.00
66-94					
66-95					
66-96					
Total	31,860.00	3,250.00	10,093.16	13,343.16	18,516.84

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date Sept

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
	250 -	250 -	-0 -	250 -	-0 -
VEP 66-1	500.00	500 -	-0 -	501 -	-0 -
	4275.00	3865.65	-0 -	3865.65	409.35
	478.00	478.00	-0 -	478 -	-0 -
VEP 66-2	4000.00	4000.00	-0 -	4000 -	-0 -
	1240 -	-0-	1240 -	1240 -	-0 -
VEP 66-3	1975.00	1975 -	-0 -	1975 -	-0 -
VEP 66-4	3745.00	3745 -	-0 -	3745 -	-0 -
	500.00	500 -	-0 -	500 -	-0 -
VEP 66-5	~~2430.00~~ 2340	2240 -	-0 -	2240 -	100 -
VEP 66-6	2195.00	2195 -	-0 -	2195 -	-0 -
VEP 66-7	600.00	599.21	-0 -	599.21	.79
VEP 66-8	500 -	200 -	-0 -	200 -	300 -
	775 -				
VEP 66-9	200.00	975 -	-0 -	975 -	-0 -
VEP 66-10	715.00	715 -	-0 -	715 -	-0 -
VEP 66-11	250.00	250 -	-0 -	250 -	-0 -
VEP 66-12	900.00	900 -	-0-	900 -	-0 -
VEP 66-13	1047.50	1047.50	-0 -	1047.50	-0 -
	1500 -	750 -	750 -	1500 -	-0 -
VEP 66-14	3075.00	2929.31	-0 -	2929.31	145.69
	200 -	200 -	-0 -	200 -	-0 -
VEP 66-15	710.00	710 -	-0 -	710 -	-0 -
VEP 66-16	900.00	600 -	300 -	900 -	-0 -
VEP 66-17	2675.00	2207.74	-0 -	2207.74	467.26
VEP 66-18	652.50	652.50	-0 -	652.50	-0 -
VEP 66-19	795.00	795 -	-0 -	795 -	-0 -
VEP 66-20	1120.00	875 -	-0 -	875 -	245. -
VEP 66-21	2765.00	920 -	-0 -	920 -	1845 -
VEP 66-22	2495.00	2495 -	-0 -	2495	-0 -
VEP 66-23	8420.00	4813.49	-0 -	4813.49	3605.51
VEP 66-24	490.00	490 -	-0 -	490 -	-0 -
Total	52,283.00	42,873.40	2,290.00	45,163.40	7,118.60

BK

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date Sept

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-25	490.00	294.67	-0-	294.67	195.33
VEP 66-26	490.00	490-	-0-	490-	-0-
VEP 66-27	490.00	490-	-0-	490-	-0-
VEP 66-28	720.00	720-	-0-	720-	-0-
VEP 66-29	490.00	490-	-0-	490-	-0-
VEP 66-30	500.00	500-	-0-	500-	-0-
VEP 66-31	2500.00	2500-	-0-	2500-	-0-
VEP 66-32	1100- 1365.00	500- 1365	600- -0-	1100- 1365-	-0- -0-
VEP 66-33	500.00 1000.00	500- 1000-	-0- -0-	500- 1000-	-0- -0-
VEP 66-34	1670.00	1437.79	-0-	1437.79	232.21
VEP 66-35	1670.00	1437.81	-0-	1437.81	232.19
VEP 66-36	1730.00	1438.81	-0-	1438.81	291.19
VEP 66-37	1350.00	815-	-0-	815-	535-
VEP 66-38	1420.00	1420-	-0-	1420-	-0-
VEP 66-39	400.00	250-	-0-	250-	150-
VEP 66-40	250.00	250-	-0-	250-	-0-
VEP 66-41	250.00	250-	-0-	250-	-0-
VEP 66-42	600.00	600-	-0-	600	-0-
VEP 66-43	720.00	615-	-0-	615-	105-
VEP 66-44	400.00	300-	-0-	300-	100-
VEP 66-45	2275.00 300-	2275- -0-	-0- 300-	2275- 300-	-0- -0-
VEP 66-46	1700.00	1245-	233-	1478-	222-
VEP 66-47	2770.00	2770-	-0-	2770-	-0-
VEP 66-48	375.00	375-	-0-	375-	-0-
Total	27,525.00	24,329.08	1,133.00	25,462.08	2,062.92

OK

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date Sept

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-49	500.00	500 -	-0-	500	-0-
VEP 66-50	3000.00	3000 -	-0-	3000 -	-0-
VEP 66-51	1200.00	1200 -	-0-	1200 -	-0-
VEP 66-52	1000.00	1000 -	-0-	1000 -	-0-
VEP 66-53	2940.00	2000 -	500 -	2500 -	440 -
VEP 66-54	5000.00	5000 -	-0-	5000 -	-0-
VEP 66-55	225 - 2410.00	225 - 2220.68	-0- -0-	225 - 2220.68	-0- 189.32
VEP 66-56	250 - 750.00	250 - 750 -	-0- -0-	250 - 750 -	-0- -0-
VEP 66-57	350 - 1524.30	-0- 1524.30	350 - -0-	350 - 1524.30	-0- -0-
VEP 66-58	500 - 1000.00	-0- 1000 -	500 - -0-	500 - 1000 -	-0- -0-
VEP 66-59	905.00	300 -	300 -	600 -	305 -
VEP 66-60	1200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1200 -
VEP 66-61	1000.00	1000 -	-0-	1000	-0-
VEP 66-62	1000.00	1000 -	-0-	1000	-0-
VEP 66-63	3700.00	2996 -	704 -	3700 -	-0-
VEP 66-64	1065.00	1065 -	-0-	1065	-0-
VEP 66-65	3000 - 5500.00	-0- 4048.84	750 - 1451.16	750 - 5500 -	2250 - -0-
VEP 66-66	1205.00	1205 -	-0-	1205 -	-0-
VEP 66-67	1500.00	975 -	146 -	1121 -	379 -
VEP 66-68	1320 -	923 -	207 -	1130 -	190 -
VEP 66-69	1280 -	528 -	400 -	928 -	352 -
VEP 66-70	1530 -	382.50	500 -	882.50	647.50
VEP 66-71	2000 -	990 -	-0-	990 -	1010 -
VEP 66-72	1375 -	1084.93	290.07	1375 -	-0-
Total	48,229.30	35,168.25	6,098.23	41,266.48	6,962.82

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date Sept

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-73	750.00	750-	-0-	750-	-0-
66-74	1925.00	1126-	799.00	1925-	-0-
66-75	1400.00	805-	402-	1207-	193-
66-76	750.00	750-	-0-	750-	-0-
66-77	950.00	621-	213.76	834.76	115.24
66-78	1275.00	318.74	400-	718.74	556.26
66-79	1000.00	690-	310-	1000-	-0-
66-80	1000.00	250-	400-	650-	350-
66-81	1300.00	-0-	487.50	487.50	812.50
66-82	1300.00	925-	375-	1300-	-0-
66-83	3000.00	1200-	1000-	2200-	800-
66-84	950.00	578.50	371.50	950-	-0-
66-85	3500.00	1088.92	500-	1588.92	1911.08
66-86	465-	465-	-0-	465-	-0-
66-87	6,000-	1200-	600-	1800-	4200-
66-88	1,650-	1650-	-0-	1650-	-0-
66-89	1,700-	925-	400-	1325-	375-
66-90	800-	-0-	266-	266-	534-
66-91	800-	-0-	266-	266-	534-
66-92	800-	-0-	266-	266-	534-
66-93	545-	-0-	191.66	191.66	353.34
66-94	1200-	-0-	808-	808-	392.00
66-95	2240-	-0-	996-	996-	1244.00
66-96	5,000-	-0-	1000-	1000-	4000-
Total	40,300-	13,343.16	10,052.42	23,395.58	16,904.42

OK

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date October

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-1	6,593.65	5,093.65	1,500.00	6,593.65	-0-
66-2	5,480.00	5,240.00	240.00	5,480.00	-0-
66-3	1,975.00	1,975.00	-0-	1,975.00	-0-
66-4	3,745.00	3,745.00	-0-	3,745.00	-0-
66-5	2,840.00	2,740.00	-0-	2,740.00	100.00
66-6	2,195.00	2,195.00	-0-	2,195.00	-0-
66-7	600.00	599.21	-0-	599.21	.79
66-8	500.00	200.00	-0-	200.00	300.00
66-9	975.00	975.00	-0-	975.00	-0-
66-10	715.00	715.00	-0-	715.00	-0-
66-11	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
66-12	900.00	900.00	-0-	900.00	-0-
66-13	1,047.50	1,047.50	-0-	1,047.50	-0-
66-14	4,775.00	4,629.31	7.00	4,636.31	138.69
66-15	710.00	710.00	-0-	710.00	-0-
66-16	900.00	900.00	-0-	900.00	-0-
66-17	2,675.00	2,207.74	-0-	2,207.74	467.26
66-18	652.50	652.50	-0-	652.50	-0-
66-19	795.00	795.00	-0-	795.00	-0-
66-20	1,120.00	875.00	-0-	875.00	245.00
66-21	2,765.00	920.00	-0-	920.00	1,845.00
66-22	2,495.00	2,495.00	-0-	2,495.00	-0-
66-23	8,420.00	4,813.49	-0-	4,813.49	3,606.51
66-24	490.00	490.00	0	490.00	-0-
Total	53,613.65	45,163.40	1,747.00	46,910.00	6,703.25

12500.50

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date October

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-25	490.00	294.67	-0-	294.67	195.33
66-26	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
66-27	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
66-28	720.00	720.00	-0-	720.00	-0-
66-29	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
66-30	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
66-31	2,500.00	2,500.00	-0-	2,500.00	-0-
66-32	2,465.00	2,465.00	-0-	2,465.00	-0-
66-33	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
66-34	1,670.00	1,437.79	-0-	1,437.79	232.21
66-35	1,670.00	1,437.81	-0-	1,437.81	232.19
66-36	1,730.00	1,438.81	-0-	1,438.81	291.19
66-37	1,350.00	815.00	-0-	815.00	535.00
66-38	1,420.00	1,420.00	-0-	1,420.00	-0-
66-39	400.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	150.00
66-40	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
66-41	250.00	250.00	-0	250.00	-0-
66-42	600.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	-0-
66-43	720.00	615.00	-0-	615.00	105.00
66-44	400.00	300.00	-0-	300.00	100.00
66-45	2,575.00	2,575.00	-0-	2,575.00	-0-
66-46	1,700.00	1,478.00	222.00	1,700.00	-0-
66-47	2,770.00	2,770.00	-0-	2,770.00	-0-
66-48	375.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	-0-
Total	27,525.00	25,462.08	222.00	25,684.08	1,840.92

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date October

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-49	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
66-50	300.00	3,000.00	-0-	3,000.00	-0-
66-51	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
66-52	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
66-53	2,940.00	2,000.00	625.00	2,625.00	315.00
66-54	5,000.00	5,000.00	-0-	5,000.00	-0-
66-55	2,635.00	2,445.68	-0-	2,445.68	189.32
66-56	1,350.00	1,350.00	-0-	1,350.00	-0-
66-57	1,524.30	1,524.30	-0-	1,524.30	-0-
66-58	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
66-59	905.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	305.00
66-60	1,200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,200.00
66-61	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
66-62	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
66-63	3,700.00	3,700.00	-0-	3,700.00	-0-
66-64	1,065.00	1,065.00	-0-	1,065.00	-0-
66-65	8,500.00	6,250.00	1,139.67	7,389.67	1,110.33
66-66	1,205.00	1,205.00	-0-	1,205.00	-0-
66-67	1,500.00	1,121.00	-0-	1,121.00	379.00
66-68	1,320.00	1,130.00	190.00	1,320.00	-0-
66-69	1,280.00	928.00	200.00	1,128.00	152.00
66-70	1,530.00	882.50	239.00	1,121.50	408.50
66-71	2,000.00	990.00	-0-	990.00	1,010.00
66-72	1,375.00	1,375.00	-0-	1,375.00	-0-
Total	48,229.30	40,766.48	2,393.67	43,160.15	5,069.15

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date October

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 66-73	750.00	750.00	-0-	750.00	-0-
66-74	1,925.00	1,925.00	-0-	1,925.00	-0-
66-75	1,400.00	1,207.00	125.00	1,332.00	68.00
66-76	750.00	750.00	-0-	750.00	-0-
66-77	950.00	834.76	47.00	881.76	68.24
66-78	1,275.00	718.74	-0-	718.74	556.26
66-79	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
66-80	1,000.00	650.00	350.00	1,000.00	-0-
66-81	1,300.00	487.50	200.00	687.50	612.50
66-82	1,300.00	1,300.00	-0-	1,300.00	-0-
66-83	3,000.00	2,200.00	800.00	3,000.00	-0-
66-84	950.00	950.00	-0-	950.00	-0-
66-85	3,500.00	1,588.92	400.00	1,988.92	1,511.08
66-86	465.00	465.00	-0-	465.00	-0-
66-87	6,000.00	1,800.00	-0-	1,800.00	4,200.00
66-88	1,650.00	1,650.00	-0-	1,650.00	-0-
66-89	1,700.00	1,325.00	375.00	1,700.00	-0-
66-90	800.00	266.00	534.00	800.00	-0-
66-91	800.00	266.00	-0-	266.00	534.00
66-92	800.00	266.00	422.00	688.00	112.00
66-93	545.00	191.66	191.12	382.78	162.22
66-94	1,200.00	808.00	392.00	1,200.00	-0-
66-95	2,240.00	1,096.00	1,144.00	2,240.00	-0-
66-96	5,000.00	1,000.00	745.00	1,745.00	3,255.00
Total	40,300.00	23,495.58	5,725.12	29,220.70	11,079.30

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date ~~October~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
~~VEP 66-97~~	~~1,805.00~~	~~-0-~~	~~250.00~~	~~250.00~~	~~1,555.00~~
~~66-98~~	~~400.00~~	~~132.00~~	~~-0-~~	~~132.00~~	~~268.00~~
~~66-99~~	~~850.00~~	~~-0-~~	~~350.00~~	~~350.00~~	~~500.00~~
~~66-100~~	~~1,613.01~~	~~-0-~~	~~1,613.01~~	~~1,613.01~~	~~0~~
~~66-101~~	~~200.00~~	~~-0-~~	~~200.00~~	~~200.--~~	~~-0-~~
Total	4,868.01	132.00	2,413.01	2,545.01	2,323.00

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date November, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
66-1	7,093.65	6,592.65	500.00	7,093.65	-0-
66-2	5,720.00	5,480.00	240.00	5,720.00	-0-
66-3	1,975.00	1,975.00	-0-	1,975.00	-0-
66-4	3,745.00	3,745.00	-0-	3,745.00	-0-
66-5	2,840.00	2,740.00	-0-	2,740.00	100.00
66-6	2,195.00	2,195.00	-0-	2,195.00	-0-
66-7	600.00	599.21	-0-	599.21	.79
66-8	500.00	200.00	-0-	200.00	300.00
66-9	975.00	975.00	-0-	975.00	-0-
66-10	715.00	715.00	-0-	715.00	-0-
66-11	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
66-12	900.00	900.00	-0-	900.00	-0-
66-13	1,047.50	1,047.50	-0-	1,047.50	-0-
66-14	4,775.00	4,636.31	-0-	4,636.31	138.69
66-15	710.00	710.00	-0-	710.00	-0-
66-16	900.00	900.00	-0-	900.00	-0-
66-17	2,675.00	2,207.74	-0-	2,207.74	467.26
66-18	652.50	652.50	-0-	652.50	-0-
66-19	795.00	795.00	-0-	795.00	-0-
66-20	1,120.00	875.00	-0-	875.00	245.00
66-21	2,765.00	920.00	-0-	920.00	1,845.00
66-22	2,495.00	2,495.00	-0-	2,495.00	-0-
66-23	8,420.00	4,813.49	-0-	4,813.49	3,606.51
66-24	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
Total	$54,353.65	$46,910.40	740.00	$47,650.40	6,703.25

7194.07

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date November, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
66-25	490.00	294.67	-0-	294.67	195.33
66-26	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
66-27	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
66-28	720.00	720.00	-0-	720.00	-0-
66-29	490.00	490.00	-0-	490.00	-0-
66-30	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
66-31	2,500.00	2,500.00	-0-	2,500.00	-0-
66-32	2,465.00	2,465.00	-0-	2,465.00	-0-
66-33	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
66-34	1,670.00	1,437.79	-0-	1,437.79	232.21
66-35	1,670.00	1,437.81	-0-	1,437.81	232.19
66-36	1,730.00	1,438.81	-0-	1,438.81	291.19
66-37	1,350.00	815.00	-0-	815.00	535.00
66-38	1,420.00	1,420.00	-0-	1,420.00	-0-
66-39	400.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	150.00
66-40	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
66-41	250.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	-0-
66-42	600.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	-0-
66-43	720.00	615.00	-0-	615.00	105.00
66-44	400.00	300.00	-0-	300.00	100.00
66-45	2,575.00	2,575.00	-0-	1,700.00	-0-
66-46	1,700.00	1,700.00	-0-	1,700.00	-0-
66-47	2,770.00	2,770.00	-0-	2,770.00	-0-
66-48	375.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	-0-
Total	$27,525.00	$25,684.08	-0-	25,684.08	1,840.92

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date ~~November , 1966~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
66-49	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
66-50	3,000.00	3,000.00	-0-	3,000.00	-0-
66-51	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
66-52	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
66-53	2,940.00	2,625.00	-0-	2,625.00	315.00
66-54	5,000.00	5,000.00	-0-	5,000.00	-0-
66-55	2,635.00	2,445.68	-0-	2,445.68	189.32
66-56	1,350.00	1,350.00	-0-	1,350.00	-0-
66-57	1,524.30	1,524.30	-0-	1,524.30	-0-
66-58	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
66-59	905.00	600.00	305.00	905.00	-0-
66-60	1,200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,200.00
66-61	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
66-62	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
66-63	3,700.00	3,700.00	-0-	3,700.00	-0-
66-64	1,065.00	1,065.00	-0-	1,065.00	-0-
66-65	8,500.00	7,389.67	1,110.33	8,500.00	-0-
66-66	1,205.00	1,205.00	-0-	1,205.00	-0-
66-67	1,500.00	1,121.00	-0-	1,121.00	379.00
66-68	1,320.00	1,320.00	-0-	1,320.00	-0-
66-69	1,280.00	1,128.00	-0-	1,128.00	152.00
66-70	1,530.00	1,121.50	-0-	1,121.50	408.50
66-71	2,000.00	990.00	500.00	1,490.00	510.00
66-72	1,375.00	1,375.00	-0-	1,375.00	-0-
Total	48,229.30	43,160.15	1,915.33	45,075.48	3,153.82

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date November, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
66-73	750.00	750.00	-0-	750.00	-0-
66-74	1,925.00	1,925.00	-0-	1,925.00	-0-
66-75	1,400.00	1,332.00	-0-	1,332.00	68.00
66-76	2,250.00	750.00	1,500.00	2,250.00	-0-
66-77	950.00	881.76	68.24	950.00	-0-
66-78	1,275.00	718.74	-0-	718.74	556.26
66-79	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
66-80	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
66-81	1,300.00	687.50	612.50	1,300.00	-0-
66-82	1,300.00	1,300.00	-0-	1,300.00	-0-
66-83	3,000.00	3,000.00	-0-	3,000.00	-0-
66-84	950.00	950.00	-0-	950.00	-0-
66-85	3,500.00	1,988.92	200.00	2,188.92	1,311.08
66086	465.00	465.00	-0-	465.00	-0-
66-87	6,000.00	1,800.00	-0-	1,800.00	4,200.00
66-88	1,650.00	1,650.00	-0-	1,650.00	-0-
66-89	1,700.00	1,700.00	-0-	1,700.00	-0-
66-90	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
66-91	800.00	266.00	-0-	266.00	534.00
66-92	800.00	688.00	-0-	688.00	112.00
66-93	545.00	382.78	-0-	382.78	162.22
66-94	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
66-95	2,240.00	2,240.00	-0-	2,240.00	-0-
66-96	5,000.00	1,745.00	890.00	2,635.00	2,365.00
Total	41,800.00	29,220.70	3,270.74	32,491.44	9,308.56

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date November, 1966

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
66-97	1,805.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	1,555.00
66-98	400.00	132.00	268.00	400.00	-0-
66-99	850.00	350.00	500.00	850.00	-0-
66-100	1,613.01	1,613.01	-0-	1,613.01	-0-
66-101	200.00	200.00	-0-	200.00	-0-
66-102	2,000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	1,500.00
66-103	1,860.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,860.00
Total	8,728.01	2,895.01	1,268.00	3,813.01	4,915.00

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 31, 1968

		Month of January	Year to Date
RECEIPTS from:			
Foundations	Field Foundation	150,000.00	
Organizations		---	
Individuals	Philip M. Weightman	1,000.00	
Other		---	
Total Receipts		151,000.00	
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries and Wages		4,924.80	
Social Security		---	
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns		307.81	
Travel		1,287.83	
Travel for Student Interns		---	
Telephone and Telegraph		417.01	
Local Seminars		514.57	
Consultant Fees and Travel		100.00	
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials		175.00	
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals		---	
Postage		---	
Printing		---	
Accounting		---	
Insurance:	General	---	
	Staff Benefits	---	
Miscellaneous		---	
Grants to Cooperating Agencies		10,002.96	
Research		100.00	
Total Disbursements		17,829.98	
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements		133,170.02	
Fund Balance, Beginning		73,800.41	
Fund Balance, Ending		206,970.43	

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date January, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 67 - 1	24,200.36	11,200.36	971.34	12,171.70	12,028.66
67 - 26	13,000.00	8,141.83	950.13	9,091.96	3,908.04
OK 67 - 43	13,500.00	6,828.81	1,443.82	8,272.63	5,227.37
67 - 55	2,000.00	1,729.62	130.00	1,859.62	140.38
67 - 59	3,500.00	3,207.03	130.67	3,337.70	162.30
67 - 75	2,565.00	1,020.08	1,544.92	2,565.00	-0-
67 - 87	1,000.00	687.60	240.00	927.60	72.40
67 - 92	1,000.00	592.80	120.00	712.80	287.20
67 - 95	2,000.00	250.00	480.00	730.00	1,270.00
67 - 96	2,000.00	1,460.68	326.72	1,787.40	212.60
67 -103	950.00	458.29	200.00	658.29	291.71
67 -118	1,400.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	1,000.00
67 -119	1,500.00	1,131.85	365.15	1,497.00	3.00
67 -121	1,442.12	1,088.33	353.79	1,442.12	-0-
68 - 1	2,200.00	-0-	1,016.42	1,016,42	1,183.58
68 - 2	2,200.00	-0-	550.00	550.00	1,650.00
66 - 2	8,620.00	7,840.00	780.00	8,620.00	-0-
Total	83,077.48	45,637.28	10,002.96	55,640.24	27,437.24

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

February 1968

	Month of February-1968	Year to Date
RECEIPTS from:		
Foundations	----	150,000.00
Organizations	----	----
Individuals	----	1,000.00
Other		
Total Receipts	----	151,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries and Wages	5,197.24	10,122.04
Social Security	----	----
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns	650.00	957.81
Travel	1,216.93	2,504.76
Travel for Student Interns	----	----
Telephone and Telegraph	470.25	887.26
Local Seminars	907.94	1,422.51
Consultant Fees and Travel	274.92	374.92
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials	153.00	328.00
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals	516.08	516.08
Postage	----	----
Printing	2,167.69	2,167.69
Accounting	----	----
Insurance: General	----	----
Staff Benefits	----	----
Miscellaneous	461.71	461.71
Grants to Cooperating Agencies	10,287.67	20,290.63
Research	----	100.00
Total Disbursements	22,303.43	40,133.41
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements	(22,303.43)	110,866.59
Fund Balance, Beginning	73,800.41	73,800.41
Fund Balance, Ending	51,496.98	184,667.00

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date February, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 67 - 1	24,200.36	12,171.70	1,530.94	13,702.64	10,497.72
67 -26	13,000.00	9,091.96	1,135.23	10,227.19	2,772.81
67 -43	13,500.00	8,272.63	2,572.68	10,845.31	2,654.69
67 - 9	737.00	200.00	537.00	737.00	-0-
67 -121	1,637.64	1,442.12	195.52	1,637.64	-0-
67 -96	2,000.00	1,787.40	88.33	1,875.73	124.27
67 -115	1,000.00	415.00	70.00	485.00	515.00
67 -118	1,400.00	400.00	300.00	700.00	700.00
67 -99	6,600.00	1,000.00	694.31	1,694.31	4,905.69
68 - 1	2,200.00	1,016.42	1,183.58	2,200.00	-0-
68 - 2	2,200.00	550.00	455.08	1,005.08	1,194.92
68 - 3	2,200.00	-0-	550.00	550.00	1,650.00
68 - 4	1,200.00	-0-	300.00	300.00	900.00
68 - 6	1,500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1,125.00
68 - 7	1,000.00	-0-	300.00	300.00	700.00
Total	74,375.00	36,347.23	10,287.67	46,634.90	27,740.10

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

March, 1968

	Month of March	Year to Date
RECEIPTS from:		
Foundations North Carolina Fund	4,000.00	154,000.00
Organizations		
Individuals		1,000.00
Other		
Total Receipts	4,000.00	155,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries and Wages	5,441.45	15,563.49
Social Security		
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns	523.90	1,481.71
Travel	1,935.59	4,440.35
Travel for Student Interns		
Telephone and Telegraph	644.47	1,531.73
Local Seminars	1.20	1,423.71
Consultant Fees and Travel	525.21	900.13
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials		328.00
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals	276.15	792.23
Postage		
Printing	551.05	2,718.74
Accounting	1,000.00	1,000.00
Insurance: General		
Staff Benefits		
Miscellaneous	45.66	507.37
Grants to Cooperating Agencies	25,206.09	45,496.72
Research	10.00	110.00
Total Disbursements	36,160.77	76,294.18
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements	(32,160.77)	78,705.82
Fund Balance, Beginning	73,800.41	73,800.41
Fund Balance, Ending	41,639.64	152,506.23

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date March, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68 - 1	2,200.00	2,200.00	-0-	2,200.00	-0-
68 - 2	2,200.00	1,005.08	607.51	1,612.59	587.41
68 - 3	2,200.00	550.00	306.09	856.09	1,343.91
68 - 4	1,200.00	300.00	-0-	300.00	900.00
68 - 5	2,500.00	-0-	625.00	625.00	1,875.00
68 - 6	1,500.00	375.00	534.72	909.72	590.28
68 - 7	1,000.00	300.00	363.69	663.69	336.31
68 - 8	1,450.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,450.00
68 - 9	1,520.00	-0-	491.00	491.00	1,029.00
68 - 10	1,400.00	-0-	350.00	350.00	1,050.00
68 - 11	4,198.92	-0-	4,198.92	4,198.92	-0-
68 - 12	1,400.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,400.00
68 - 13	1,400.00	-0-	700.00	700.00	700.00
68 - 14	1,500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1,125.00
68 - 15	630.00	-0-	210.00	210.00	420.00
68 - 16	1,385.00	-0-	692.50	692.50	692.50
68 - 17	850.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	850.00
68 - 18	1,000.00	-0-	440.00	440.00	560.00
68 - 19	495.00	-0-	247.50	247.50	247.50
68 - 20	1,200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,200.00
68 - 21	1,000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	500.00
68 - 22	1,000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	500.00
68 - 23	3,000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	2,500.00
68 - 24	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
Total	37,228.92	4,730.08	11,891.93	16,622.01	20,606.91

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date March, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68 - 25	1,800.00	-0-	1,286.09	1,286.09	513.91
68 - 26	478.00	-0-	239.00	239.00	239.00
68 - 27	1,000.00	-0-	666.00	666.00	334.00
68 - 28	1,000.00	-0-	666.00	666.00	334.00
68 - 29	800.00	-0-	532.00	532.00	268.00
68 - 30	1,200.00	-0-	800.00	800.00	400.00
68 - 31	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-
68 - 32	200.00	-0-	100.00	100.00	100.00
68 - 33A	1,300.00	-0-	650.00	650.00	650.00
68 - 33B	167.42	-0-	167.42	167.42	-0-
68 - 34	13,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	13,000.00
68 - 35	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68 - 36	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68 - 37	500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	-0-
67 - 1	24,200.36	13,702.64	1,119.82	14,822.46	9,377.90
67 - 26	13,000.00	10,227.19	1,750.30	11,977.49	1,022.51
67 - 43	13,500.00	10,845.31	2,213.52	13,058.83	441.17
67 - 99	6,600.00	1,694.31	769.30	2,463.61	4,136.39
67 - 111	2,000.00	1,519.00	356.00	1,875.00	125.00
Total	122,474.70	42,718.53	25,207.38	67,925.91	54,548.79

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

TO

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

April, 1968

	Month of April	Year to Date
RECEIPTS from:		
Foundations (Field)	225,000.00	379,000.00
Organizations		
Individuals		1,000.00
Other		
Total Receipts	225,000.00	380,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries and Wages	6,112.46	21,675.95
Social Security		
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns	422.47	1,904.18
Travel	2,370.41	6,810.76
Travel for Student Interns		
Telephone and Telegraph	790.21	2,321.94
Local Seminars		923.71
Consultant Fees and Travel	311.70	1,211.83
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials	101.05	429.05
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals	426.92	1,217.60
Postage	518.00	519.55
Printing	1,766.45	4,485.19
Accounting		1,000.00
Insurance: General		
Staff Benefits		
Miscellaneous	61.75	569.12
Grants to Cooperating Agencies	28,860.85	74,357.57
Research		110.00
Total Disbursements	41,742.27	117,536.45
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements	183,257.73	262,463.55
Fund Balance, Beginning	73,800.41	73,800.41
Fund Balance, Ending	257,058.14	336,263.96

129,912.56
39,912.56
169,912.56

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date April, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68 - 1	2,200.00	2,200.00	-0-	2,200.00	-0-
68 - 2	2,200.00	1,612.59	587.41	2,200.00	-0-
68 - 3	2,200.00	856.09	391.59	1,247.68	952.32
68 - 4	1,200.00	300.00	471.00	771.00	429.00
68 - 5	2,500.00	625.00	327.87	952.87	1,547.13
68 - 6	1,500.00	909.72	308.25	1,217.97	282.03
68 - 7	1,028.22	663.69	364.53	1,028.22	-0-
68 - 8	1,450.00	-0-	580.00	580.00	870.00
68 - 9	1,520.00	491.00	243.00	734.00	786.00
68 - 10	1,400.00	350.00	373.22	723.22	676.78
68 - 11	4,198.92	4,198.92	-0-	4,198.92	-0-
68 - 12	1,400.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,400.00
68 - 13	1,400.00	700.00	359.00	1,059.00	341.00
68 - 14	1,500.00	375.00	729.49	1,104.49	395.51
68 - 15	630.00	210.00	315.00	525.00	105.00
68 - 16	1,385.00	692.50	545.00	1,237.50	147.50
68 - 17	850.00	-0-	680.00	680.00	170.00
68 - 18	1,000.00	440.00	92.20	532.20	467.80
68 - 19	495.00	247.50	210.00	457.50	37.50
68 - 20	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-
68 - 21	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	-0-
68 - 22	1,000.00	500.00	432.49	932.49	67.51
68 - 23	3,000.00	500.00	282.05	782.05	2,217.95
68 - 24	1,000.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	750.00
Total	37,257.14	16,622.01	8,992.10	25,614.11	11,643.03

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date April, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68 - 25	1,800.00	1,286.09	513.91	1,800.00	-0-
68 - 26	478.00	239.00	-0-	239.00	239.00
68 - 27	1,000.00	666.00	334.00	1,000.00	-0-
68 - 28	1,000.00	666.00	304.43	970.43	29.57
68 - 29	800.00	532.00	-0-	532.00	268.00
68 - 30	1,200.00	800.00	400.00	1,200.00	-0-
68 - 31	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68 - 32	200.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	100.00
68 - 33A	1,300.00	650.00	241.65	891.65	408.35
68 - 33B	167.42	167.42	-0-	167.42	-0-
68 - 34	13,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	1,000.00	12,000.00
68 - 35	1,500.00	-0-	529.71	529.71	970.29
68 - 36	1,500.00	-0-	300.00	300.00	1,200.00
68 - 37	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
68 - 38	1,500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
68 - 39	1,350.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	1,100.00
68 - 40	1,150.00	-0-	460.00	460.00	690.00
68 - 41	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-
68 - 42	1,500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1,125.00
68 - 43	1,500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1,125.00
68 - 44	760.00	-0-	608.03	608.03	151.97
68 - 45	200.00	-0-	100.00	100.00	100.00
68 - 46	2,500.00	-0-	625.00	625.00	1,875.00
68 - 47	1,000.00	-0-	525.41	525.41	474.59
Total	76,162.56	23,728.52	17,934.24	41,662.76	34,499.80

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date April, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68 - 48	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68 - 49	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68 - 50	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68 - 51	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68 - 52	1,000.00	-0-	576.23	576.23	423.77
68 - 53	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68 - 54	1,000.00	-0-	333.34	333.34	666.66
68 - 55	750.00	-0-	150.00	150.00	600.00
68 - 56	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68 - 57	1,500.00	-0-	350.00	350.00	1,150.00
68 - 58	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68 - 59	2,000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	1,500.00
68 - 60	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68 - 61	2,200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,200.00
68 - 62	1,500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1,125.00
68 - 63	1,200.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	800.00
68 - 64	100.00	-0-	100.00	100.00	-0-
68 - 65	1,000.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	600.00
68 - 66	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-
68 - 67	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68 - 68	2,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,000.00
68 - 69	800.00	-0-	320.00	320.00	480.00
68 - 70	800.00	-0-	320.00	320.00	480.00
68 - 71	1,250.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,250.00
Total	104,262.56	23,728.52	24,508.81	48,237.33	56,025.23

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date April, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68 - 72	1,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000.00
	105,262.56				
67 - 1	24,200.36	15,342.94 ~~14,822.46~~	1,097.59	16,440.53 ~~15,920.05~~	7759.83 ~~8,280.31~~
67 - 26	13,598.67	11,977.49	1,621.18	13,598.67	-0-
67 - 43	16,990.00	13,058.83	560.20	13,619.03	3,370.97
67 - 99	6,600.00	2,463.61	700.00	3,163.61	3,436.39
	166,651.59				
66 - 2	9,020.00	8,620.00	400.00	9,020.00	-0-
Total	175,671.59	75,191.39 ~~74,670.91~~	28,887.78	104,079.17 ~~103,558.69~~	71,592.42 ~~72,112.90~~

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date May, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-1	$ 2200.00	$ 2200.00	-0-	$ 2200.00	-0-
68-2	2200.00	2200.00	-0-	2200.00	-0-
68-3	2200.00	1247.68	248.56	1532.24	667.76
68-4	1200.00	771.00	334.00	1105.00	95.00
68-5	2500.00	952.87	684.11	1636.98	863.02
68-6	1500.00	1217.97	155.00	1372.97	127.03
68-7	1028.22	1028.22	-0-	1028.22	-0-
68-8	1450.00	580.00	579.57	1159.57	290.43
68-9	1520.00	734.00	-0-	734.00	786.00
68-10	1400.00	723.22	-0-	723.22	676.78
68-11	4198.92	4198.92	-0-	4198.92	-0-
68-12	1400.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1400.00
68-13	1400.00	1059.00	341.00	1400.00	-0-
68-14	1500.00	1104.49	395.51	1500.00	-0-
68-15	630.00	525.00	105.00	630.00	-0-
68-16	1385.00	1237.50	-0-	1237.50	147.50
68-17	850.00	680.00	170.00	850.00	-0-
68-18	1000.00	532.20	-0-	532.20	467.80
68-19	495.00	457.50	-0-	457.50	37.50
68-20	1200.00	1200.00	-0-	1200.00	-0-
68-21	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-22	1000.00	932.49	67.51	1000.00	-0-
68-23	3000.00	782.05	421.15	1203.20	1796.80
68-24	1000.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	750.00
Total	$37,257.00	$25,614.11	$3,537.41	$29,151.52	$8,105.62

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date May, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-25	$ 1800.00	$ 1800.00	-0-	$ 1800.00	$ -0-
68-26	478.00	239.00	-0-	239.00	239.00
68-27	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-28	1000.00	970.43	-0-	970.43	29.57
68-29	800.00	532.00	-0-	532.00	268.00
68-30	1200.00	1200.00	-0-	1200.00	-0-
68-31	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-32	200.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	100.00
68-33A	1300.00	891.65	133.93	1025.58	274.42
68-33B	167.42	167.42	-0-	167.42	-0-
68-34	13,000.00	1000.00	1719.12	2719.12	10280.88
68-35	1500.00	529.71	20.31	550.02	949.98
68-36	1500.00	300.00	112.13	412.13	1087.87
68-37	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
68-38	1500.00	500.00	935.25	1435.25	64.75
68-39	1350.00	250.00	250.31	500.31	849.69
68-40	1150.00	460.00	690.00	1150.00	-0-
68-41	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-42	1500.00	375.00	755.00	1130.00	370.00
68-43	1500.00	375.00	1098.01	1473.01	26.99
68-44	760.00	608.03	-0-	608.03	151.97
68-45	200.00	100.00	65.00	165.00	35.00
68-46	2500.00	625.00	584.97	1209.97	1290.03
68-47	1000.00	525.41	474.59	1000.00	-0-
Total	$76,162.56	$41,662.76	$10,376.03	$52,038.79	$24,123.77

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date May, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68.48	1000.00	250.00	150.00	466.00	600.00
68.49	1000.00	250.00	60.00	310.00 ~~60.00~~	690.00 ~~310.00~~
68.50	1000.00	250.00	376.00	626.00 ~~376.00~~	374.00 ~~626.00~~
68.51	1000.00	250.00	111.00	361.00	639.00
68.52	1000.00	576.23	423.77	1000.00	-0-
68.53	1500.00	-0-	612.50	612.50	887.50
68.54	1600.00	333.34	352.00	685.34	314.66
68.55	750.00	150.00	200.00	350.00	400.00
68.56	1000.00	250.-0	250.00	500.00	500.00
68.57	1500.00	350.00	389.00	739.00	761.00
68.58	1500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1125.00
68.59	2000.00	500.00	962.78	1462.78	537.22
68.60	1000.00	250.00	117.50	367.50	632.50
68.61	2200.00	-0-	829.18	829.18	1370.82
68.62	1500.00	375.00	220.00	220.68	904.32
68.63	1200.00	400.00	295.00	695.00	695.00
68.64	100.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	-0-
68.65	1000.00	400.00	591.45	991.45	8.55
68.66	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68.67	1000.00	250.00	485.25	735.25	-0-
68.68	2000.00	-0-	307.50	307.50	1692.50
68.69	800.00	320.00	-0-	320.00	480.00
68.70	800.00	320.00	290.00	610.00	190.00
68.71	1250.00	-0-	572.50	572.50	677.50
Total	~~104,262.56~~	48,237.33	18,347.14	66,584.47	376809

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date May, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68.72	1000.00	-0-	503.61	503.61	496.39
68.73	1000.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	~~1200.00~~ 600.00
68.74.	1250.00	-0-	503.91	503.91	746.09
68.75	1500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	1000.00
68.76	2500.00	-0-	625.00	625.00	1875.00
68.77	3000.00	-0-	1015.22	1015.22	1984.78
68.78	1500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1125.00
68.79	3500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	3500.00
68.80	1200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1200.00
68.81	1000.00	-0-	200.00	200.00	800.00
68.82	2000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	1500.10
68.83	1500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1500.00
68.84	2000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2000.00
68.85	1600.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1600.00
68.86	2500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2500.00
68.87	1500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1500.00
68.88	1500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1500.00
68.89	675.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	675.00
68.90	800.00	-0-	800.00	800.00	0
68.91	2500.00	-0-	416.66	416.66	2083.34
68.92	2000.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	1600.00
68.93	16,000.00	-0-	1000.00	1000.00	1500.00
68.94	1125.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1125.00
68.95	2000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2000.00
Total	160,012.56	48,237.33	25,586.54	73,823.87	86,188.69

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date May, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 67-1	24,200.36	16440.53	-0-	16440.53	7759.83
67-43	16,990.00	12,619.03	2606.35	16225.38	764.62
67-99	6600.00	3163.61	500.00	3663.61	764.62
67-100	1000.00	250.00	441.50	691.50	308.50
67-103	950.00	458.29	175.00	633.29	316.71
67-116	900.00	150.00	324.96	474.96	425.04
Total	210,652.92	82,318.79	29,634.35	111,953.14	98,699.78

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

To

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

June 30, 1968

	Month of June	Year to Date
RECEIPTS from:		
Foundations		379,000.00
Organizations		1,000.00
Individuals		100.00
Other		
Total Receipts		380,100.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries and Wages	6,611.94	34,358.69
Social Security		
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns	6,807.15	10,340.79
Travel	1,993.38	10,858.37
Travel for Student Interns	252.97	252.97
Telephone and Telegraph	763.12	3,772.01
Local Seminars	458.60	1,523.38
Consultant Fees and Travel	325.00	1,536.83
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials	324.00	758.05
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals	408.67	2,264.86
Postage	308.20	830.20
Printing	610.79	6,393.59
Accounting		1,000.00
Insurance: General	198.00	198.00
Staff Benefits		
Miscellaneous	94.13	846.89
Grants to Cooperating Agencies	27,630.60	131.587.52
Research Consultant	200.00	200.00
Research	515.00	625.00
Total Disbursements	47,501.55	207,347.15
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements	(47,501.55)	172,752.85
Fund Balance, Beginning	73,800.41	73,800.41
Fund Balance, Ending	26,298.86	246,553.26

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date June, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-1	2200.00	2200.00	-0-	2200.00	-0-
68-2	2200.00	2200.00	-0-	2200.00	-0-
68-3	2200.00	1532.24	-0-	1532.24	66.76
68-4	1200.00	1105.00	-0-	1105.00	95.00
68-5	2500.00	1636.98	-0-	1636.98	863.02
68-6	1500.00	1372.97	-0-	1372.97	127.03
68-7	1028.22	1028.22	-0-	1028.22	-0-
68-8	1450.00	1159.57	-0-	1159.57	290.43
68-9	1520.00	734.00	-0-	734.00	786.00
68-10	1400.00	723.22	-0-	723.22	676.78
68-11	4198.92	4198.92	-0-	4198992	-0-
68-12	1400.00	-0- -0-	-0-	-0-	1400.00
68-13	1400.00	1400.00	-0-	1400.00	-0-
68-14	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-15	630.00	630.00	-0-	630.00	-0-
68-16	1385.00	1237.50	-0-	1237.50	147.50
68-17	850.00	850.00	-0-	850.00	-0-
68-18	1000.00	532.20	467.80	1000.00	-0-
68-19	495.00	457.50	-0-	457.50	37.50
68-20	1200.00	1200.00	-0-	1200.00	-0-
68-21	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-22	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-23	3000.00	1203.20	432.90	1636.10	.3636.90
68-24	1000.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	750.00
Total	$37,257.14	$29,151.52	900.70	30,052.22	7,204.92

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date June, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-25	1800.00	1800.00	-0-	1800.00	-0-
68-26	478.00	239.00	-0-	239.00	239.00
68-27	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-28	1000.00	970.43	-0-	970.43	29.57
68-29	800.00	532.00	-0-	532.00	268.00
68-30	1200.00	1200.00	-0-	1200.00	-0-
68-31	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-32	200.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	100.00
68-33A	13,000.00	1025.58	30.06	1055.64	244.36
68-33B	167.42	167.42	-0-	167.42	-0-
68-34	13,000.00	2719.12	624.26	3343.38	9656.62
68-35	1500.00	550.02	281.78	831.80	668.20
68-36	1500.00	412.13	-0-	412.13	1087.87
68-37	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
68-38	1500.00	1435.25	-0-	1435.25	64.75
68-39	1350.00	500.31	-0-	500.31	849.69
68-40	1150.00	1150.00	-0-	1150.00	-0-
68-41	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-42	1500.00	1130.00	370.00	1500.00	-0-
68-43	1500.00	1473.01	-0-	1473.01	26.99
68-44	760.00	608.03	-0-	608.03	151.97
68-45	200.00	165.00	-0-	165.00	35.00
68-46	2500.00	1209.97	-0-	1209.97	1290.03
68-47	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
Total	38,905.42	22,887.27	1306.10	24,193.37	14,712.05

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date June, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-48	1000.00	466.00	-0-	466.00	534.00
68-49	1000.00	310.00	95.00	405.00	595.00
68-50	1000.00	376.00	160.00	476.00	524.00
68-51	1000.00	361.00	159.00	520.00	480.00
68-52	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-53	1500.00	612.50	-0-	612.50	887.50
68-54	1600.00	685.34	-0-	685.34	914.66
68-55	750.00	350.00	-0-	350.00	400.00
68-66	1000.00	500.00	245.54	745.54	254.46
68-57	1500.00	739.00	-0-	739.00	761.00
68-58	1500.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	1125.00
68-59	2000.00	1462.68	170.00	1632.78	367.22
68-60	1000.00	367.50	456.09	823.59	176.41
68-61	2200.00	829.18	819.26	1648.44	551.56
68-62	1500.00	220.68	123.96	344.64	1155.36
68-63	1200.00	695.00	165.81	860.81	339.19
68-64	100.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	-0-
68-65	1000.00	991.45	-0-	991.45	8.55
68-66	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-67	1000.00	735.25	-0-	735.25	264.75
68-68	2000.00	307.50	73.00	380.50	1619.50
68-69	800.00	320.00	-0-	320.00	480.00
68-70	800.00	610.00	120.00	730.00	70.00
68-71	1250.00	572.50	70.00	642.50	607.50
Total	28,700.00	13,986.68	2,597.66	16,584.34	12,115.66

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date June, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-72	1000.00	503.61	222.59	726.20	273.80
68-73	1000.00	400.00	385.00	785.00	215.00
68-74	1250.00	503.91	136.34	640.25	609.75
68-75	1500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	1000.00
68-76	2500.00	625.00	1522.24	2147.24	352.76
68-77	3000.00	1015.22	1055.72	2070.94	929.06
68-78	1500.00	375.00	619.06	994.06	505.94
68-79	3500.00	-0-	2182.24	2182.24	1317.76
68-80	1200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1200.00
68-81	1000.00	200.00	430.00	630.00	370.00
68-82	2000.00	500.00	196.09	696.09	1303.91
68-83	1500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1500.00
68-84	2000.00	-0-	819.68	819.68	1180.32
68-85	1600.00	-0-	968.34	968.34	631.66
68-86	2500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	2,000.00
68-87	1500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1500.00
68-88	1500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1500.00
68-89	675.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	425.00
68-90	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
68-91	2500.00	416.66	708.02	1124.68	1375.32
68-92	2000.00	400.00	-0-	400.00	1600.00
68-93	16,000.00	1000.00	1100.00	2100.00	13,900.00
68-94	1125.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	750.00
68-95	2000.00	-0-	666.68	666.68	1333.32
Total	55,150.00	7,239.40	12,137.00	19,376.40	35,773.60

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date June, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-96	10,750.00	-0-	2950.00	2950.00	7,800.00
68-97	2500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	2000.00
68-98	2200.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2200.00
68-99	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
68-100	1500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1125.00
68-101	1500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1125.00
68-102	1200.00	-0-	300.00	300.00	900.00
68-103	2000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	1500.00
68-104	2000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2000.00
68-105	1800.00	-0-	600.00	600.00	1200.00
67-1	24,200.36	16,440.53	2071.12	18,511.65	5,688.71
67-43	16,990.00	16,220.38	648.45	16,868.83	121.17
67-99	6600.00	3663.61	1400.00	5,063.61	1536.39
67-118	1400.00	700.00	295.00	995.00	405.00
66-2	9580.00	9020.00	560.00	9580.00	-0-
Total	85,220.36	46,049.52	10,569.57	56,619.09	28,601.27

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

TO

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July, 1968

	Month of July	Year to Date
RECEIPTS from:		
Foundations (New York Foundation)	5,000.00	384,000.00
Organizations		
Individuals	525.00	1,525.00
Other		100.00
Total Receipts	5,525.00	385,625.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries and Wages	5,754.14	40,112.83
Social Security		
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns	7,093.85	17,434.64
Travel	3,333.52	14,191.89
Travel for Student Interns	57.58	310.55
Telephone and Telegraph	835.58	4,607.59
Local Seminars	1,309.13	2,832.51
Consultant Fees and Travel		1,536.83
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials	20.00	778.05
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals	581.73	2,846.59
Postage	154.75	984.95
Printing	2,865.90	9,259.49
Accounting		1,000.00
Insurance: General	18.00	216.00
Staff Benefits		
Miscellaneous	40.34	887.23
Grants to Cooperating Agencies	39,501.49	171,089.01
Research Consultants	1,043.34	1,243.34
Research		625.00
Anna C. Stouffer Foundation Retreat	1,422.12	1,422.12
Total Disbursements	64,031.74	271,378.62
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements	(58,506.74)	114,246.38
Fund Balance, Beginning	73,800.41	73,800.41
Fund Balance, Ending	15,293.67	188,046.79

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date July, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-1	2,200.00	2,200.00	-0-	2,200.00	-0-
68-2	2,200.00	2,200.00	-0-	2,200.00	-0-
68-3	2,200.00	1,532.24	-0-	1,532.24	667.76
68-4	1,200.00	1,105.00	-0-	1,105.00	95.00
68-5	2,500.00	1,636.98	-0-	1,636.98	863.02
68-6	1,500.00	1,372.97	-0-	1,372.97	127.03
68-7	1,028.22	1,028.22	-0-	1,028.22	-0-
68-8	1,450.00	1,159.57	-0-	1,159.57	290.43
68-9	1,520.00	734.00	-0-	734.00	786.00
68-10	1,400.00	723.22	421.65	1,144.87	255.13
68-11	4,198.92	4,198.92	-0-	4,198.92	-0-
68-12	1,400.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,400.00
68-13	1,400.00	1,400.00	-0-	1,400.00	-0-
68-14	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-15	630.00	630.00	-0-	630.00	-0-
68-16	1,385.00	1,237.50	-0-	1,237.50	147.50
68-17	850.00	850.00	-0-	850.00	-0-
68-18	1,000.00	1,000.00	000	1,000.00	-0-
68-19	495.00	457.50	37.50	495.00	-0-
68-20	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
68-21	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-22	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-23	3,000.00	1,636.10	383.08	2,019.18	980.82
68-24	1,000.00	250.00	189.82	439.82	560.18
Total	37,257.14	30,052.22	1,032.05	31,084.27	6,172.87

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date ~~July, 1968 (Cont.)~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-25	1,800.00	1,800.00	-0-	1,800.00	-0-
68-26	478.00	239.00	-0-	239.00	239.00
68-27	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-28	1,000.00	970.43	-0-	970.43	29.57
68-29	800.00	532.00	-0-	532.00	268.00
68-30	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
68-31	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-32	200.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	100.00
68-33A	1,300.00	1,055.64	-0-	1,055.64	244.36
68-33B	167.42	167.42	-0-	167.42	-0-
68-34	13,000.00	3,343.38	1,158.24	4,501.62	8,498.38
68-35	1,500.00	831.80	278.44	1,110.24	389.76
68-36	1,500.00	412.13	-0-	412.13	1,087.87
68-37	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
68-38	1,500.00	1,435.25	-0-	1,435.25	64.75
68-39	1,350.00	500.31	-0-	500.31	849.69
68-40	1,150.00	1,150.00	-0-	1,150.00	-0-
68-41	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-42	2,000.00	1,500.00	250.00	1,750.00	250.00
68-43	1,500.00	1,473.01	-0-	1,473.01	26.99
68-44	760.00	608.03	-0-	608.03	151.97
68-45	200.00	165.00	-0-	165.00	35.00
68-46	2,500.00	1,209.97	-0-	1,209.97	1,290.03
68-47	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
Total	39,405.42	24,193.37	1,686.68	25,880.05	13,525.37

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date ~~July, 1968 (Cont.)~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-48	1,000.00	466.00	-0-	466.00	534.00
68-49	1,000.00	405.00	-0-	405.00	595.00
68-50	1,000.00	476.00	210.00	686.00	314.00
68-51	1,000.00	520.00	53.00	573.00	427.00
68-52	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-53	1,500.00	612.50	887.50	1,500.00	-0-
68-54	1,600.00	685.34	240.00	925.34	674.66
68-55	750.00	350.00	-0-	350.00	400.00
68-56	1,025.00	745.54	275.15	1,020.69	4.31
68-57	1,500.00	739.00	-0-	739.00	761.00
68-58	1,500.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	1,125.00
68-59	2,000.00	1,632.78	-0-	1,632.78	367.22
68-60	1,000.00	823.59	-0-	823.59	176.41
68-61	3,200.00	1,648.44	586.01	2,234.45	965.55
68-62	1,500.00	344.64	230.25	574.89	925.11
68-63	1,200.00	860.81	213.36	1,074.17	125.83
68-64	100.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	-0-
68-65	1,000.00	991.45	-0-	991.45	8.55
68-66	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-67	1,000.00	735.25	-0-	735.25	264.75
68-68	2,000.00	380.50	496.41	876.91	1,123.09
68-69	800.00	320.00	-0-	320.00	480.00
68-70	800.00	730.00	-0-	730.00	70.00
68-71	1,250.00	642.50	60.00	702.50	547.50
Total	29,725.00	16,584.34	3,251.68	19,836.02	9,[illegible]

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date ~~July, 1968 (Cont.)~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-72	1,000.00	726.20	152.77	878.97	121.03
68-73	1,600.00	785.00	617.00	1,402.00	198.00
68-74	1,250.00	640.25	382.30	1,022.55	227.45
68-75	1,500.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	500.00
68-76	2,500.00	2,147.24	265.00	2,412.24	87.76
68-77	3,000.00	2,070.94	770.30	2,841.24	158.76
68-78	1,500.00	994.06	505.94	1,500.00	-0-
68-79	3,500.00	2,182.24	797.00	2,979.24	520.76
68-80	1,200.00	-0-	300.00	300.00	900.00
68-81	1,000.00	630.00	350.70	980.70	19.30
68-82	2,000.00	696.09	312.23	1,008.32	991.68
68-83	1,500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1,125.00
68-84	2,000.00	819.68	165.00	984.68	1,015.32
68-85	1,600.00	968.34	631.66	1,600.00	-0-
68-86	2,500.00	500.00	300.00	800.00	1,700.00
68-87	1,500.00	-0-	638.44	638.44	861.56
68-88	1,500.00	-0-	720.00	720.00	780.00
68-89	675.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	425.00
68-90	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
68-91	2,500.00	1,124.68	865.36	1,990.04	509.96
68-92	2,000.00	400.00	846.13	1,246.13	753.87
68-93	16,000.00	2,100.00	1,321.74	3,421.74	12,578.26
68-94	1,125.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	750.00
68-95	2,000.00	666.68	497.50	1,164.18	835.82
Total	55,750.00	19,376.40	11,314.07	30,690.47	25,059.53

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date July, 1968 (Cont.)

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-96	10,750.00	2,950.00	784.73	3,734.73	7,015.27
68-97	2,500.00	500.00	302.60	802.60	1,697.40
68-98	2,200.00	-0-	1,608.60	1,608.60	591.40
68-99	1,000.00	-0-	430.00	430.00	570.00
68-100	1,500.00	375.00	604.00	979.00	521.00
68-101	1,500.00	375.00	271.05	646.05	853.95
68-102	1,200.00	300.00	495.97	795.97	404.03
68-103	2,000.00	500.00	611.12	1,111.12	888.88
68-104	2,000.00	-0-	985.00	985.00	1,105.00
68-105	1,800.00	600.00	133.12	733.12	1,066.88
68-106	1,600.00	-0-	797.00	797.00	803.00
68-107	3,500.00	-0-	3,500.00	3,500.00	-0-
68-108	600.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	-0-
68-109	1,800.00	-0-	693.34	693.34	1,106.66
68-110	1,800.00	-0-	618.24	618.24	1,181.76
68-111	1,600.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,600.00
68-112	2,300.00	-0-	575.00	575.00	1,725.00
68-113	1,600.00	-0-	570.08	570.08	1,029.92
68-114	2,000.00	-0-	700.00	700.00	1,300.00
68-115	1,800.00	-0-	762.81	762.81	1,037.19
68-116	2,000.00	-0-	1,020.00	1,020.00	980.00
68-117	800.00	-0-	800.00	800.00	-0-
68-118	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68-119	18,000.00	-0-	2,509.59	2,509.59	15,490.41
Total	66,850.00	6,200.00	19,022.25	25,222.25	41,627.75

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date ~~July, 1968 (Cont.)~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-120	1,200.00	-0-	574.75	574.75	625.25
68-121	1,700.00	-0-	647.82	647.82	1,052.18
68-122	2,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,000.00
68-123	825.00	-0-	825.00	825.00	-0-
68-124	1,600.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,600.00
68-125	2,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,000.00
68-126	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-127	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-128	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-129	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-130	1,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000.00
68-131	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-132	1,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000.00
68-133	1,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000.00
68-134	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-135	1,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000.00
68-136	1,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000.00
68-137	2,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,000.00
67-99	6,600.00	5,063.61	350.00	5,413.61	1,186.39
67-1	24,200.36	18,511.65	412.19	18,923.84	5,276.52
Total	56,125.36	23,575.26	2,809.76	26,385.02	29,740.34

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

TO

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

August 1968

	Month of August	Year to Date
RECEIPTS from:		
Foundations		384,000.00
Organizations		
Individuals	500.00	2,025.00
Other		100.00
Total Receipts	500.00	386,125.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries and Wages	5,724.97	45,837.80
Social Security		
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns	6,537.43	23,972.07
Travel	1,517.67	15,709.56
Travel for Student Interns	862.79	1,173.34
Telephone and Telegraph	801.20	5,408.79
Local Seminars		2,832.51
Consultant Fees and Travel		1,536.83
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials	210.00	988.05
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals	48.00	2,894.59
Postage	215.18	1,200.13
Printing	669.50	9,928.99
Accounting		1,000.00
Insurance: General		216.00
Staff Benefits		
Miscellaneous	93.19	980.42
Grants to Cooperating Agencies	38,090.76	209,179.77
Research Consultants	1,223.34	2,466.68
Research		625.00
Moving Expense	75.00	75.00
Total Disbursements	56,069.03	326,025.53
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements	(55,569.03)	60,099.47
Fund Balance, Beginning	73,800.41	73,800.41
Fund Balance, Ending	18,231.38	133,899.88

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE ~~August, 1968~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-1	2,200.00	2,200.00	-0-	2,200.00	-0-
68-2	2,200.00	2,200.00	-0-	2,200.00	-0-
68-3	2,200.00	1,532.24	-0-	1,532.24	667.76
68-4	1,200.00	1,105.00	-0-	1,105.00	95.00
68-5	2,500.00	1,636.98	-0-	1,636.98	863.02
68-6	1,500.00	1,372.97	-0-	1,372.97	127.03
68-7	1,028.22	1,028.22	-0-	1,028.22	-0-
68-8	1,450.00	1,159.57	-0-	1,159.57	290.43
68-9	1,520.00	734.00	-0-	734.00	786.00
68-10	1,400.00	1,144.87	107.82	1,252.69	147.31
68-11	4,198.92	4,198.92	-0-	4,198.92	-0-
0 68-12	1,400.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,400.00
68-13	1,400.00	1,400.00	-0-	1,400.00	-0-
68-14	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-15	630.00	630.00	-0-	630.00	-0-
68-16	1,385.00	1,237.50	-0-	1,237.50	147.50
68-17	850.00	850.00	-0-	850.00	-0-
68-18	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-19	495.00	495.00	-0-	495.00	-0-
68-20	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
68-21	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-22	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-23	3,000.00	2,019.18	345.31	2,364.49	635.51
68-24	1,000.00	439.82	-0-	439.82	560.18
TOTALS	37,257.14	31,084.27	453.13	31,537.40	5,719.74

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE ~~August, 1968 (Cont.)~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-25	1,800.00	1,800.00	-0-	1,800.00	-0-
68-26	478.00	239.00	-0-	239.00	239.00
68-27	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-28	1,000.00	970.43	-0-	970.43	29.57
68-29	800.00	532.00	-0-	532.00	268.00
68-30	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
68-31	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-32	200.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	100.00
68-33A	1,300.00	1,055.64	-0-	1,055.64	244.36
68-33B	167.42	167.42	-0-	167.42	-0-
68-34	13,000.00	4,501.62	2,705.98	7,207.60	5,792.40
68-35	1,500.00	1,110.24	266.86	1,377.10	122.90
68-36	1,500.00	412.13	-0-	412.13	1,087.87
68-37	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
68-38	1,500.00	1,435.25	-0-	1,435.25	64.75
68-39	1,350.00	500.31	-0-	500.31	849.69
68-40	1,150.00	1,150.00	-0-	1,150.00	-0-
68-41	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-42	2,000.00	1,750.00	-0-	1,750.00	250.00
68-43	1,500.00	1,473.01	-0-	1,473.01	26.99
68-44	760.00	608.03	-0-	608.03	151.97
68-45	200.00	165.00	-0-	165.00	35.00
68-46	2,500.00	1,209.97	-0-	1,209.97	1,290.03
68-47	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
TOTALS	39,405.42	25,880.05	2,972.84	28,852.89	10,552.53

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE August, 1968 (Cont.)

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-48	1,000.00	466.00	-0-	466.00	534.00
68-49	1,000.00	405.00	-0-	405.00	595.00
68-50	1,000.00	686.00	64.00	750.00	250.00
68-51	1,000.00	573.00	53.00	626.00	374.00
68-52	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-53	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-54	1,600.00	925.34	74.66	1,000.00	600.00
68-55	750.00	350.00	-0-	350.00	400.00
68-56	1,020.69	1,020.69	-0-	1,020.69	-0-
68-57	1,500.00	739.00	-0-	739.00	761.00
68-58	1,500.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	1,125.00
68-59	2,000.00	1,632.78	-0-	1,632.78	367.22
68-60	1,000.00	823.59	-0-	823.59	176.41
68-61	3,200.00	2,234.45	544.19	2,778.64	421.36
68-62	1,500.00	574.89	472.26	1,047.15	452.85
68-63	1,200.00	1,074.17	125.77	1,199.94	.06
68-64	100.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	-0-
68-65	1,000.00	991.45	-0-	991.45	8.55
68-66	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-67	1,000.00	735.25	-0-	735.25	264.75
68-68	2,000.00	876.91	-0-	876.91	1,123.09
68-69	800.00	320.00	-0-	320.00	480.00
68-70	800.00	730.00	-0-	730.00	70.00
68-71	1,250.00	702.50	-0-	702.50	547.50
TOTALS	29,720.69	19,836.02	1,333.88	21,169.90	8,550.79

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE August, 1968 (Cont.)

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-72	1,000.00	878.97	-0-	878.97	121.03
68-73	1,600.00	1,402.00	-0-	1,402.00	198.00
68-74	1,250.00	1,022.55	227.45	1,250.00	-0-
68-75	1,500.00	1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00	-0-
68-76	2,500.00	2,412.24	-0-	2,412.24	87.76
68-77	3,000.00	2,841.24	158.76	3,000.00	-0-
68-78	1,500.00	1,500.00	210.94	1,710.94	-210.94
68-79	3,500.00	2,979.24	-0-	2,979.24	520.76
68-80	1,200.00	300.00	854.23	1,154.23	45.77
68-81	1,000.00	980.70	160.00	1,140.70	-140.70
68-82	2,000.00	1,008.32	407.03	1,415.35	584.65
68-83	1,500.00	375.00	496.33	871.33	628.67
68-84	2,000.00	984.68	129.00	1,113.68	886.32
68-85	1,600.00	1,600.00	-0-	1,600.00	-0-
68-86	2,500.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	1,700.00
68-87	1,500.00	638.44	615.50	1,253.94	246.06
68-88	1,500.00	720.00	-0-	720.00	780.00
68-89	675.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	425.00
68-90	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
68-91	3,500.00	1,990.04	1,364.45	3,354.49	145.51
68-92	2,000.00	1,246.13	753.87	2,000.00	-0-
68-93	16,000.00	3,421.74	2,039.38	5,461.12	10,538.88
68-94	1,125.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	750.00
68-95	2,000.00	1,164.18	-0-	1,164.18	835.82
TOTALS	56,750.00	30,690.47	7,916.94	38,607.41	18,142.59

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE August, 1968 (Cont.)

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-96	10,750.00	3,734.73	3,238.89	6,973.62	3,776.38
68-97	2,500.00	802.60	913.73	1,716.33	783.67
68-98	2,200.00	1,608.60	591.40	2,200.00	-0-
68-99	1,000.00	430.00	178.27	608.27	391.73
68-100	1,500.00	979.00	534.25	1,513.25	-13.25
68-101	1,500.00	646.05	-0-	646.05	853.95
68-102	1,200.00	795.97	248.70	1,044.67	155.33
68-103	2,000.00	1,111.12	129.63	1,240.75	759.25
68-104	2,000.00	985.00	-0-	985.00	1,015.00
68-105	1,800.00	733.12	321.30	1,054.42	745.58
68-106	1,600.00	797.00	-0-	797.00	803.00
68-107	3,500.00	3,500.00	-0-	3,500.00	-0-
68-108	600.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	-0-
68-109	1,800.00	693.34	569.80	1,263.14	536.86
68-110	1,800.00	618.24	929.95	1,548.19	251.81
68-111	1,600.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,600.00
68-112	2,300.00	575.00	845.76	1,420.76	879.24
68-113	1,600.00	570.08	-0-	570.08	1,029.92
68-114	2,000.00	700.00	1,108.50	1,808.50	191.50
68-115	1,800.00	762.81	875.57	1,638.38	161.62
68-116	2,000.00	1,020.00	520.95	1,540.95	459.05
68-117	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
68-118	1,000.00	250.00	448.50	698.50	301.50
68-119	19,000.00	2,509.59	1,912.29	4,421.88	14,578.12
TOTALS	67,850.00	25,222.25	13,367.49	38,589.74	29,260.26

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE August, 1968 (Cont.)

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-120	1,200.00	574.75	593.53	1,168.28	31.72
68-121	1,700.00	647.82	427.73	1,075.55	624.45
68-122	2,000.00	-0-	920.00	920.00	1,080.00
68-123	825.00	825.00	-0-	825.00	-0-
68-124	1,600.00	-0-	639.94	639.94	960.06
68-125	2,000.00	-0-	400.00	400.00	1,600.00
68-126	1,500.00	-0-	1,200.01	1,200.01	299.99
68-127	1,500.00	-0-	871.80	871.80	628.20
68-128	1,500.00	-0-	728.00	728.00	772.00
68-129	1,500.00	-0-	561.24	561.24	938.76
68-130	1,000.00	-0-	406.35	406.35	593.65
68-131	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-132	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68-133	1,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000.00
68-134	1,500.00	-0-	596.16	596.16	903.84
68-135	1,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000.00
68-136	1,000.00	-0-	435.00	435.00	565.00
68-137	2,000.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	1,500.00
68-138	1,000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68-139	1,500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1,125.00
68-140	200.00	-0-	200.00	200.00	-0-
68-141	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-142	1,500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1,125.00
68-143	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
TOTALS	32,525.00	2,047.57	9,729.76	11,777.33	20,747.67

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date August, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-144	1500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1125.00
68-145	1500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1500.00
Total	3000.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	2625.00

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

September - 1968

	Month of September	Year to Date
RECEIPTS from:		
Foundations		384,000.00
Organizations		
Individuals	25.00	2,050.00
Other		100.00
Total Receipts	25.00	386,150.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries and Wages	6,295.58	52,133.38
Social Security		
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns	162.50	24,134.57
Travel	2,531.33	18,240.89
Travel for Student Interns	265.85	1,439.19
Telephone and Telegraph	921.21	6,330.00
Local Seminars	334.62	3,167.13
Consultant Fees and Travel	360.00	1,896.83
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials	36.20	1,024.25
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals	1,117.54	4,012.13
Postage	220.00	1,420.13
Printing	702.55	10,631.54
Accounting		1,000.00
Insurance: General		216.00
Staff Benefits		
Miscellaneous	94.98	1,075.40
Grants to Cooperating Agencies	39,827.35	249,007.12
Rent	414.50	414.50
Research Consultants	1,666.66	4,133.34
Research		625.00
Moving Expense	50.00	125.00
Total Disbursements	55,000.87	381,026.40
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements	(54,975.87)	5,123.60
Fund Balance, Beginning	73,800.41	73,800.41
Fund Balance, Ending	18,824.54	78,924.01

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

OK

Date September, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-1	2200.00	2200.00	-0-	2200.00	-0-
68-2	2200.00	2200.00	-0-	2200.00	-0-
68-3	2200.00	1532.24	-0-	1532.24	667.76
68-4	1200.00	1105.00	-0-	1105.00	95.00
68-5	2500.00	1636.98	-0-	1636.98	863.02
68-6	1500.00	1372.97	-0-	1372.97	127.03
68-7	1028.22	1028.22	-0-	1028.22	-0-
68-8	1450.00	1159.57	-0-	1159.57	290.43
68-9	1520.00	734.00	-0-	734.00	786.00
68-10	1400.00	1252.69	402.31	1655.00	-255.00
68-11	4198.92	4198.92	-0-	4198.92	-0-
68-12	1400.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1400.00
68-13	1400.00	1400.00	-0-	1400.00	-0-
68-14	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-15	630.00	630.00	-0-	630.00	-0-
68-16	1385.00	1237.50	-0-	1237.50	147.50
68-17	850.00	850.00	-0-	850.00	-0-
68-18	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-19	495.00	495.00	-0-	495.00	-0-
68-20	1200.00	1200.00	-0-	1200.00	-0-
68-21	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-22	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-23	3000.00	2364.49	510.28	2874.77	125.23
68-24	1000.00	439.82	-0-	439.82	560.18
Total	37,257.14	31,537.40	912.59	32,449.99	4,807.15

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date September, 1968

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-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-25	1800.00	1800.00	-0-	1800.00	-0-
68-26	478.00	239.00	-0-	239.00	239.00
68-27	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-28	1000.00	970.43	-0-	970.43	29.57
68-29	800.00	532.00	-0-	532.00	268.00
68-30	1200.00	1200.00	-0-	1200.00	-0-
68-31	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-32	200.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	100.00
68-33A	1300.00	1055.64	-0-	1055.64	244.36
68-33B	167.42	167.42	-0-	167.42	-0-
68-34	13,000.00	7207.60	1455.10	8662.70	4,337.30
68-35	1500.00	1377.10	122.90	1500.00	-0-
68-36	1500.00	412.13	-0-	412.13	1087.87
68-37	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
68-38	1500.00	1435.25	-0-	1435.25	64.75
68-39	1350.00	500.31	-0-	500.31	849.69
68-40	1150.00	1150.00	-0-	1150.00	-0-
68-41	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-42	2000.00	1750.00	-0-	1750.00	250.00
68-43	1500.00	1473.01	-0-	1473.01	26.99
68-44	760.00	608.03	-0-	608.03	151.97
68-45	200.00	165.00	-0-	165.00	35.00
68-46	2500.00	1209.97	-0-	1209.97	1290.03
68-47	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
Total	39,405.42	28,852.89	1578.00	30,430.89	8,974.53

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

OK

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date September, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSE-MENTS	-4- DISBURSE-MENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DIS-BURSE-MENTS	-6- UNEX-PENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-48	1000.00	466.00	-0-	466.00	534.00
68-49	1000.00	405.00	-0-	405.00	595.00
68-50	1000.00	750.00	-0-	750.00	250.00
68-51	1000.00	626.00	-0-	626.00	374.00
68-52	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-53	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-54	1600.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	600.00
68-55	750.00	350.00	-0-	350.00	400.00
68-56	1020.69	1020.69	-0-	1020.69	-0-
68-57	1500.00	739.00	-0-	739.00	761.00
68-58	1500.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	1125.00
68-59	2000.00	1632.78	-0-	1632.78	367.22
68-60	1000.00	823.59	-0-	823.59	176.41
68-61	3200.00	2778.64	-0-	2778.64	421.36
68-62	1500.00	1047.15	-0-	1047.15	452.85
68-63	1200.00	1199.94	-0-	1199.94	.06
68-64	100.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	-0-
68-65	1000.00	991.45	-0-	991.45	8.55
68-66	1000.00	1000.00	-0-	1000.00	-0-
68-67	1000.00	735.25	-0-	735.25	264.75
68-68	2000.00	876.91	-0-	876.91	1123.09
68-69	800.00	320.00	-0-	320.00	480.00
68-70	800.00	730.00	70.00	800.00	-0-
68-71	1250.00	702.50	-0-	702.50	547.50
Total	29,720.69	21,169.90	70.00	21,239.90	8,480.79

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

OK

Date September, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-72	1000.00	878.97	-0-	878.97	121.03
68-73	1600.00	1402.00	-0-	1402.00	198.00
68-74	1250.00	1250.00	-0-	1250.00	-0-
68-75	1500.00	1500.00	-0-	1500.00	-0-
68-76	2500.00	2412.24	-0-	2412.24	87.76
68-77	3000.00	3000.00	-0-	3000.00	-0-
68-78	1710.94	1710.94	-0-	1710.94	-0-
68-79	3500.00	2979.24	-0-	2979.24	520.76
68-80	1300.00	1154.23	145.77	1300.00	-0-
68-81	1140.70	1140.70	-0-	1140.70	-0-
68-82	2000.00	1415.35	584.65	2000.00	-0-
68-83	1500.00	871.33	628.67	1500.00	-0-
68-84	2000.00	1113.68	-0-	1113.68	886.32
68-85	1600.00	1600.00	-0-	1600.00	-0-
68-86	2500.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	1700.00
68-87	1500.00	1132.64	367.36	1500.00	-0-
68-88	1500.00	720.00	-0-	720.00	780.00
68-89	675.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	425.00
68-90	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
68-91	3772.50	3354.49	418.01	3772.50	-0-
68-92	2000.00	2000.00	-0-	2000.00	-0-
68-93	16,000.00	5461.12	864.10	6325.22	9674.78
68-94	1125.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	750.00
68-95	2000.00	1164.18	-0-	1164.18	835.82
Total	57,474.14	38,486.11	3,008.56	41,494.67	15,979.47

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

OIC

Date September, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP68-96	10,750.00	6,973.62	2,615.88	9,589.50	1,160.50
68-97	2,500.00	1716.33	400.00	2116.33	383.67
68-98	2630.00	2200.00	215.00	2415.00	215.00
68-99	1000.00	608.27	-0-	608.27	391.73
68-100	1568.25	1513.25	55.00	1568.25	-0-
68-101	1500.00	646.05	154.00	800.05	699.95
68-102	1200.00	1044.67	155.33	1200.00	-0-
68-103	2000.00	1240.75	125.00	1365.75	634.25
68-104	2000.00	985.00	498.12	1483.12	516.88
68-105	1800.00	1054.42	380.75	1435.17	364.83
68-106	1600.00	797.00	390.00	1187.00	413.00
68-107	3500.00	3500.00	-0-	3500.00	-0-
68-108	600.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	-0-
68-109	1800.00	1263.14	536.86	1800.00	-0-
68-110	1800.00	1548.19	251.81	1800.00	-0-
68-111	1600.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1600.00
68-112	2300.00	1420.76	-0-	1420.76	879.24
68-113	1600.00	870.08	155.76	725.84	874.16
68-114	2000.00	1808.50	191.50	2001.00	-1.00
68-115	1800.00	1638.38	161.62	1800.00	-0-
68-116	2000.00	1540.95	459.05	2000.00	-0-
68-117	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
68-118	1000.00	698.50	301.95	1000.45	-.45
68-119	19,000.00	4,421.88	3548.12	7970.00	11,030.00
Total	68,348.25	38,589.74	10,595.75	49,186.49	19,161.76

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

OK

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date September, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-120	1200.00	1168.28	31.72	1200.00	-0-
68-121	1700.00	1075.55	624.45	1700.00	-0-
68-122	2000.00	920.00	1080.00	2000.00	-0-
68-123	825.00	825.00	-0-	825.00	-0-
68-124	1600.00	639.94	546.60	1186.54	413.46
68-125	2000.00	400.00	578.38	978.38	1021.62
68-126	1500.00	1200.01	299.89	1499.90	.10
68-127	1500.00	871.80	628.19	1499.99	.01
68-128	1500.00	728.00	772.00	1500.00	-0-
68-129	1500.00	561.24	633.50	1194.74	305.26
68-130	1000.00	406.35	156.90	563.25	436.75
68-131	1500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1500.00
68-132	1000.00	250.00	749.98	999.98	.02
68-133	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
68-134	1500.00	596.16	690.94	1287.10	212.90
68-135	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
68-136	1000.00	435.00	205.00	640.00	360.00
68-137	2000.00	500.00	449.65	949.65	1050.35
68-138	1000.00	250.00	352.34	602.34	397.66
68-139	1500.00	375.00	611.07	986.07	513.93
68-140	200.00	200.00	-0-	200.00	-0-
68-141	1500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1500.00
68-142	1500.00	375.00	448.00	823.00	677.00
68-143	1500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1125.00
Total	32,525.00	11,777.33	9,233.61	21,010.94	11,514.05

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

OK

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

Date September, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MO.	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-144	1500.00	375.00	220.66	595.66	904.34
68-145	1500.00	-0-	982.00	982.00	518.00
68-146	1500.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	1125.00
68-147	1500.00	-0-	641.27	641.27	858.73
68-148	1500.00	-0-	520.50	520.50	979.50
68-149	2500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	2000.00
68-150	3000.00	-0-	1845.24	1845.24	1154.76
68-151	1700.00	-0-	1250.00	1250.00	450.00
68-152	1000.00	-0-	340.00	340.00	660.00
68-153	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
68-154	1000.00	-0-	375.00	375.00	625.00
68-155	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
68-156	1000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68-157	1000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68-158	1000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68-159	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
68-160	1000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68-161	500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	-0-
68-162	2500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2500.00
68-163	5000.00	-0-	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
68-164	1900.00	-0-	497.50	497.50	1402.50
68-165	1000.00	-0-	476.65	476.65	523.35
68-166	750.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	500.00
68-167	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
Total	36,350.00	375.00	12,273.82	12,648.82	23,701.18

Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4.

Column 6 is column 2 minus column 5.

TO

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

October 1968

		Month of October	Year to Date
	Mary Reynolds Babcock 15,000.		
	Ford 24,000		
	Abelard 2,500		
	Taconic 5,000		
RECEIPTS from: /			
Foundations /		46,500.00	430.500.00
Organizations		--	--
Individuals		52.00	2,102.00
Other		--	100.00
Total Receipts		46,552.00	432,702.00
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries and Wages		6,778.13	58,911.51
Social Security		--	--
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns		--	24,134.57
Travel		1,912.36	20,153.25
Travel for Student Interns		81.28	1,520.47
Telephone and Telegraph		1,228.00	7,558.00
Local Seminars		--	790.68
Consultant Fees and Travel		100.00	1,996.83
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials		1,835.00	2,859.25
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals		2,338.17	6,350.30
Postage		720.00	2,140.13
Printing		643.75	11,275.29
Accounting		--	1,000.00
Insurance:	General	513.86	729.86
	Staff Benefits	--	--
Miscellaneous		491.89	1,567.29
Grants to Cooperating Agencies		24,878.65	273,885.77
Rent		414.50	829.00
Research Consultants		1,666.66	5,800.00
Research		--	625.00
Moving Expense		--	125.00
Scholarships		1,500.00	1,500.00
Total Disbursements		45,102.25	423,752.20
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements		1,449.75	8,949.80
Fund Balance, Beginning		73,800.41	73,800.41
Fund Balance, Ending		75,250.16	82,750.21

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE October, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-1	2,200.00	2,200.00	-0-	2,200.00	-0-
68-2	2,200.00	2,200.00	-0-	2,200.00	-0-
68-3	2,200.00	1,532.24	-0-	1,532.24	667.76
68-4	1,200.00	1,105.00	-0-	1,105.00	95.00
68-5	2,500.00	1,636.98	-0-	1,636.98	863.02
68-6	1,500.00	1,372.97	-0-	1,372.97	127.03
68-7	1,028.22	1,028.22	-0-	1,028.22	-0-
68-8	1,450.00	1,159.57	-0-	1,159.57	290.43
68-9	1,520.00	734.00	-0-	734.00	786.00
68-10	1,655.00	1,655.00	-0-	1,655.00	-0-
68-11	4,198.92	4,198.92	-0-	4,198.92	-0-
68-12	1,400.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,400.00
68-13	1,400.00	1,400.00	-0-	1,400.00	-0-
68-14	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-15	630.00	630.00	-0-	630.00	-0-
68-16	1,385.00	1,237.50	-0-	1,237.50	147.50
68-17	850.00	850.00	-0-	850.00	-0-
68-18	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-19	495.00	495.00	-0-	495.00	-0-
68-20	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
68-21	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-22	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-23	3,064.77	2,874.77	190.00	3,064.77	-0-
68-24	1,000.00	439.82	-0-	439.82	560.18
TOTALS	37,576.91	32,449.99	190.00	32,639.99	4,936.92

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE October, 1968 (Cont.)

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-25	1,800.00	1,800.00	-0-	1,800.00	-0-
68-26	478.00	239.00	-0-	239.00	239.00
68-27	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-28	1,000.00	970.43	-0-	970.43	29.57
68-29	800.00	532.00	-0-	532.00	268.00
68-30	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
68-31	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-32	200.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	100.00
68-33A	1,300.00	1,055.64	-0-	1,055.64	244.36
68-33B	167.42	167.42	-0-	167.42	-0-
68-34	13,000.00	8,662.70	1,916.54	10,579.24	2,420.76
68-35	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-36	1,500.00	412.13	-0-	412.13	1,087.87
68-37	500.00	500.00	-0-	500.00	-0-
68-38	1,500.00	1,435.25	-0-	1,435.25	64.75
68-39	1,350.00	500.31	-0-	500.31	849.69
68-40	1,150.00	1,150.00	-0-	1,150.00	-0-
68-41	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-42	2,000.00	1,750.00	-0-	1,750.00	250.00
68-43	1,500.00	1,473.01	-0-	1,473.01	26.99
68-44	760.00	608.03	-0-	608.03	151.97
68-45	200.00	165.00	-0-	165.00	35.00
68-46	2,500.00	1,209.97	467.85	1,677.82	822.18
68-47	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
TOTALS	39,405.42	30,430.89	2,[illegible]4.39	32,815.28	6,590.14

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE ~~October, 1968 (Cont.)~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-48	1,000.00	466.00	-0-	466.00	534.00
68-49	1,000.00	405.00	-0-	405.00	595.00
68-50	1,000.00	750.00	-0-	750.00	250.00
68-51	1,000.00	626.00	170.80	796.80	203.20
68-52	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-53	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-54	1,600.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	600.00
68-55	750.00	350.00	-0-	350.00	400.00
68-56	1,020.69	1,020.69	-0-	1,020.69	-0-
68-57	1,500.00	739.00	-0-	739.00	761.00
68-58	1,500.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	1,125.00
68-59	2,000.00	1,632.78	-0-	1,632.78	367.22
68-60	1,000.00	823.59	-0-	823.59	176.41
68-61	3,200.00	2,778.64	-0-	2,778.64	421.36
68-62	1,500.00	1,047.15	-0-	1,047.15	452.85
68-63	1,200.00	1,199.94	-0-	1,199.94	.06
68-64	100.00	100.00	-0-	100.00	-0-
68-65	1,000.00	991.45	-0-	991.45	8.55
68-66	1,000.00	1,000.00	-0-	1,000.00	-0-
68-67	1,000.00	735.25	-0-	735.25	264.75
68-68	2,000.00	876.91	-0-	876.91	1,123.09
68-69	800.00	320.00	-0-	320.00	480.00
68-70	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
68-71	1,250.00	702.50	-0-	702.50	547.50
TOTALS	29,720.69	21,239.90	170.80	21,410.70	8,309.99

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE October, 1968 (Cont.)

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-72	1,000.00	878.97	-0-	878.97	121.03
68-73	1,600.00	1,402.00	-0-	1,402.00	198.00
68-74	1,250.00	1,250.00	-0-	1,250.00	-0-
68-75	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-76	2,500.00	2,412.24	-0-	2,412.24	87.76
68-77	3,000.00	3,000.00	-0-	3,000.00	-0-
68-78	1,710.94	1,710.94	-0-	1,710.94	-0-
68-79	3,500.00	2,979.24	-0-	2,979.24	520.76
68-80	1,300.00	1,300.00	-0-	1,300.00	-0-
68-81	1,140.70	1,140.70	-0-	1,140.70	-0-
68-82	2,000.00	2,000.00	-0-	2,000.00	-0-
68-83	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-84	2,000.00	1,113.68	-0-	1,113.68	886.32
68-85	1,600.00	1,600.00	-0-	1,600.00	-0-
68-86	2,500.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	1,700.00
68-87	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68988	1,500.00	720.00	-0-	720.00	780.00
68-89	675.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	425.00
68-90	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
68-91	3,772.50	3,772.50	-0-	3,772.50	-0-
68-92	2,000.00	2,000.00	-0-	2,000.00	-0-
68-93	16,000.00	6,325.22	1,569.64	7,894.86	8,105.14
68-94	1,125.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	750.00
68-95	2,000.00	1,164.18	-0-	1,164.18	835.82
TOTALS	57,474.14	41,494.67	1,569.64	43,064.31	14,409.83

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE October, 1968 (Cont.)

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-96	10,750.00	9,589.50	600.00	10,198.50	560.50
68-97	2,500.00	2,116.33	168.00	2,284.33	215.67
68-98	2,630.00	2,415.00	165.00	2,580.00	2,580.00
68-99	1,000.00	608.27	-0-	608.27	391.73
68-100	1,[illegible]8.25	1,568.25	-0-	1,568.25	-0-
68-101	1,500.00	800.05	308.00	1,108.05	391.95
68-102	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
68-103	2,000.00	1,365.75	-0-	1,365.75	634.25
68-104	2,000.00	1,483.12	248.00	1,731.12	268.88
68-105	1,800.00	1,435.17	478.33	1,913.50	-113.50
68-106	1,600.00	1,187.00	-0-	1,187.00	413.00
68-107	3,500.00	3,500.00	-0-	3,500.00	-0-
68-108	600.00	600.00	-0-	600.00	-0-
68-109	1,800.00	1,800.00	-0-	1,800.00	-0-
68-110	1,800.00	1,800.00	-0-	1,800.00	-0-
68-111	1,600.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,600.00
68-112	2,300.00	1,420.76	220.00	1,640.76	659.24
68-113	1,600.00	725.84	-0-	725.84	874.16
68-114	2,00[illegible].00	2,001.00	-0-	2,00[illegible].00	-0-
68-115	1,800.00	1,800.00	-0-	1,800.00	-0-
68-116	2,000.00	2,000.00	-0-	2,000.00	-0-
68-117	800.00	800.00	-0-	800.00	-0-
68-118	1,000.45	1,000.45	-0-	1,000.45	-0-
68-119	19,000.00	7,970.00	1,845.27	9,815.27	9,184.73
TOTALS	68,349.70	49,186.49	4,032.60	53,219.09	15,130.61

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE ~~October, 1968 (Cont.)~~

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-120	1,200.00	1,200.00	-0-	1,200.00	-0-
68-121	1,750.00	1,700.00	50.00	1,750.00	-0-
68-122	2,000.00	2,000.00	-0-	2,000.00	-0-
68-123	825.00	825.00	-0-	825.00	-0-
68-124	1,600.00	1,186.54	315.85	1,502.39	97.61
68-125	2,000.00	978.38	501.44	1,479.82	520.18
68-126	1,500.00	1,499.90	-0-	1,499.90	.10
68-127	2,000.00	1,499.99	500.00	1,999.99	.01
68-128	1,500.00	1,500.00	-0-	1,500.00	-0-
68-129	1,500.00	1,194.74	-0-	1,194.74	305.26
68-130	1,000.00	563.25	105.42	668.67	331.33
68-131	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-132	1,000.00	999.98	-0-	999.98	.02
68-133	1,000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000.00
68-134	1,500.00	1,287.10	145.00	1,432.10	67.90
68-135	1,600.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,600.00
68-136	1,000.00	640.00	60.00	700.00	300.00
68-137	2,000.00	949.65	269.02	1,218.67	781.33
68-138	1,000.00	602.34	397.66	1,000.00	-0-
68-139	1,500.00	986.07	513.93	1,500.00	-0-
68-140	200.00	200.00	-0-	200.00	-0-
68-141	1,500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,500.00
68-142	1,500.00	823.00	327.00	1,150.00	350.00
68-143	1,500.00	375.00	274.61	649.61	850.39
TOTALS	33,073.00	21,010.94	3,834.93	24,845.87	8,229.13

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE October, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-144	1500.00	595.66	536.73	1132.39	327.61
68-145	1500.00	982.00	225.00	1207.00	293.00
68-146	1500.00	375.00	-0-	375.00	1125.00
68-147	1500.00	641.27	430.80	1072.07	427.93
68-148	1500.00	520.50	532.30	1050.80	449.20
68-149	2500.00	500.00	1000.00	1500.00	1000.00
68-150	3000.00	1,845.24	629.44	2474.68	525.32
68-151	1700.00	1,250.00	405.46	1655.46	44.54
68-152	1000.00	340.00	296.25	636.25	363.75
68-153	1000.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1000.00
68-154	1000.00	375.00	625.00	1000.00	-0-
68-155	1000.00	-0-	495.00	495.00	505.00
68-156	1000.00	250.00	434.74	684.74	315.26
68-157	1000.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	750.00
68-158	1000.00	250.00	-0-	250.00	750.00
68-159	1000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68-160	1000.00	250.00	240.00	490.00	510.00
68-161	1962.29	500.00	1462.29	1962.29	-0-
68-162	2500.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2500.00
68-163	5000.00	2500.00	-0-	2500.00	2500.00
68-164	1900.00	497.50	276.09	773.59	1126.41
68-165	1000.00	476.65	478.35	955.00	45.00
68-166	750.00	250.00	437.22	687.22	62.78
TOTALS					

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
GRANTS TO COOPERATING AGENCIES

DATE October, 1968

-1- AGENCY IDENTIFICATION	-2- TOTAL GRANT	-3- PRIOR DISBURSEMENTS	-4- DISBURSEMENTS THIS MONTH	-5- TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	-6- UNEXPENDED BALANCE
VEP 68-167	1000.00	-0-	250.00	250.00	750.00
68-168	750.00	375.00	375.00	750.00	-0-
68-169	500.00	-0-	500.00	500.00	-0-
68-170	300.00	-0-	217.00	217.00	83.00
68-171	300.00	-0-	150.00	150.00	150.00
68-172	700.00	-0-	700.00	700.00	-0-
68-173	700.00	-0-	700.00	700.00	-0-
67-1	24,200.36	20,423.84	1,052.20	21,476.04	2,724.32
67-2	10,140.00	9,860.00	280.00	10,140.00	-0-
TOTALS	37,590.36	30,658.84	3,974.20	34,633.04	2,957.32

(Column 5 is column 3 plus column 4;
Column 6 is column 2 plus column 5.)

T.O.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

November--1968

	Month of Nov.	Year to Date
Irwin-Sweeney-Miller -5,000.		
New York -5,000.		
RECEIPTS from:/		
Foundations/	10,000.00	440,500.00
Organizations	---	---
Individuals	---	2,102.00
Other	---	100.00
Total Receipts	10,000.00	442,702.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Salaries and Wages	6,748.13	65,659.64
Social Security	---	---
Salaries and Wages for Student Interns	---	24,134.57
Travel	1,787.36	21,940.61
Travel for Student Interns	---	1,520.47
Telephone and Telegraph	1,928.34	9,486.34
Local Seminars	1,232.22	2,022.90
Consultant Fees and Travel	---	1,996.83
Books, Subscriptions, Research Materials	118.50	2,977.75
Office Supplies, Equipment and Rentals	479.17	6,829.47
Postage	298.00	2,438.13
Printing	2,482.30	13,757.59
Accounting	---	1,000.00
Insurance: General	---	437.78
Staff Benefits	---	---
Miscellaneous	27.91	1,595.20
Grants to Cooperating Agencies	10,211.18	284,096.95
Rent	414.50	1,243.50
Research Consultants	1,766.88	7,566.66
Research	10.00	635.00
~~Moving Expenses~~	---	125.00
Scholarships	---	1,500.00
	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total Disbursements	29,504.27	452,964.39
Excess (or Deficit) of Receipts over Disbursements	(19,504.27)	(10,262.39)
Fund Balance, Beginning	73,800.41	73,800.41
Fund Balance, Ending	54,296.14	63,538.02

September 16, 1963

The Rev. Frank G. Pinkston
P. O. Box 144
Silver Springs, Florida

Dear Rev. Pinkston:

As I promised you in our telephone conversation Friday night, I am enclosing Mr. Jordan's biographical sketch.

His plans ~~for now~~ have been made for travel to Ocala on September 19, and he will arrive at the airport on Eastern's flight number 266, which is scheduled to arrive there at 3:16 p. m.

If there is anything else I can do for you, do not hesitate to let me know.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

JL:js

Encls.

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

September 18, 1963

MEMORANDUM

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Wiley A. Branton

Re: New Staff Member

On September 9, Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., joined the staff of the Voter Education Project as Acting Assistant Director.

Mr. Jordan received his A.B. Degree from DePauw University in 1957, and his L.L.B. Degree from the School of Law, Howard University, in 1960.

His experience includes work with the American Law Student Association (Eleventh Circuit Vice-President), and he also served on the National Board of Directors of this organization. He has served as Law Clerk to Donald L. Hollowell, noted civil rights attorney, and his role in the legal fight to desegregate the University of Georgia was an active one. He served as Georgia Field Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1961-1963), and had an active role in the desegregation campaigns throughout the state of Georgia.

Along with this new assignment, Mr. Jordan is also serving as Assistant to the Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council.

We know that you will all extend to Mr. Jordan the same courtesy and cooperation you have given to all the members of our staff.

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl:js

W. C. PATTON, President
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MRS. LAURA McCRAY, Secretary
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

C. W. LEE, Treasurer
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Alabama State Coordinating Association For Registration and Voting

1630 NORTH 4TH AVENUE • ROOM 622
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

October 1963

OCT 9 1963

Mr. Vernon Jordan
5 Forsyth Street North West
Room 206
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

It was kind of you to accept our invitation to be the keynote speaker at the Simi-Annual Meeting of the Alabama State Coordinating Association, Sunday October 27 at 10:00 A.M.

The meeting will be held in the Skyliner 566 Meigham Boulevard, Gadsden, Alabama.

I know you can do the job in the thirty minutes allocated for this number.

Again thanking you and with best wishes I remain.

Yours truly,

W.C. Patton

W.C. Patton

WCP/rgb

October 18, 1963

Mr. W. P. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Tuskegee Civic Association
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of October 16, and for your congratulations upon my appointment to the Voter Education Project staff.

The vitae which you requested is enclosed.

Please remember me to Mrs. Mitchell, Peggy and Pete. I am looking forward to seeing you on the 27th.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Acting Assistant Director

VEJ:jl
enc. 1

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

October 16, 1963

OCT 17 1963

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

First, I extend my congratulations to you upon your appointment to the position of Assistant Director, Voter Education Project.

Recently, Mr. W. C. Patton ~~has~~ informed me that you are to be our keynote speaker Sunday, October 27, 1963, when we meet in Gadsden, Alabama, and has asked me to introduce you. In this connection, I would appreciate your sending me your vita sheet in order that I may perform this task.

Peggy and I discussed your appointment when she was here two weeks ago.

Regards to Shirley.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Mitchell

W. P. Mitchell
Executive Secretary TCA

Mrs. Mitchell
Peggy
& Pete

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

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Miami

WB ✓
File

October 16, 1962

OCT 18 1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jack:

Forgive my writing a note of thanks before this. I had to take charge of a meeting last Friday and Saturday in Tampa for which I had a great deal of preparation Thursday evening, the night I usually would have devoted to clearing up affairs of our Council.

My not writing sooner does not indicate at all lack of appreciation for your coming and talk to the Northeast Florida Council on Human Relations. I think you know from my own expressions of gratitude and those of others how very much your coming meant to us. The kind of background information you supplied was just exactly what was needed. The leg motions we could get from the news media, but the people and attitudes we could not. Your firsthand descriptions made sense to me, as I know they did to others.

Georgia and I enjoyed having you in our home, and only regretted that your stay was so short. I reiterate the invitation she gave you; if you are coming our way and find it convenient to stop with us, our latchstring is always out to you.

Again, thanks much.

Sincerely

Ralph

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.
Chairman, Northeast Florida Council on Human Relations

RMD:s

JM ✓

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

OCT 26 1962

October 25, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Branton:

We are glad to know that Mr. Jack Minnis of your staff will speak at the annual meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations in Roanoke. We are looking forward with keen expectation to learn more of the Voter Education Project and what part Council members may play. We are grateful to you for arranging for Mr. Minnis to come.

I shall write him about our program plans and also ask Heslip Lee, the state executive director of the Council, to write him also.

Sincerely yours,

Ken Morland

Kenneth Morland
Chairman

J M
File

October 19, 1962

Dr. Kenneth Morland
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Dr. Morland:

I told you in my letter of June 27 that Iwould try to speak to your November 23rd meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations in Roanoke and that if I had any other conflicting commitments that we would have a representative from the Voter Education Project present at your meeting.

On July 1, Mr. Jack Minnis of New Orleans joined our staff as Director of Research for VEP and I have asked him to speak at your annual meeting. He has consented. Mr. Minnis has completed all of the resident requirements for a doctoral degree in political science at Tulane University and is currently working on his thesis. He has been very active with our project since July 1 and I am sure will be able to bring you the kind of inromation which you are seeking.

I would appreciate it if you would send Mr. Minnis a copy of your agenda just as soon as you have it ready and that you correspond with him regarding his participation on the program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Speaker Engagements

JUL - 2 1962

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

June 29, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Branton:

Your suggestion about the presentation of the Voter Education Project program for our November 23 meeting of the VCHR is most satisfactory with us.

We hope very much that you will find it possible to attend. If not, we look forward to having someone from your staff describe your project to us.

With appreciation,

Sincerely,

Kenneth Morland

Kenneth Morland

June 27, 1962

Mr. Kenneth Morland
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Morland:

With reference to your November 23 meeting in Roanoke, there is always the possibility that I may find it possible to appear on your program at the last minute. We would, of course, be very happy to have someone from our staff participate in your program.

If you want to plan the program with the understanding that I will come personally, unless I have some other conflict, but that in any event we will have a representative from the Voter Education Project present, then you may go ahead and list us on your program.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:gwc

Speaking

JUN 27 1962

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

June 26, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Branton:

I can fully appreciate the difficulty that you encounter with our date of November 23rd for the annual meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Yet, we consider the voter education project so important, that we would like to learn more about it. At our annual meeting we try to let the members know something about the work of both the Virginia Council and the SRC. It would be most timely to hear about this task and how we might help.

If it does prove too inconvenient for you to schedule this (although we still hope that you can see your way clear to come), is there anyone in our immediate area who could speak to us? Or is the project too new for such a person to be located? Our Council would expect to pay at least all expenses such a person had in travel.

Our program committee is considering the possibility of a Saturday morning session for those delegates who have to stay overnight. At such a session, probably at breakfast, it would be helpful to have someone who has actually worked in voter education projects to discuss the ways in which our Council might help. Again, we would appreciate any suggestions you might have for a person to lead this session.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Morland

Kenneth Morland

June 25, 1962

Dr. Kenneth Morland
Department of Sociology
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Dr. Morland:

I wish to thank you for your kind invitation to speak for the annual meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations in Roanoke on Friday, November 23.

As you may have suspected, the fact that this is the day after Thanksgiving poses a special problem regarding my possible acceptance.

I just moved my family to Atlanta last week, and we plan no summer vacation but look forward to Thanksgiving as the first opportunity for us to get away as a family. Therefore, I would not like to schedule anything during that time unless it later develops that I will be free at Thanksgiving.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:gwc

JUN 19 1962

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

June 18, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Registration Program
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

The program committee for the annual meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations (an affiliate of the SRC) met last Friday to discuss possible arrangements for our November 23rd meeting. It was unanimously agreed that nothing would be more helpful than to learn of the developments in the voter registration program that you are heading. Also, we could learn directly just what part our members may play in this most important undertaking.

Will it be possible for you to speak to our state-wide meeting this fall, on Friday, November 23rd at a dinner to be held in Roanoke, Virginia? We realize that this is the day after Thanksgiving and may be a difficult one for you to make. However, we trust you will give it serious consideration and will find it possible to come.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Morland

Kenneth Morland, Chairman
VCHR Program Committee

KM:e

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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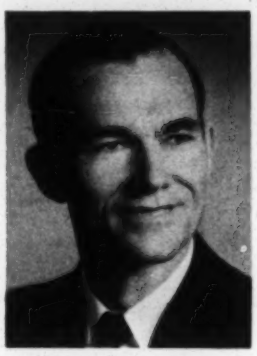

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Cover Photo by Permission of The National Committee for Children and Youth; From the Exhibit "These are Our Children"

WHAT IT IS . . .

WHAT IT BELIEVES . . .

WHAT IT SEEKS TO DO . . .

an introduction to

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS . . .

THE COUNCIL . . . is a non-profit organization open to all people who believe that Southerners can—and will—work through their problems by constructive, cooperative action;

works to bring understanding and acceptance of the legitimate aspirations of all of the people of Virginia, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin;

emphasizes the techniques of fact-finding, education, publicity, negotiation, and persuasion;

has a membership of over 2,000 drawn from all the principal religious groups, from both major political parties, from various educational, economic, and social levels, and includes both public officials and private citizens;

cooperates with the Southern Regional Council and with the Councils on Human Relations of the other Southern states in approaching South-wide problems on the same basis.

WE BELIEVE . . . that all men are entitled to equal respect, equal rights, and equal freedom in the enjoyment of all facilities which are offered for public use, and that laws and customs that deny these basic values to any group are an offense against God's law and against the ideals to which America is dedicated;

that free speech, free discussion, and freedom of association must at all costs be preserved, unhampered by any public policy or concerted private action that tends to intimidate individuals or to deprive people acting through lawful organizations of their civil and constitutional liberties;

that the question of human relations becomes, in larger terms, the question of world peace; and that we cannot conscientiously or effectively advocate to the community of nations ideals which we are unable or unwilling to practice in our own communities.

WE SEEK . . . to create in Virginia an atmosphere in which independent citizens may meet, counsel, and work together toward overcoming the fears and the customs that stand in the way of a more humane and democratic America;

to foster and maintain active communication among responsible members of various racial and other groups to the end that misunderstanding and ill-will shall be avoided and a sense of mutual trust and fair play shall be established and widely extended;

to establish councils on human relations in our local communities as rallying points for all citizens who wish to approach our common problems in a spirit of reason and open-mindedness.

WE OFFER . . . opportunities to participate in the programs of eighteen local councils or cooperating groups throughout Virginia, and to support the state-wide program;

practical assistance from professionally-trained leaders and from experienced consultants in the study of local problems, in the organization of new local councils, and in the planning of workshops and special programs;

information, educational aids, and the sharing of experience with respect to such specific problem areas as School Desegregation, Fair Employment Practices, Housing, Inter-cultural Relations, Public Facility Desegregation, and Education on Legal and Voting Rights and Registration.

YOU CAN HELP

. . . by calling on us: speakers, consultant services, and materials are available to any community.

by being a member of the Virginia Council: send the attached coupon with $5.00. You will automatically become a member of the local council if there is one in your area, and will receive the VCHR's monthly newsletter. Add $2 if you desire *New South*, monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council. (Contributions to the Council are exempt for Federal Income Tax purposes, and amounts above the membership fee are needed and greatly appreciated).

Virginia Council on Human Relations
114 B Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19, Va. Date_____

I/We apply for membership in the VCHR, and in the affiliated local council for our area.
Enclosed is the following:

$5.00 membership (single or couple)

$2.00 New South

$_____ additional contribution

Name:_____ Phone:_____

Address:_____ County:_____

Special interests or requests:

November 12, 1962

Dr. Kenneth Morland
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Dr. Morland:

Thank you for your letter of November 9, and your offer to make hotel accomodation reservations for me.

Because of the holiday involvement, my wife and child will be with me on the visit to Roanoke. I would, therefore, appreciate it if you would make appropriate hotel reservations.

I am looking forward with great anticipation to meeting with you and discussing the problems of the South.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

November 9, 1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Mr. Wiley Branton has written that you have agreed to speak to the annual meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations in Roanoke on November 23rd. We very much appreciate your willingness to be on our program over the holiday weekend, and we look forward to hearing about the exciting voter education project and whether or not our Council can cooperate in the work.

We would like for you to speak at the dinner session. The dinner is scheduled for 6:30 at the Hotel Roanoke. The program will begin around 7:30, and the chief presentations (in addition to the business of electing officers and presenting the budget) will be by our Director, Heslip Lee, and by you. Mr. Lee will talk about the work of the Council in the state, and we would like for you to tell us about your specific project in the region. A presentation of about fifteen minutes, with a chance for a question period after the presentation, should be about right.

Roanoke is so far from many parts of the state that some of the delegates will stay overnight. If there is a chance that you can stay over and join us at a breakfast at which we might pursue further the program of voter registration, we would be delighted.

I have inclosed a folder describing the hotel, and if a copy of our annual meeting program comes in time, I shall send you a copy. We are, of course, making a hotel reservation for you. If you have any questions about the meeting, please write.

I look forward to meeting you in Roanoke.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Morland

Kenneth Morland

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NOV 27 1962

November 26, 1962

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Mr. Jack Minnis
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

I should like to express my appreciation for your very fine presentation at our Regional Human Relations Committee meeting. There can be no doubt that you very deeply impressed the students with your presentation and the groundwork which you laid will bear fruit, I am certain, in the year to come as they work on a college level in their state. The very substantial information which you were able to present will be of the greatest help, I am sure.

Later that evening I heard several of the girls express the hope that you might be able to speak at some other of our regional meetings. I would echo them in this hope. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mary E. King

Mary E. King
Staff Interne in Human Relations
Southern Region

MEK:fd

Signed in Miss King's absence.

YWCA®

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JUL 26 1963

UNITED CHURCH BOARD FOR HOMELAND MINISTRIES

July 24, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

On behalf of the United Church of Christ Youth Forum, I want to extend to you a personal word of appreciation for the contribution you made to our recent conference held at Clark College in Atlanta.

We are well aware of the pressures in your own daily schedule and realize that the hour set for the Seminars at Clark interrupted both your office and personal plans. Please know that your assistance was appreciated.

The youth and adults who shared in the White Citizens' Council seminar spoke enthusiastically for this opportunity.

The entire Youth Forum experience was most enriching and we do want you to know that your help contributed to this meaning.

Most sincerely,

Scott Libbey

Scott Libbey

SSL:jmp

1- Minnis
Speaking Engagements

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • AREA CODE 215 • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD

August 5, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AUG 6 1963

Dear Mr. Minnis:

This is by way of a more formal thank you for your participation in the NSA Leadership Institute. As I think you know, the students enjoyed your presentation and were able to see things more clearly because of it.

Because you and others are willing to take time from crowded schedules to work with the Institute, I feel confident that the program will contribute substantially to the development of these young leaders.

Once again, on behalf of the Institute participants and staff, our appreciation for your participation in the program.

Sincerely,

Paul Potter

Paul Potter
Institute Director

PP:rp

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